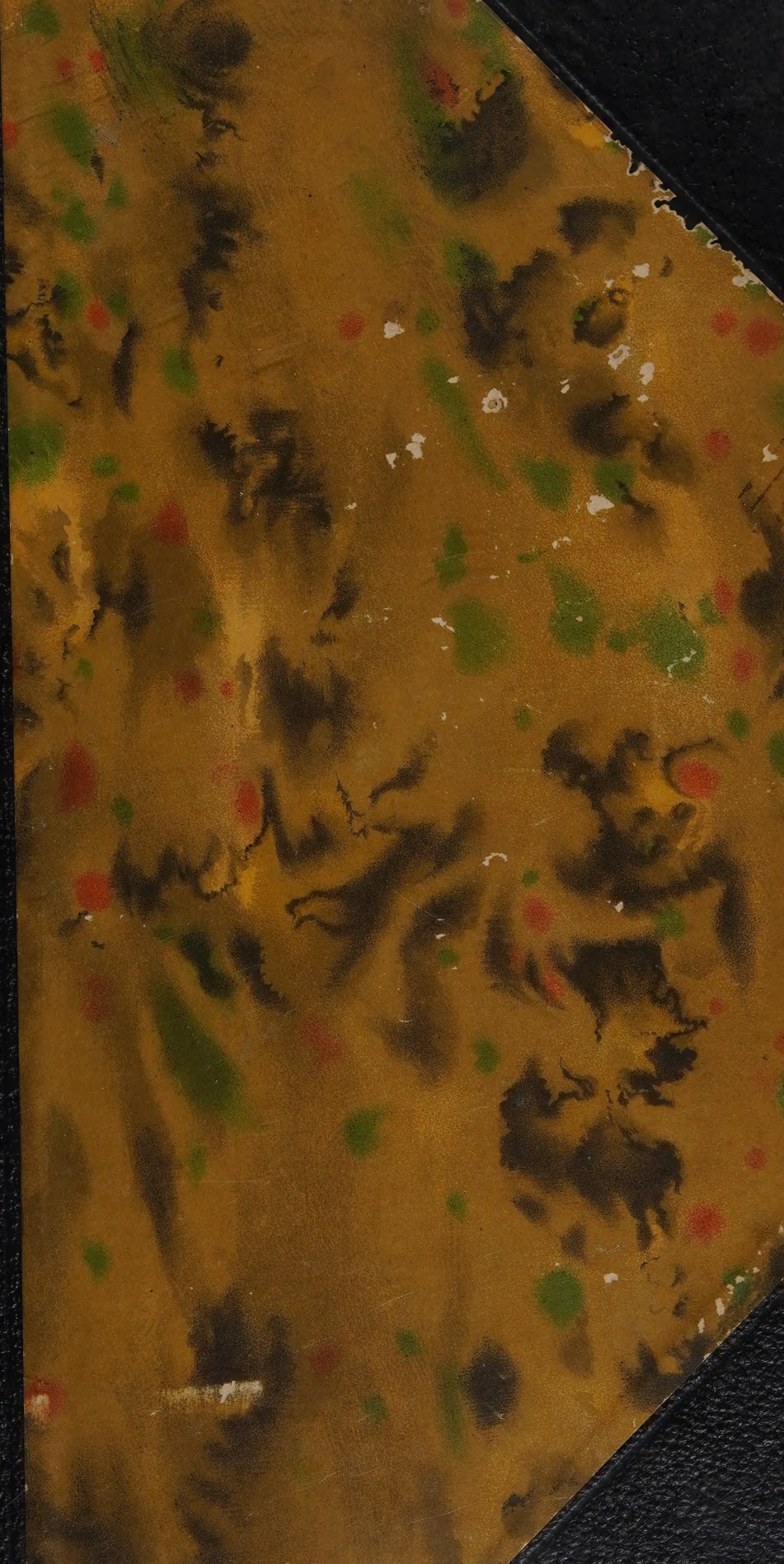
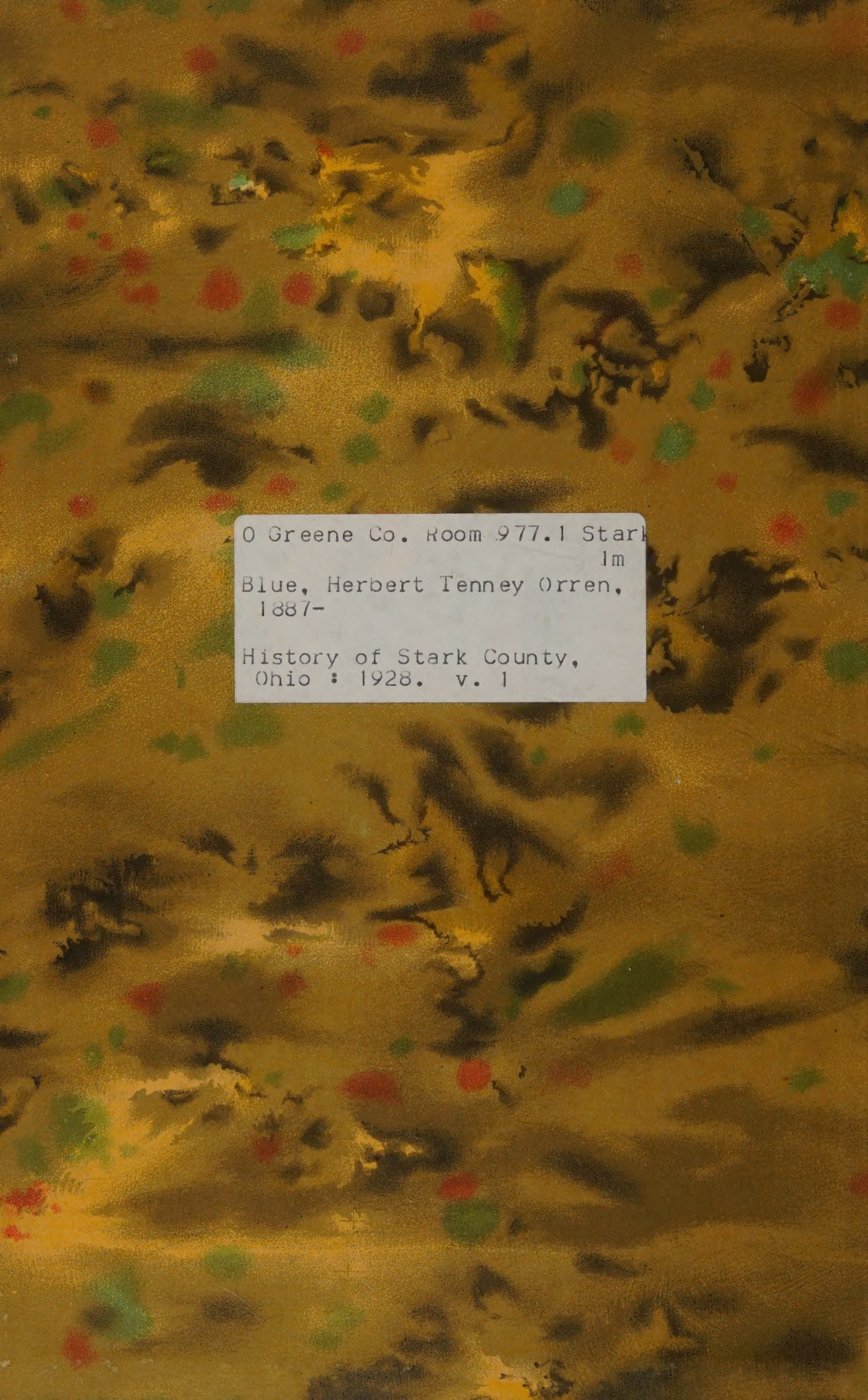


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Herbert T. O. Blue

FOREWORD

This work is presented to the readers with a due sense of its shortcomings, but with the hope that it may not utterly fail of its mission to please and satisfy whatever desire may have been created for a complete history of Stark County, Ohio.

Henry Howe, the noted Ohio historian once wrote in an introduction to one of his historical works, "whoever expects to find these volumes free from defects has but little acquaintance with the difficulties ever attendant upon procuring historical materials." We feel that we may say the same of this work. It is true that the work has been accomplished with much difficulty and labor, and we are not unaware of the criticism that may be in store for it, yet we feel that a work of this kind will be of very great value in after years, and that its true worth will increase as the years pass by.

History is at best a record of the achievements of a people, and we are certain that the citizens of Stark County have played a prominent part in the progress of the State of Ohio, since the time of its admission to the Union. Stark County has been organized for nearly a century and a quarter; and it is the story of these years of progress and development that this work attempts to relate.

While we have labored unceasingly to insure accuracy, yet from a variety of causes unnecessary here to specify, some errors and omissions may have occurred. Our task has been a pleasant one and we have received aid and encouragement from many sources.

To all who have aided us we desire to express our thanks and appreciation; not only to the members of the advisory board, but to many others, including the *Canton Repository*, the *Canton Daily News*, the *Alliance Review* and the *Massillon Independent*; also the librarians of the several public libraries of the county; the Northern Engraving Company of Canton for the use of literature pertaining to the World war; Dr. Isaac T. Headland of Mount Union College and a host of other persons and organizations who have contributed articles for the work, many of whom have spent much time and research, and by whose efforts, we are enabled to present to the public a far better historical work than could otherwise have been produced.

HERBERT T. O. BLUE.

Canton, Ohio, September 1, 1928.

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CHAPTER I

PREHISTORIC MAN

THE MOUND BUILDERS OF OHIO—THEIR CIVILIZATION—DIFFERENT TYPES OF MOUNDS—WORSHIP OR SACRIFICIAL MOUNDS; BURIAL OR SEPULCHRAL MOUNDS; OBSERVATION MOUNDS; THE EFFIGIES; MILITARY INCLOSURES; PREHISTORIC MOUNDS IN STARK COUNTY AND THE TUSCARAWAS VALLEY.

THE OHIO MOUND BUILDERS

The history of Stark County, Ohio, like that of many other counties in the state begins with the study of the prehistoric races of antiquity. Long before the Iroquois and Algonquin Indians lived in what is now the State of Ohio, this territory was occupied by a race which had made far greater advances in civilization than any of the people living in North America at the time of the discovery of the western continent. From the numerous forms and varieties of earthworks left by these extinct people they have been aptly called the Mound Builders. In recent years much has been learned about these prehistoric races. The Mound Builder was first of all endowed with great natural ability, and as we study the evidences of their existence and the fruit of their labors, we are deeply impressed with their skill and craftsmanship. In estimating their work we must remember that it was practically all accomplished with implements of stone. Apparently, they belonged to what historians term the Stone Age, before iron or bronze had found their way to the new world. With these primitive implements, this ancient race accomplished wonders.

They cleared large areas of heavy forests and prepared the ground for the cultivation of maize and other grains and vegetables native to America. Agriculture was a necessity for the support of the large population indicated by the size and extent of the various mounds and earthworks; while the commercial instincts of the Mound Builders compare well with those of the nations that dominate the trade of the world at the present time. Without the use of the labor-saving inventions which are the common property of the present industrial world, the Mound Builders compassed a continent in which to extend their trade.

They gathered obsidian from what is now Yellowstone National Park; dug copper from the ledges of Northern Michigan; mined mica from the mountains of North Carolina; gathered shells from the shores of the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean and excavated flint in enormous quantities from Flint Ridge in the vicinity of Newark and Zanesville, Ohio, and from quarries in the southern parts of Illinois and Indiana.

They showed their great reverence for their dead and for the unseen powers which created and rule the universe, by constructing unusually fine symmetrical burial mounds and symbolical monuments, requiring the oversight of extensive and powerful social and religious organizations and the prevalence of high spiritual aspirations. Everything which can shed light on the history and attainments of these most remarkable people who have left their impress in so many village sites and fortified centers of our State of Ohio is highly prized by students of history, sociology, art and religion the world over.

Whence came this prehistoric people, and whither did they go, are questions which have engaged the attention of archeologists for over half a century in this state and nation. That the origin of the Mound Builder and his ultimate fate may yet be discovered is the hope of scholars as they continue their research work in the study of the hundreds of mounds and thousands and thousands of artifacts and treasures found in them, together with almost countless mysterious implements and household utensils.

TYPES OF MOUNDS

For purpose of classification the mounds of the Ohio Valley and tributary streams could be classified into four groups: Burial and Treasure Mounds; Worship and Sacrificial Mounds; Observation Mounds and Military Inclosures. Excellent examples of these four divisions of prehistoric earthworks are in evidence in all portions of the valleys of the Muskingum and Tuscarawas rivers in this section of the state; as well as in the valleys of the Scioto and the Miami rivers in Southern and Southwestern Ohio. The mounds found in these valleys have in recent years been carefully explored by scholars, under the direction of the Ohio Archeological and Historical Society and much valuable information has been learned from the numerous artifacts and treasures discovered. Something of the habits and customs of these people has been definitely established; and from the many methods of burial of the dead we have gained a broader knowledge of the religious views of the Mound Builders. This prehistoric man must have been a kind of superhuman workman, when we consider the vast amount

of actual physical labor necessary to construct these more than ten thousand mounds in the state of Ohio alone.

The Burial or Sepulchral mounds were the most numerous. They were in general conical in shape varying in height from two to twenty feet. Within them, and usually at the center of the base were always found human bones. As a rule, at least one complete skeleton was found with implements and ornaments, supposed to be for use in the Spirit Land. Near these bodies were often found igneous stones, ashes or charcoal; also mica, pottery of various forms and shapes, copper ornaments and in rare cases like in the Bainbridge or Seip Mound in Ross County, pearls of exceedingly great value. Sometimes these burials indicate that the body was placed in a kind of casket made of bark, and not infrequently were the bodies cremated before burial. The nature of the burial service or religious rites carried out at the time of burial will probably never be known, because so far as present research work is concerned the Mound Builder left no written record of any kind, and there is no evidence that they had a written language. The number of bodies found in these mounds varies a great deal. In very recent years scholars have found evidences of family and tribal burial mounds where almost any number of skeletons were unearthed, ranging from one to several hundred. The largest number of burials ever discovered in a single mound in Ohio was 308. This mound was located in Hardin County between Mount Victory and Ridgeway, along the line of the Big Four Railroad and was opened by John S. B. Matson in 1856. The mound covered an area of one and one-half acres, and from the nature of the implements and artifacts discovered, the bodies could not have been those of American Indians.

Other mounds, often surrounded with embankments, terraces and spiral pathways leading to the summit are supposed by some archeologists to have been the foundations of wooden temples and are frequently termed Templar Mounds. Sacrificial Mounds generally show evidence of being stratified, with convex layers of loam and clay above a stratum of sand. Now and then distinct altars have been discovered, with evidences of fire upon them and bones scattered promiscuously about, some human and others of the lower animals. These sacrificial mounds quite often contained implements of war, such as stone axes of varying size and shape which upon close examination reveal the remarkable ability of the Mound Builder as a worker in stone. Copper and other metallic ornaments have been found. Unusual designs of birds and animals made of mica have been unearthed and even different colored specimens of porphyry and obsidian have been discovered. Pipes for smoking purposes made in the shape of animals and birds with a bowl like the modern pipe

and with a strange looking mouth piece or stem have been found in great numbers; especially was this true in the case of the Tremper Mound in Scioto County, Ohio, where over three hundred such pipes were discovered in a single mound.

The Worship Mounds or, as they are often called, effigies are elevations of earth in the form of animals, birds and reptiles, which probably represented a kind of totem of the different tribes. In Licking County, Ohio, the eagle and alligator mounds were discovered near Newark; while in Adams County is the well known Serpent Mound over a thousand feet long located on the high bank of Brush Creek. The visitor who studies this mound will be greatly impressed with the appearance of this noted effigy.

The inclosures or forts have always been found on high elevations, which present great difficulty of approach. These defensive works consist of a line of ditches and high embankments carried across the necks of peninsulas, bluffs, or headlands formed within the meanders of a stream, making an excellent and strategic location for a fortification. The best example of this class of earthwork is that of Fort Ancient near Lebanon in Warren County, Ohio, where the embankments are three and one-third miles in extent, located on a curve of the Little Miami River. These walls vary in height from five to twenty feet, and inclose several hundred acres of land. Covered ways or parallel walls, either connecting different inclosures or portions of the same have been discovered in connection with these forts. There are also large numbers of sacred inclosures in the form of circles, like those at Newark and Circleville, Ohio, squares, hexagons, octagons, parallelograms and other geometric forms executed with rare skill and great accuracy. Some archeologists maintain that many of these so-called sacred inclosures were used for national games and celebrations; and it may be true that those where altars were not found were thus used.

Observation Mounds were apparently designed for alarm towers or signal stations of some kind. The most notable example of this type of mound is the famous Miamisburg Mound. It is a perfect cone in shape approximately sixty-eight feet high with a circular base of nearly three hundred feet in diameter and eight hundred and fifty feet in circumference. This is the largest mound in the state and is located on the high lands a short distance southeast of the town of Miamisburg in Montgomery County, Ohio. It has been estimated that this noted mound contains about three hundred thousand cubic feet of earth. Another one of these so-called Observation Mounds is to be seen in the famous Mound Cemetery at Marietta, Ohio. It is a part of a once very extensive fortified prehistoric town, consisting of at least two forts,

forming perfect squares with walls of earth from six to ten feet high; and with a covert way formed of two parallel walls of earth 230 feet distant from each other, leading from the Muskingum River to the west gateway of the larger fort. This larger fort inclosed an area of about forty acres, while the smaller fort contained twenty acres. These two fortifications have long since been leveled by the citizens of Marietta when erecting their homes. However, the famous observation mound remains to this day in an excellent state of preservation. It stands in the center of the Marietta Cemetery, where so many early founders of the State of Ohio are buried, including most of the first forty-eight settlers, many of whom were Revolutionary War soldiers; Governor Return J. Meigs, who was the state's chief executive in the War of 1812; Gen. Rufus Putnam; Com. Abraham Whipple; Rev. Daniel Story; Dr. Israel Ward Andrews and many others. The mound stands just outside the south wall of the smaller fort. It is conical in shape with its base a true circle, 115 feet in diameter; its perpendicular altitude is thirty feet. In the early days it was surrounded by a ditch four feet deep and fifteen feet wide, and defended by a parapet four feet high through which was a gateway towards the fort twenty feet in width. Large numbers of tourists visit this mound every year.

PREHISTORIC MOUNDS IN STARK COUNTY

Our best students of archeology have learned that what is now Northeastern Ohio was never thickly populated by prehistoric Mound Builders. However, some scattered mounds have been located within the limits of Stark County. One conical shaped mound has been discovered near the center of the western shore of Congress Lake in the northeastern corner of Lake Township. The mound is seventy-five feet in diameter north and south and about fifty feet east and west. It rises about fifteen feet above a swampy area and is composed of the same materials as the adjacent bluffs. It may have been a part of an ancient island fortress, although no other earthworks have been found anywhere in its vicinity. Some years ago another mound-like structure was found on the David Yant farm in section 24 of Bethlehem Township, which also had a circular base about sixty feet in diameter, and stood about five or six feet above a level field on a low tract of land. Both earth and stone entered into the construction of the mound, at whose summit was a large oak tree estimated to be nearly three hundred years old. There is a tradition that a great battle ensued at this place in ancient times and that to mark the burial place of forty warriors who were slain, the mound was erected over their bodies. So far as we are able to

determine this mound has never been opened, so that the truth of the early tradition remains a mystery to the present day.

In some portions of the upper Tuscarawas Valley north of the City of Massillon, various peculiar looking stone artifacts have been found in the glacial drift, which resemble implements and ornaments made by the Mound Builders. Partial evidence of actual mounds near the City of Massillon and the Village of Navarre have been accounted for, but thus far no reliable information may be had, because no organized work of excavation has been made. Considerable evidence of earthworks has been discovered in the vicinity of Bolivar, New Philadelphia and Newcomerstown. Near the latter village a few years ago Dr. W. C. Mills, of the Ohio Archeological Society found in a glacial terrace the celebrated paleolithic stone implement now in the Western Reserve Historical Museum at Cleveland.

When David Zeisberger, the famous Moravian Missionary, in 1771 stopped on his first journey down the Tuscarawas River at what was later called the Town of Schoenbrunn, he found on the plain above the river channel the clearest evidences of a kind of amphitheater or circular earthwork rimmed at the edge with the thrown up earth, and close by on the bank he found three mounds of the average height of the usual military inclosures, which satisfied him that the race who constructed them were more warlike and better acquainted with making defensive positions than any of the Indian tribes he found in the entire Tuscarawas Valley.

Across the Tuscarawas River on the west bank and not over a mile from the public square of New Philadelphia there was yet to be seen in about the year 1860 a large earthwork extending in a semi-circular form around the river front of an old cornfield, which had been used prior to the advent of the Moravians in 1772. These early Indians were unable to give an account of the mound, other than that of an old Indian who came to Zeisberger's Mission, and who claimed to be descended from a nation who inhabited this territory many hundreds of years, and were finally driven away to the southwest by a more ferocious race of men from the north. He had a tradition that his ancestors knew some of the arts, as were known by the missionaries; that his ancestors were a peaceful people, and devoted much of their time to the worship of deities, that wherever a sufficient number sojourned for a time they constructed works of defense, and mounds for worship and sacrifice. A short distance from this circular earthwork was a mound on higher ground, on the summit of which large trees were growing when the first white settlers reached the valley. Partial excavations made many years ago revealed arrow heads, dust as of earthen-ware that had been

burnt, and the calcined dust of bones, from which the mound was thought to be the sepulcher of a noted person of a prehistoric people.

Thus we see that the Tuscarawas Valley in Stark County was without question at least a temporary abiding place of many Mound Builders of antiquity. There is every evidence to substantiate this declaration, and when we consider that Stark County lay on the boundary line between the ancient races of the Ohio Valley and those of the Lake Erie region, especially the valley of the Cuyahoga River, we are justified in stating that Stark County was territory traversed by these people in their many sojourns made between their homes in the valley of the Cuyahoga and the valley of the lower Tuscarawas.

THE MOUND BUILDERS

Oh, Mound: consecrated before
The white man's foot e'er trod on shore
To battle's strife and valour's grave,
Spare, oh, spare, the buried brave.

A thousand winters passed away,
And yet demolished not the clay,
Which on yon hillock held in trust
The quiet of the warrior's dust.

The Indian came and went again;
He hunted through the lengthened plain;
And from the mound he oft beheld
The present silent battle field.

But did the Indian e'er presume
To violate that ancient tomb?
Ah, no: he had the soldier's grace
Which spares the soldier's resting place.

CHAPTER II

THE GEOLOGICAL HISTORY AND PHYSICAL FEATURES OF STARK COUNTY

THE PRE-GLACIAL PERIOD—THE GLACIAL EPOCH—AN ANCIENT RIVER
IN STARK COUNTY—THE WATER-DIVIDE AND TERMINAL MORAINÉ—
DRAINAGE BASINS—ANCIENT LINES OF DRAINAGE—PRESENT-DAY
TOPOGRAPHY — DIVERSIFIED SOIL — ARTIFICIAL DRAINAGE — THE
EARLY FORESTS — THE CANTON PLAINS — THE CARBONIFEROUS
STRATA—THE MASSILLON COAL SEAM—MASSILLON SANDSTONE—
THE LIMESTONES—THE FIRE CLAYS.

THE PRE-GLACIAL PERIOD

The geological history of Northeastern Ohio properly begins with what is generally termed the "Pre-glacial period." During this vast expanse of time the several crustal movements of the earth were being consummated, with the result that in what is now Stark County the so-called pre-glacial rock formations were being effected. The formation thus created in Stark County has come to be known as the Carboniferous strata. This strata is a part of the well known geological system composed of the Cambrian, Ordovician, Silurian, Devonian and Carboniferous epochs. The area now embraced in Stark County is entirely within the Carboniferous strata, and while the glacial evidences are exceedingly well pronounced within the county, yet it is quite apparent that the forces of glaciation within the county did not materially affect or destroy the general nature of the underlying bed rock, as it was formed in pre-glacial times.

Any evidence of pre-glacial man in this county has never been discovered; and since most archeologists hold that the Mound-Builder civilization followed the glacial epoch, there is every reason to believe that Stark County was not inhabited during the pre-glacial epoch.

THE GLACIAL EPOCH

The glacial period of the geological history of Stark County presents some of the most outstanding evidences to be found anywhere in America. The glacial border or terminal moraine enters the county on the east in Paris Township and extends in a westerly direction, pass-

ing south of the City of Canton; thence slightly to the north to what is locally known as "Buck-hill," which is a part of the moraine. It then continues westerly to the boundary of Wayne County, leaving this county in Sugar Creek township.

A glance at a relief map of Stark County will easily verify the ancient terminal moraine line, and will exemplify the interesting fact that in general all the land of Stark County north of this glacial border line is well rounded off, smooth and covered with a vast sheet of glacial drift composed of gravel, sand and small boulders; while south of the moraine-line the land is rough and uneven, with no evidences of glacial drift of any consequence whatever. This peculiar feature of the topography of Stark County is well worth our attention, since the moraine practically bisects the county into two divisions of almost equal area.

AN ANCIENT RIVER IN STARK COUNTY

There are numerous physical indications that the county was formerly traversed from north to south by a distinct line of drainage. This is imperfectly represented by the Tuscarawas River, but it is plainly written on the face of Nature that that noble stream is but a rivulet compared with the flood that once flowed from the lake basin into the ancient valley of the Ohio. The records of this great prehistoric river are seen in the deeply excavated channels now filled with gravel in the Tuscarawas Valley between Canton and Massillon. The borings for coal made in that portion of the county revealed the fact that the Tuscarawas River at the present time is running far above its former bed, and that it does not accurately follow its ancient valley. The old waterway is in many places filled with gravel and so thoroughly obliterated as to give to the untrained observer little indication of its original course. But a few facts which have developed in the surface geology of Stark County have traced it with fair accuracy. The borings made for coal east of the present river in Lawrence and Jackson townships were carried below its bed without reaching solid rock; instead, heavy beds of gravel were found to occupy a broad and deep valley lying east of the present water course. From Canal Fulton to Massillon, these borings were continued in some cases through more than one hundred feet of glacial deposits. As the rock is exposed on both sides of the river at Massillon and Crystal Springs, it is seen that the river is now flowing on the west side of its ancient trough, and though it has a rocky bottom at that point, real bed-rock has not been found at a considerably greater depth. Just how deep the ancient valley of the Tuscarawas was in that section of the county, it is difficult to even conjecture, but it is

now known that salt wells bored at Canal Dover, in Tuscarawas County, have been sunk 175 feet below the surface of the stream before the rocky stratum was reached.

THE GREAT WATER DIVIDE AND TERMINAL MORaine

Stark County is on the great divide or watershed between Lake Erie and the Ohio River, and the distinct terminal moraine marking the southern boundaries of the prehistoric glacier which spread its soil accumulations over two-thirds of Ohio passes through Stark County just below Canton; its general course is northeast from Brown County, in the valley of the Ohio, through Stark and Columbiana Counties into Western Pennsylvania.

Not only is the edge of the moraine, or border of the great glacier distinctly imprinted on the landscape, but special varieties of soils and vegetables indicate the southern boundary of its progress. More specifically, the moraine passes southwesterly through Columbiana, Stark, Wayne, Richland, Holmes, Licking, Fairfield, Ross, Highland, Adams and Brown, crossing the Ohio River into Kentucky, but returning to the north side of the river in Southeastern Indiana. As a result of this temporary obstruction of the Ohio, the waters of the melted glacier are believed to have been dammed so as to form a large lake, including the valley proper as far east as Pittsburgh. The barrier, or moraine, in Southwestern Ohio appears to have given way in such a manner as to periodically reduce the level of the waters. Such a mode of retreat would explain the successive terraces that border the main streams of the Ohio at the present time.

DRAINAGE BASINS OF THE COUNTY

The notable drainage basin of Stark County is the valley of the Tuscarawas, which, as a branch of the Muskingum is tributary to the Ohio. Only the northerly sections of the county are in the edge of the Lake Erie basin. In most parts the surface deposits are such as indicate that they have been transported from a distance, and it is only on the hills of the southern townships that the soil has been derived from the decomposition of the underlying rocks.

ANCIENT LINES OF DRAINAGE

Another, and perhaps the most important of the ancient lines of drainage, runs between Canton and Massillon. Halfway between these points, rock comes near the surface and coal has been worked in the vicinity. Explorations have shown that nearer Massillon is a ridge of rock which lies between valleys—that through which the Tuscarawas

flows and another, completely filled with gravel between Massillon and Canton.

Between Massillon and Navarre, the main highway lies for the most part upon a terrace, or moraine, the surface of which is seventy-five feet above the river. This terrace is part of a plateau, which extends in some places more than a mile east of the Tuscarawas, and is composed of sand and gravel. On the other side of the river the rock comes to the surface and has been quarried. It is evident, therefore, that the ancient river channel passed under the terrace. Below Navarre, the river crosses to the eastern side of its primitive valley, striking its rocky border on the Wetmore tract. There the gravel beds, which fill the old valley, are on the west side of the river.

PRESENT-DAY TOPOGRAPHY

A large portion of Stark County is high and rolling, with an altitude of from 350 to 750 feet above Lake Erie, its eastern portion reaching up on the divide between the lake and the Ohio River. Nearly all the streams flow southward. After the Tuscarawas River, the largest stream in the county is the Nimishillen Creek, which with its western and eastern branches drains the northern and northeastern portions of the county. The Big Sandy Creek is a fine stream flowing through the eastern sections and the Tuscarawas drains the western townships.

Ohio is a state deficient in small lakes, the counties which lie along the water-shed, like Stark, being the most favored in that regard. Among the little gems of water within the borders of the county are Congress Lake, which is cut by the northern county line, Meyer's Lake, northwest of Canton, which also extends into Plain Township, and Sippo Lake a short distance north of Reedurban in Perry Township. In their vicinity are found not a few basins, now filled with peat and marl, which go to show that Stark County was at one time more of a lake region than it is at the present day.

DIVERSIFIED SOIL

Naturally, the soil is diversified. About three-fourths of the county, including the eastern, southern and western portions, may be called clay and gravel; the northeastern has a heavy subsoil of clay, while the valley of the Sandy has a soil of sandy loam which is highly productive. The surface soil of the whole county is composed of vegetable mold. On the rolling or hilly portions of the county, the soil is thin and light. In the valley or bottom lands, the soil varies from a few inches to several feet in depth.

ARTIFICIAL DRAINAGE

Clay underlies the surface soil throughout almost the entire county and varies in thickness from a few inches to two feet. It absorbs water slowly, and prevents the water from sinking too rapidly into the gravel subsoil; it also retains the manures and other fertilizers, and is, in many ways the basis of Stark County's agricultural wealth. Both artificial fertilization and artificial drainage have largely supplemented natural advantages. As a large portion of the county lies high, with good natural drainage, artificial means have not been resorted to so generally as in more marshy districts. Most of the artificial drainage has taken place in the northern sections, within the area of the Lake Erie Basin. The old Cranberry Swamp, or marsh, is the best known of the early lowlands. Tile draining, as a rule, has been adopted as a means of carrying off the surface water, and not to improve the character of the soil.

Within late years considerable ditching has been done in such northern townships as Marlboro, Plain and Lawrence, so that now there are probably over two hundred miles of established ditches in the northern part of the county. The longest and perhaps the most important work of that kind was the seven-mile ditch extending from Congress Lake, Stark County, to Randolph, just over the Portage County line, on the northeast shores of that body of water. The so-called Reed Ditch is also in Marlboro Township; the Swartz Ditch at Middlebranch and the Zimmer Ditch near North Canton, are in Plain Township, while the Fox Lake Ditch is in the neighborhood of Canal Fulton, Lawrence Township. It is said that the Congress Lake Ditch has already reclaimed some two thousand acres of land. It is the joint charge of Stark and Portage counties.

THE EARLY FORESTS—THE CANTON PLAINS

The first settlers in Stark County found a country thickly covered with a heavy growth of timber. As wood, both for building and fuel, was considered the prime requisite for permanent settlement, the forest tracts were the first to be settled, but as the land had to be cleared before it would yield crops, the pioneer found that he could not depend upon a livelihood from his farm until some five years of hard work had been applied to it. In the meantime, the fare furnished by the abundance of game and wild fruit was eked out by small purchases of corn and wheat from the older settlements.

With such an abundance of timber and the lack of foreign demand, the early tendency was to recklessly denude the land, in order to reach

productive soil as quickly as possible. There was quite an extent of prairie land in the county, known as the Canton plains, and running through the townships of Jackson, Perry, Canton and Bethlehem; but the plain country was long avoided as undesirable in comparison with the timber tracts, which were considered, when once cleared, as greatly excelling in nitrogen and productive soil. Fortunately, the discovery of coal and its uses as fuel as early as 1806 retarded the destruction of the timbered areas until such time as the settlers had come to realize their natural and economic value.

CARBONIFEROUS STRATA OF STARK COUNTY

Below the surface of Stark County, below its soil and drift deposits ranging from 10 to 100 feet, and when the regular strata are broken, sometimes coming to the surface, are various mineral riches, which have been quarried, manufactured, and built into the growth and prosperity of the county. Nature laid them down in the following general order:

<i>Strata</i>	<i>No. of feet</i>
1. Soil and drift deposits.....	10 to 100
2. Shales and sandstones of barren coal measures found in hilltops of Osnaburg, Paris, Nimishillen and Washington townships	30 to 50
3. Buff limestone, Osnaburg and Paris townships.....	1 to 6
4. Black-band iron ore, Osnaburg and Paris townships...	1 to 10
5. Coal No. 7, same localities as No. 4.....	1 to 3
6. Fire clay	1 to 3
7. Shale and sandstone, sometimes containing a thin coal seam near the middle hills of Washington, Nimishillen, Paris, Osnaburg and Sandy; hilltops of Pike, Bethlehem and Sugar Creek.....	75 to 100
8. Coal No. 6, same localities as No. 7.....	2 to 6
9. Fire clay	2 to 5
10. Gray and black shales, with iron ore near base.....	40 to 60
11. Coal No. 5, southern and eastern portions of the county	2 to 3
12. Fire clay	2 to 5
13. Shale and sandstone, sometimes with thin coal.....	20 to 50
14. Putnam Hill limestone.....	1 to 4
15. Coal No. 4, upper limestone seam.....	1 to 6
16. Fire clay	1 to 5
17. Shale and sandstone, sometimes with thin coal and limestone	20 to 50

18.	Zoar limestone	1 to	4
19.	Coal No. 3, lower limestone coal.....	1 to	3
20.	Fire clay	1 to	8
21.	Shale and sandstone, sometimes with thin coal at base..	50 to	60
22.	Massillon sandstone, sometimes with thin coal at base..	30 to	100
23.	Gray or black shale.....	5 to	50
24.	Coal No. 1 (Massillon coal).....	1 to	6
25.	Fire clay	1 to	5
26.	Shaly sandstone	30 to	50
27.	Conglomerate	20 to	50

The strata mentioned in the foregoing table all belong to the Carboniferous system and, with the exception of a limited area in the north-western corner of the county, where the conglomerate appears, its entire area is occupied by the coal measures.

THE MASSILLON COAL SEAM

The coal measures of Stark County are composed, as usual, of sandstone, limestone, shale, fire clay and coal; the last named comprises seven seams. The lowest, or No. 1, known as the Massillon, or Briar Hill seam, is by far the most valuable in the series and one of the most important in the state. Largely through its productiveness the industries of Canton, Massillon and Alliance were substantially founded.

The Massillon coal seam being generally cut by the valley of the Tuscarawas, forms a great number of outcrops in the western part of the county, where most of the earlier mines were opened. As the dip of all the rocks in the county is southeast, it passes out of sight east of the Tuscarawas Valley, and along the eastern margin of the county it is at least two hundred feet below the surface. It would thus appear to underlie nearly all the county, but it happens here, as in Summit and Mahoning counties, that the coal lies in limited basins. The supply has therefore been somewhat uncertain, and its value for manufacturing purposes not as great as if it could be mined from regular and traceable seams.

Notwithstanding this, the so-called Massillon Coal District has proven to be one of the most productive in Ohio, most of the product going to Cleveland and Western Pennsylvania and much being utilized by the iron and clay industries of Canton, Alliance, Massillon and Louisville. It is well adapted to a variety of uses—for blasting purposes, steam generating, manufacture of gas, and for household fuel. It contains little sulphur and ash and possesses high heating power.

The production of coal in Stark County formerly amounted to about

four hundred and fifty thousand tons per annum. In the centennial edition of the *Canton Repository*, published in September, 1909, appeared the following from the pen of Anthony Howells, ex-consul to Cardiff, Wales, and a native of that country. His father was a coal operator in Wales, where he worked as a boy picking and shoveling coal, and was the pioneer in the Massillon field, in which he opened twelve mines in forty years. Mr. Howells' story, or rather history of the development of the famous coal field, is both interesting and authentic. It is as follows:

"In the story of Stark County's development mineral coal has been a potent factor. Blessed by a fertile soil from which spring all the necessities for the existence of man and beast, Stark County has had an extra blessing in the rich storehouse of coal beneath its surface, the utilization of which has made scores of Stark County farmers on whose lands deposits were found independently wealthy, has made Stark County a highly prosperous, industrial community, and has given employment to thousands.

"It is only rarely that a territory is found such as Stark, where both the soil and the coal deposits are rich. Illustrations are near at hand. Mahoning County, which owes its supremacy in the iron and steel industry to its coal deposits, is admittedly one of the poorest agricultural counties in the state. On our west is Wayne County, ranking up with Stark County as a farming community, but without large manufacturing interests, due unquestionably to the non-existence of mineral coal within its borders.

"Without the coal deposits Canton, Massillon and Alliance at the end of the first centennial of the county would not be the proud cities they are.

"Our big coal field is the Massillon District, one of the most important in Ohio, producing a purer quality of coal than is found in any part of the state, except that which is produced from the same strata in Mahoning and Trumbull counties. Massillon coal as a domestic coal has no superior in the United States.

"As soon as the Ohio Canal was opened a small quantity of coal was shipped by boat to Cleveland, from Middlebury, now East Akron, and from the Bridgeport mine, near Massillon. This supply was used for steam on lake boats.

"The first large shipping mine was known as the Chippewa mine, within a mile of Warwick Station on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, its first operator being William Philpot, a Welshman from south Wales. That mine, placed in operation in the forties, was alike profitable to the land owner and to the operator. In it the Leahy family, the Sullivan

family, and other families were virtually brought up; and one of its most distinguished workers was Gen. Patrick Collins, afterwards mayor of Boston, and general consul to London under President Cleveland. He worked in the mine as a boy, being a nephew of the elder Leahy.

"The demand for coal in those days, of course, was light, but its stimulation came when wood was no longer obtainable for fuel purposes. New mines were opened. Rhodes and Card, of Cleveland, became prominent as operators in the Massillon district, operating the well-known Willow Bank mine. Another early operator was Charles Clark.

"When the Civil war broke out there was an unprecedented demand for coal. J. P. Burton, the Crawford Coal Company, and James Mullins now a resident of Wooster, entered the field.

"All coal mined in the district was carried by canal boat to Cleveland until 1870 when the C. L. & W. Railroad, now a branch of the Baltimore & Ohio, was laid. From then on rails carried the coal to various parts of Cleveland, and as it was no longer necessary to cart it from the canal docks in Cleveland, the cost of handling the commodity was cheapened.

"Massillon coal is found in pots or basins. Ages ago this section was submerged by sea, and it is my belief that these basins we find today are the remains of marshes which formerly lined the shore of this great body of water, now unknown. These basin deposits are sometimes close together, sometimes a mile apart, and generally are in groups or clusters. In area the pots run from five to seventy-five acres, but it is never profitable ordinarily to attempt to develop less than a twenty-five acre basin.

"The area of Massillon coal commences at the extreme west end of Stark County, follows through Lawrence Township to Tuscarawas, which has more coal than any township in the county, extends into parts of Jackson, Perry, Bethlehem and Sugar Creek townships and ends at Beach City. In all of the drilling south of Beach City no Massillon coal has been found."

As stated in Mr. Howells' article, most of the mines in Stark County were located in Tuscarawas Township. The bulk of the shipments were sent to northwestern Ohio, also much was shipped to western Pennsylvania, Michigan and Indiana.

MASSILLON SANDSTONE

In Stark County the coal is somewhat more bituminous than the coal of the same seam in the Mahoning Valley. It is usually overlaid by a

few feet of shale, and above this is found massive sandstone. The stone of this stratum—known as Massillon sandstone—varies considerably in different localities, but much of it affords excellent building material as well as good grindstone. A light variety of this stone is ground up and the sand used in the manufacture of glass.

THE LIMESTONES

At a distance of from one hundred fifty to two hundred feet above the Massillon coal (No. 1) occurs the lowest of the two limestone seams which traverse Stark County, as most other coal-bearing sections of the state. Coal No. 3 is sometimes absent, sometimes has a thickness of a few inches, and rarely is of economic importance. From 25 to 50 feet above it occurs the second limestone coal. This is well developed in Stark County and in some cases has considerable value. In the subterranean rocky ridge, which lies between the valley of the Tuscarawas and the old channel west of Canton, both the limestone referred to, and sometimes both limestone coals, may be seen, the upper one only of workable thickness.

THE FIRE CLAYS

Of late years especially, the limestones of Stark County have been utilized not only for building purposes, but in highway construction and even for purposes of soil fertilization and reinvigoration, while the fire clays, half a dozen strata of which have been traced through the various Carboniferous formations extending to a depth of seven hundred or eight hundred feet, have proven of great value. Not a small proportion of the industrial output of the county has come from these strata in the form of brick, and building and paving blocks. To such an extent has this industry grown in Stark and other counties as to retard and in many instances, to suspend the quarrying of natural building and paving stone.

CHAPTER III

THE DAWN OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION

THE FIRST WHITE MEN IN THE WEST—DE SOTO, JOLIET, AND MARQUETTE—CHEVALIER DE LA SALLE, THE FIRST WHITE MAN IN THE OHIO VALLEY—ACCOUNT OF LA SALLE'S JOURNEY—DID HE PASS THROUGH STARK COUNTY?—ENGLISHMEN IN THE OHIO VALLEY IN 1730-1750—OHIO AS A PART OF FRANCE—THE OHIO COMPANY—THE EXPLORATION OF CHRISTOPHER GIST—GIST'S JOURNAL—GIST'S LATER SERVICES.

THE FIRST WHITE MEN IN THE WEST

Near the thirty-fourth parallel of north latitude, somewhere below the present City of Memphis, Tennessee, in the month of May, 1541, Ferdinand de Soto and his companions reached and discovered the Mississippi River. This was in all probability the first expedition ever made by white men into the great central valley of North America. But the visionary and imaginative Spaniards wasted their efforts in a vain search for El Dorados or the fountains of perpetual youth; and apart from the establishment of the first settlement in the United States at St. Augustine in 1565, their discoveries and explorations from the beginning to near the close of the sixteenth century, were barren of important results in the history of this country.

But there was a nation which looked with a longing eye upon the newly-discovered world and made every effort to make at least a part of it their own. This was the government of France. The French were among the earliest adventurers in the new America and their efforts to explore and colonize it were most active and energetic. However, it was not until near the middle of the seventeenth century that the French were prompted to explore the region of the Great Lakes, and then their missionary zeal was very largely the inspiration of the explorers. The Lake Superior region was visited in 1641 by Charles Raymbault, the first of the missionary explorers of the Northwest. During the next thirty years, the Jesuits continued their explorations with great diligence, establishing missions at various locations north of the Great Lakes as well as in Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois.

Joliet and Marquette, the former a Quebec merchant, and the latter

a Jesuit missionary, in 1673 explored the country in the region of the Great Lakes, passing from Green Bay up the Fox and down the Wisconsin River to the Mississippi, exploring that river as far south as the mouth of the Arkansas, returning by the Illinois and Chicago rivers to Lake Michigan.

ROBERT CAVALIER, SIEUR DE LA SALLE

Historians of the present day are generally agreed that Robert Cavalier, Sieur De La Salle was the first white man to explore the Ohio River and the first to tread the soil of the great state, named from the river. The earliest explorers often considered the Ohio and Wabash as one stream, and gave the name Ouabache to both.

La Salle was born in France in 1635, educated for the ministry, came to Canada about 1666, renounced his contemplated cloister life, and plunged into the western forests to make a name for himself as an explorer. Whether or not he was the first white man to set foot on what is now Stark County, Ohio, is a most difficult problem for the modern historian to solve. Be that as it may, we know that La Salle, after crossing Lake Erie in a small trading-boat of his own, penetrated the wilderness in many directions, following the sources of the Mississippi and its tributaries and exploring many other streams. As early as 1667, La Salle with a few companions was among the Seneca Indians in what is now New York state, seeking guides to lead them to the Ohio River. The Seneca provided La Salle with a Shawnee prisoner in exchange for some hatchets and clothing; and learning the route he intended to take, up Lake Erie and down the Miamis (present Maumee and Great Miami rivers) they told him of a shorter route to the Ohio.

Careful examination of the map will reveal a shorter route to the Ohio by "leaving Lake Erie at a point more easterly than the modern Maumee, and going up an easterly stream (the Cuyahoga), crossing a short portage (the summit portage of Akron), then down a branch of another river (the Tuscarawas), thence down a larger river (the Muskingum) with few rapids in it for one hundred miles to the Oubache (the Ohio)." There is no data to show that La Salle followed that route, but the fact that he had a Shawnee guide and wanted to visit the Shawnee Country, and the Ohio River, by the nearest route, is strong presumptive evidence that he followed these rivers to what is now Marietta, Ohio, at the mouth of the Muskingum, and from that point ascended and descended the Ohio. But here his record is lost for nearly three years, during which time his friends had no trace of this bold and intrepid explorer.

Since the records of three years of his wanderings are buried in the

great historic past, there is no direct evidence as to the route which La Salle took from Lake Erie to reach and explore the Ohio, but several Ohio historians have asserted with some degree of probability, that after exploring the southern shore of Lake Erie, he decided to ascend what is now the Cuyahoga in quest of a river leading to the Ohio. We must recall that Indian guides pointed the way, and with their assistance he soon discovered the portage (Akron today), leading to the Tuscarawas, the Muskingum and the Ohio. It is generally conceded by Ohio writers that this journey occurred during the years 1669 and 1670. Some writers contend that La Salle crossed Lake Erie to the Maumee and came to the Ohio by that stream and the Great Miami; while others contend that he journeyed from the Seneca Indian Country to the Allegheny, and down that river to the Ohio at Pittsburgh, which he descended to the point where Marietta is today.

We have evidence, however, to show that La Salle did examine the Ohio and some of its tributaries; and during the so called three lost years above mentioned, he may have made a great many explorations in the Ohio Valley country. A map was made in 1672 by French officials in Canada, supposed to have been drawn from data collected by La Salle on his explorations. The entire length of the Ohio River is shown and the name "Ohio" appears, as the name of the stream. If La Salle took the Cuyahoga-Tuscarawas-Muskingum route, he was without question the first white man to ever gaze upon the forests and hilltops of Stark County.

It can also be readily perceived that a man of La Salle's cast of mind would not have left the valley until he had examined the mounds, earthworks and fortifications at Marietta, Newark, Zanesville and other points referred to in Chapter I of this work.

La Salle afterward returned to Canada, and some years later made a long voyage down the Mississippi, took possession of the whole country in the name of France and called it Louisiana. Returning to Quebec in 1683 he sailed for France, came back to Canada, organized another expedition and finally reached what is now the states of Louisiana and Texas. In the lower valley of the Mississippi at an unknown spot in either Texas or Louisiana he lost his life, at the hands of one of his own men. La Salle, it seems, had charged one of the men of his party with murdering his (La Salle's) son. The accused man bided his time, and as a result of a conspiracy among La Salle's followers, the man accused plotted the death of La Salle by assassination. The plot was carried out and La Salle was killed. Thus perished the great La Salle in the Lower Mississippi Valley far from his Canadian home. His burial place was never known and has never been discovered.

In Francis Parkman's well known volume on "La Salle and the Discovery of the Great West," the author has stated that La Salle left the land of the Senecas and reached the Ohio River by way of the Allegheny at its confluence with the Monongahela at what is now Pittsburgh.

When C. H. Mitchener of New Philadelphia was preparing his history of the Tuscarawas and Muskingum valleys in 1875 he wrote Mr. Parkman for an opinion as to the route taken by La Salle in his discovery of the Ohio. It is quite interesting to note the reply of Mr. Parkman, who has always been regarded as one of America's foremost historians. His letter is as follows:

"Jamaica Plain, Mass.

"August 4, 1875.

"C. H. Mitchener, Atty.,

"New Philadelphia, Ohio.

"Dear Sir:—

"Returning home yesterday, after an absence of several weeks, I found your letter of July 23.

"In the obscurity which covers La Salle's movements after he left the Lulpitations in 1669 it is not possible to state anything with confidence as to the course he took to reach the Ohio. The only account that seems to me to deserve to be admitted as evidence is that contained in the unpublished memoir of 1678 of which I have given an account in the 'Discovery of the Great West.' On page twenty, note, I have printed the only passage which throws any light on the matter. By this it appears that he went by way of Onondaga, whence he seems to have reached and descended the Allegheny. What he may afterward have done is at present a matter of conjecture. I have some hope that I may hereafter find the means of answering your questions more satisfactorily.

"Yours Respectfully,

"F. Parkman."

From the above Mr. Parkman adheres to his published theory, though not confidently. From the Onondaga country in New York, the seat of the ancient power of the Six Nations, to the Shawnee country of the Ohio, is about five hundred miles by way of the Cuyahoga, Tuscarawas and Muskingum; by way of the Allegheny, including the meanderings of the Ohio, over six hundred miles and by way of the Maumee portage over seven hundred miles. In going south or west the Indians usually took the shortest route, as did the Mound Builders before them. La Salle, in the absence of positive proof to the contrary,

may be considered as having followed any one of these old trails, even the valley of the Tuscarawas in Stark County, Ohio.

ENGLISHMEN IN THE OHIO VALLEY

The entire region west of the Alleghanies was little known to the English prior to the year 1740 when English traders began to supersede the French. The entire area northwest of the Ohio River was given the general name of the Ohio country. The Colonial governments of Virginia and Pennsylvania especially encouraged and fostered commerce and trade between the whites and the Indians. In this Virginia took the lead. Governor Spotswood of that colony was eager to see this trade developed among the Indians in the Ohio country. He urged upon the British Government the great importance of obtaining such a foothold in the Ohio country and the lands to the north and west as to be able to resist the growth of French influence and power. Had Governor Spotswood's advice been heeded, the long and costly French and Indian War (1754-63) might not have been necessary to subdue the French and wrest from them the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes region.

English traders visited the Ohio country between 1730 and 1740 and were licensed by the colony of Pennsylvania to trade as far west as the Mississippi in 1744.

John Howard, a trader of note, descended the Ohio in 1742 and was captured on the Mississippi by the French. In 1748 Conrad Weiser, acting for the English, visited Logstown, a Shawnee town on the Ohio, a few miles below what is now Pittsburgh, bearing gifts to gain the favor of the savages. Soon after, the renowned pioneer, George Crogan, accompanied by Andrew Montour, a Seneca half-breed, journeyed westward into the land of the Miamis, won the favor of the tribes by gifts and in 1751 erected a stockade on the Great Miami River within the present limits of Shelby County, Ohio. This trading post was called Pickawillany. In June of the next year the post was destroyed by the French and Indians. This trading post was doubtless the first structure erected by the hands of Englishmen within the limits of the present state of Ohio.

OHIO AS A PART OF FRANCE

As early as the year 1535, the territory called New France embracing about all the lands northwest of the Ohio, was claimed by the French Government by right of discovery and exploration.

In the year 1713, by the Treaty of Utrecht, Louisiana belonged to France, and extended from the gulf to the northern lakes.

In 1748 the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle quieted French title for a time to this vast area, and her forts erected at Niagara in 1726 and at Presque Isle, the present city of Erie, Pa., and at Le Boeuf in Erie County, Pa., frowned upon all trespassers from the dominions of his Britannic Majesty in the East.

In 1749 some English traders found on the banks of the Ohio a buried leaden plate, which they carefully preserved and later sent it to the colonial authorities, containing this inscription in French:

"In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV, King of France, we, Celoron, commandant of a detachment sent by monsieur, the Marquis of Galissoniere, commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquillity in certain villages in these cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Ohio and of Poradakoin, this 29th of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and of all its tributaries, and of all the land on both sides, as far as to the sources of said rivers,—inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed (this possession) and have maintained it by their arms and by treaties, especially those of Riswick, Utrecht and Aix-la-Chapelle."

In this same year, the French becoming alarmed at the boldness of English traders from the eastern colonies, in venturing into the Ohio country, sent armed forces thereto to drive them back, and in January, 1750, the Pennsylvania colonial governor informed the council that during the past summer a French commander, De Celoron, with 300 French and a party of Indians had entered the Ohio Valley to reprove the Indians for their friendship to the English, and for suffering the English to trade with them.

This noted expedition of De Celoron gave the British colonists considerable concern, over the possession of the Ohio Valley, which finally led to the activities preceding the French and Indian War.

The English colonists now began those preparations for exploration and colonization which ultimately resulted in the overthrow of French rule in North America. The first exploration of importance into the heart of what is now the state of Ohio was made in 1750 by Christopher Gist under the direction of the Ohio Company.

THE OHIO COMPANY

The English colonies of Virginia and Pennsylvania had licensed traders to traverse the Ohio Country, four of whom had been captured as early as 1749 as trespassers on French territory and were taken as prisoners from the banks of the Ohio into Canada, under charges of tampering with the Indians and endeavoring to seduce them to convey

to the English colonists their rights in land, for powder, lead and whiskey.

Under a deed obtained by the colonies of Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland from a group of Iroquois Indian chiefs for "all the land beyond the mountains" twelve Virginians among whom were Lawrence and Augustine Washington, half-brothers of George Washington, in the year 1748, procured from the King of England, through the Governor of Virginia, a grant for half a million acres of land on both sides of the Ohio River, and between the Kanawha and the Monongahela rivers.

The object of the company was to settle the lands and to carry on the Indian trade upon a large scale. "Two hundred thousand acres were to be located at once, and to be held for ten years free from quit-rent or any tax to the King, on condition that the company should at their own expense seat 100 families on the lands within seven years, and build a fort and maintain a garrison sufficient to protect the settlement." The company ordered their agent in London to send over for their use two cargoes of goods suited to the Indian trade, amounting in all to 4,000 pounds sterling. They also resolved that such roads should be made and houses built as would facilitate the communication from the head of navigation on the Potomac across the mountains to some point on the Monongahela; and as no attempt at establishing settlements could safely be made without some previous arrangements with the Indians, the company petitioned the colony of Virginia to invite them to a treaty.

THE EXPLORATION OF CHRISTOPHER GIST

As the first important move in promoting the objectives of the new organization, the Ohio Company employed a well known surveyor, Christopher Gist, with instructions to explore the country, examine the quality of the lands, keep a journal of his adventures, draw as accurate a plan of the country as his observations would permit, and report the same to the officials of the company. On his first tour he was absent nearly seven months, and spent much of his time in endeavoring to carry out the instructions of his company as well as to determine the spirit of friendliness or enmity of the Indians toward both the French and the English.

Gist explored the country "from the South Branch of the Potomac, northward to the sources of the Juniata River, crossed the mountains, and reached the Allegheny, by the valley of Kiskiminitas. He crossed the Allegheny about four miles above the forks, where Pittsburgh now stands, thence went down the Ohio to a point below Beaver River, and

thence over to the Tuscarawas valley." From a point near the mouth of the Beaver River he followed the well known Indian pathway through the forests known as "The Great Trail," leading to the Indian towns on the Tuscarawas River in what is now Stark and Tuscarawas counties. He passed over this trail in what is now Sandy Township along the Big Sandy Creek and through what is today the villages of Waynesburg and Magnolia in Stark County.

Gist left the valley of the Potomac in Maryland in October, 1750, and reached the Tuscarawas River on the 5th of December at a point in Stark County a short distance above the present Town of Bolivar. On the 7th he crossed over to an Indian village, and found the Indians in the French interest. This village was on the southwest side of the Tuscarawas River just above the Town of Bolivar today, opposite the mouth of the Big Sandy Creek, and was called by the Indians the Tuscarawas or Old Tuscarora Town. It was the first capital of the Delawares in the valley and was the home of Shingash or Bockongahelas, one of the noted war chiefs of the Delawares. He had formerly lived in Pennsylvania, and there acquired such notoriety from his depredations that a large reward was offered by the Colonial government for his head; as a result he wisely moved to the Village of Tuscarawas.

Just how long Gist remained in the Indian village of Tuscarora, before he continued his journey down the valley is unknown. However, we know that he reached the Indian village of Goshockgunk (modern Coshocton) at the forks of the Muskingum on December 14. The distance over the Indian trail between the two villages was about fifty miles, and there being several other Indian villages in the valley, which he passed through, and since he probably tarried a short time in some of them, the probabilities are that Gist did not remain long at the Delaware Village of Tuscarora.

In his journal Gist carefully describes the land in what is now the southern townships of Stark County through which he passed as much broken, and the bottoms on the Tuscarawas as rather narrow. Gist continued his exploration down the valley as the following interesting extracts from his journal will indicate.

GIST'S JOURNAL

Following the Tuscarawas south, Gist reached the Indian Town of Goshockgunk (Coshocton) at the forks of the Muskingum on the 14th of December. The town contained about one hundred families, a portion in the French and a part in the English interest. Here he met Andrew Montour, a half-breed, and George Croghan, an English

trader, who had his headquarters at the town. In his Journal, Gist states:

"Saturday, Dec. 15th, 1750. When we came in sight of the town we perceived English colors hoisted on the King's (chief's) house, and at George Croghan's. Upon inquiring the reason, I was informed that the French had lately taken several English traders, and that Mr. Croghan had ordered all the white men to come into this town, and had sent runners to the traders of the lower towns, and that the Indians had sent to their people to come and counsel about it.

"Monday, Dec. 17.—Two traders, belonging to Mr. Croghan, came into town and informed us that ten of his people had been taken by forty Frenchmen and twenty Indians, who had carried them with seven horse loads of skins to a new fort the French were building on one of the branches of Lake Erie.

"Tuesday, 18.—I acquainted Mr. Croghan and Mr. Montour of my business with the Indians, and talked much of a regulation of trade, with which they were pleased, and treated me very well.

"Tuesday, 25th.—This being Christmas Day, I intended to read prayers, but after inviting some of the white men, they informed each other of my intention, and being of several persuasions, and few of them inclined to hear any good, they refused to come; but one, Thomas Burney, a blacksmith, who is settled there, went about and talked to them, and then several of the well-disposed Indians came freely, being invited by Andrew Montour. The Indians seemed to be well pleased, and came up to me and returned me their thanks, and then invited me to live among them. They were desirous of being instructed in the principles of Christianity; that they liked me very well, and wanted me to marry them after the Christian manner, and baptize their children, and then they said they would never desire to return to the French, or suffer them or their priests to come near them more for they loved the English, but had seen little religion among them.

"Wednesday, Dec. 26.—[On this day, Gist relates how the Indians cruelly put to death a white woman captive at the town of Goschockgunk.]

"Friday, Jan. 4, 1751. One Taaf, an Indian trader, came to town from near Lake Erie, and informed us that the Wyandots had advised him to keep clear of the Ottawas, and told him that the branches of the Lakes were claimed by the French, but that all the branches of the Ohio belonged to them and their brethren, the English, and that the French had no business there, and that it was expected that the other part of the Wyandots would desert the French and come over to the English interest, and join their brethren on the Elk's Eye (Tuscarawas) Creek, and build a strong fort and town there.

"Wednesday, Jan. 9.—This day two traders came into town from among the Pequantices (a tribe of the Twig Twers or Miami's) and brought news that another English trader was taken prisoner by the French, and that three French soldiers had deserted and come over to the English and surrendered themselves to some of the traders of the Picktown (Pipetown) and that the Indians would have put them to death to revenge their taking our traders; but as the French had surrendered themselves to the English, they would not let the Indians hurt them, but had ordered them to be sent under the care of three of our traders, and delivered at this town to George Croghan.

"Saturday, Jan. 12.—Proposed a council; postponed; Indians drunk.

"Monday, Jan. 14, 1751.—This day George Croghan, by the assistance of Andrew Montour, acquainted the king and council of this nation that their Roggony (Father) had sent, under the care of the governor of Virginia, their brother, a large present of goods, which were now landed safe in Virginia, and that the governor had sent me to invite them to come and see him, and partake of their father's charity to all his children on the branches of the Ohio. In answer to which one of the chiefs stood up and said that their king and all of them thanked their brother, the governor of Virginia, for his care, and me for bringing them the news; but that they could not give an answer until they had a full or general council of the several Indian nations which could not be until next spring; and so the king and council, shaking hands with us, we took our leave.

"Tuesday, January 15, 1751. We left Muskingum (now city of Coshocton, Ohio) and went west five miles to the White Woman Creek, on which is a small town. This white woman was taken away from New England when she was not above ten years old by the French Indians. She is now upward of fifty; has an Indian husband and several children. Her name is Mary Harris. She still remembers that they used to be very religious in New England; and wonders how the white men can be so wicked as she has seen them in these woods.

"Wednesday, January 16, 1751. Set out southwest twenty-five miles to Licking Creek. The land from Muskingum is rich and broken. Upon the north side of Licking Creek, about six miles from its mouth, were several salt licks or ponds formed by little streams or drains of water, clear, but of a bluish color and salt taste. The traders and Indians boil their meat in this water, which, if proper care is not taken, will sometimes make it too salt to eat.

"Saturday, Jan. 19.—Arrived at Hockhocking a small town of Delawares.

"Sunday, Jan. 20.—Traveled twenty miles southwest to Maguck, another small Delaware town near the Scioto.

"Monday, Jan. 28, 1751. Here we arrived (Lower Shawnee Town, now Portsmouth, Ohio) on the 28th, and fired our guns to alarm the traders, who came and ferried us over the Ohio. This town is situated on both sides of the river, and contains about three hundred men. They are great friends to the English interest."

Gist then concludes his journal for that day with a complete account of an Indian tribal wedding feast, which continued during the evening and until an unusually late hour at night.

Thus we see that the Ohio Company was the original western real estate organization and that Stark County was included in the lands selected by the company for future settlement. Gist was the first English surveyor to explore this section with a view of ultimately effecting actual settlements by the colonists of Virginia and other colonies east of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Gist continued his tour in company with George Croghan to many other Indian towns including Old Chillicothe (near the present Circleville) the Lower Shawnee Town (near the present Portsmouth) and other smaller villages.

On the way they camped at the "great swamp," (bed of the reservoir, now Buckeye Lake), and at the town of the Standing Stone (now Mount Pleasant at Lancaster). When Gist and Croghan left the Lower Shawnee Town (present Portsmouth, Ohio) they proceeded to the Town of Tasightwi (now Piqua, Ohio) on the Miami River. This place was in 1751 the capital of the powerful western Indian Confederacy of the Miami Indians and perhaps the strongest Indian town on the continent. Here he held several important councils with the Miami Indians, relative to trading with the English; he then proceeded down the Miami to the Ohio, thence down that stream to the falls of the Ohio, near the present city of Louisville, Kentucky. He returned home by way of the Kentucky country after one of the most noteworthy trips of its kind in early American history.

Gist reached his home in Virginia in May, 1751, after an absence of seven months. He had visited the Mingoes, Delawares, Wyandots, Shawnees and Miamis; and it seems that he had performed the other duties with which he was charged to the entire satisfaction of the land company.

GIST'S LATER SERVICES

In November, 1751, Captain Gist, as he was sometimes known, began an exploration of the country on the southeast side of the Ohio

River as far south as the mouth of the Great Kanawha, and continued in that service all winter.

In 1752 Gist attended as an agent of the Ohio Land Company, a treaty-council held at Logstown on the Ohio, fourteen miles below the present Pittsburgh, where the English and Indians assembled to discuss the merits of their claims to land in the Ohio country. The English claimed "all the land beyond the mountains," under the Lancaster Treaty of 1744, while the Indians claimed that they only ceded their lands to the warriors' road at the foot of the Alleghanies. The council adopted a treaty on June 13, 1752, by which the Indians agreed that they would not molest any settlements that might be made on the southeast side of the Ohio River.

In 1753 Gist accompanied George Washington as guide on his noted mission to the forks of the Ohio, then up the Allegheny to Fort Venango at the mouth of French Creek, under the authority of Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia, who was a member of the Ohio Land Company. Gist, however, on this occasion, received his appointment from Washington. Gist always enjoyed the confidence and friendship of Washington from that year until the close of his life.

In 1754 Gist and Capt. William Trent and other frontiersmen met at the forks of the Ohio (now Pittsburgh) for the purpose of planning for the erection of a fort at the forks for the protection of the settlers in the valley, in the interest of the English as against the French. Captain Gist was also instrumental in the founding of a town at the mouth of Chartiers Creek, a few miles below the present site of Pittsburgh.

It is believed that Gist lived in Virginia, probably not far from the mouth of Wells Creek, (now Cumberland, Maryland) at the time he entered into the service of the Ohio Land Company in 1750. He subsequently removed to the Youghioghenny Valley six miles east of Stuart's Crossing (now Connellsville, Fayette County, Pa.) From there he later moved down the Youghioghenny, and located near its mouth. He afterwards lived near to or at the mouth of Chartiers Creek.

Gist was a most successful land surveyor for many years: He was a man of marked characteristics, distinguished for energy, enterprise, force of character, and possessed the qualities of adaptation to life on the frontiers to a remarkable degree.

CHAPTER IV

INDIANS OF THE OHIO COUNTRY

THE ORIGINAL INDIAN TRIBES IN THE OHIO COUNTRY—THE WYANDOTS—THE DELAWARES—THE SHAWNEES—THE OTTAWAS—THE MIAMIS—THE MINGOES—THE CHIPPEWAS—THE INDIANS OF STARK COUNTY—THEIR HABITS AND CUSTOMS—THE INDIAN TRAILS OF STARK COUNTY—THE GREAT TRAIL—ITS GREAT IMPORTANCE—ITS LOCATION WITH REGARD TO PRESENT GEOGRAPHY—ITS PART IN STARK COUNTY HISTORY—THE MUSKINGUM TRAIL—IMPORTANCE AND LOCATION—GREAT TRAIL MOST NOTED OF ALL INDIAN HIGHWAYS OF TRAVEL IN THE UNITED STATES.

ORIGINAL INDIAN TRIBES IN OHIO

But little authentic information exists, concerning the Indian occupation of what is now the State of Ohio prior to the year 1650. When the white man first penetrated this country, the upper Ohio Valley was almost devoid of Indian inhabitants. The explanation of this situation is that the warlike Iroquois or Six Nations who lived in what is now New York State made frequent forays into this region in overwhelming numbers, and to escape their ferocity, the weaker tribes sought the interior where they could live without molestation.

During the century from 1650 to 1750 the Indian tribes of the state gradually came to be more permanently settled along the fertile river valleys, but there were no definite boundaries to their lands. By the year 1750 there were seven major tribes living within the limits of the present State of Ohio, together with several minor tribes and scattered bands from various sections of the Mississippi and Ohio valleys. These seven tribes were known in history as the Mingoes, Chippewas, Delawares, Shawnees, Miamis, Ottawas and Wyandots; each major tribe having what might be called a capital city or town of great importance, where the chief lived, and the councils were held.

THE WYANDOTS

The Wyandots or Hurons as they were often called were among the four most prominent early Ohio Indian tribes. The home of this tribe was in a general way located in the valley of the Sandusky River and

included the area from its headwaters in Hardin County to the shores of Lake Erie. When Champlain arrived in Canada at the beginning of the seventeenth century, the Wyandots were the head and principal support of the Algonquin tribes against the Six Nations or Iroquois. The extent of their influence and the consideration in which they were held may be found in the fact, that even the Delawares recognized their superiority and frequently referred to them as their "uncles." Their real name was "Yendots," a word well known by the French, who gave them the nickname of Hurons. They were called Quatoghee by the Iroquois, who likewise looked upon them as warriors of great ability. The Wyandots had concentrated their settlements in thirty-one villages, probably on account of their wars with the Iroquois, and had thoroughly established their authority among other tribes, not only in their Sandusky Valley homes, but also along the western shore of Lake Erie and as far north as the present City of Detroit, according to the reports made by Col. John Johnston of Piqua, the well known Indian agent.

Gen. William Henry Harrison always gave the Wyandots the unquestioned preference among the Western Indians on the score of bravery. With the other tribes, flight in battle, when occasioned by unexpected resistance and obstacles, brought with it no disgrace, and was rather a part of their strategy, but otherwise with the Wyandots. In the Battle of Fallen Timbers in which the confederated tribes were broken by Gen. Anthony Wayne, of thirteen chiefs of the Wyandots one only survived, and he badly wounded.

It is further related of the Wyandots that when General Wayne was in command of the Army of the Northwest in 1793, he instructed Capt. William Wells, the noted spy and scout, who had previously been long a captive among the Indians, to go to Sandusky and bring in a prisoner for the purpose of obtaining information. Captain Wells thereupon replied, that he "could bring in a prisoner but not from Sandusky, because there were none but Wyandots at Sandusky and they would not be taken alive."

The main villages of the Wyandots were along the shores of the Sandusky River, their principal settlement being in what is now Wyandot County, Ohio, where Upper Sandusky now stands. Here they lived until the year 1842 when they moved to their reservations in the west.

The Wyandots were admitted to be the leading tribe among the Indians of the Northwest. To them was intrusted the grand calumet which united all the tribes in that territory in a confederacy for mutual protection and gave them the right to assemble the tribes in council and

to kindle the council fires. The military strength of the Wyandots at the time of the Treaty of Greenville in 1795 was not to exceed 3,000 warriors, although their strength had been much greater at a former period.

At the present day the old Wyandot Mission Church still stands on the east side of the Village Cemetery at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, and near the old Mission many noted Wyandot Indian converts are buried.

THE DELAWARES

The Delaware Indians came originally from the region of the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers in Pennsylvania, and settled for a time along the Tuscarawas and Muskingum rivers and later upon the Auglaize in Northwestern Ohio on territory claimed by the Miamis and Wyandots. Later still they moved from the Auglaize to the White River in Indiana. They were at one time before they came to Ohio conquered by the Five Nations of the Iroquois and called women and reduced to the grade of women; but after their advent into Ohio they showed themselves to be brave in war and skillful in the chase and hence greatly redeemed their standing among other tribes.

The Delawares have been regarded as a noble tribe by Cooper, the novelist; and have been given great credit and commendation for their acceptance of Christianity by such noted Moravian missionaries as John Heckewelder and David Zeisberger, who referred to them in glowing terms in their personal memoirs. Before the Delawares came to the Ohio Country they were divided into three tribes distinguished by the names of the Turtle, the Turkey and the Wolf; or the Unamis, Unalachtgo and Minsi.

It is supposed that the Delawares came to the Ohio Country during the decade of 1740 to 1750, because they were greatly disturbed by the colonists in Pennsylvania. It seems that when they determined to remove west of the Alleghany mountains, they obtained from their ancient allies and "uncles," the Wyandots, a grant of land lying chiefly on the Tuscarawas and Muskingum rivers. Here they flourished and became a very powerful tribe; and from the year 1765 to 1795 they were at the height of their influence, but the Treaty of Greenville, and the disasters sustained by their tribe in Wayne's campaign, were a death blow to their ascendancy.

After the Moravian Missions were established among the Delawares on the Tuscarawas about 1772, the tribe was divided into two opposing factions, the War Party and the Peace Party, the latter refusing to war against the white people.

THE SHAWNEES

The Shawnee Indians, the most warlike tribe who ever inhabited the Ohio Country, have been known by several different names. The Iroquois called them the Satanas Tribe. The Delawares gave them the name of Shawaneu, a Delaware word meaning "southern." The French explorers mentioned them in their writings under the name of Chaouanons; and some of the early historians referred to them as Massawomees. The spelling of the word by which they are generally designated is also not very well settled. It has been written Shawanos, Sawanos, Shawaneu, Shawnees and Shawanoes.

The original home of the Shawnees has also been an historical problem of much consideration. This has doubtless been owing to their very erratic disposition, and the fact that they were usually engaged in conflict with other tribes, which caused them to shift about from place to place in quest of war. Of their history prior to 1680, but little is known. Be that as it may, it is reasonably certain that they were originally a southern tribe, living in what is now Georgia, Florida, Tennessee and the Carolinas.

While living in the Southland the Shawnees were known as a "restless tribe delighting in wars," according to early historians, and in these contests they were so constantly engaged, that their neighbors, the Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks and other southern tribes finally formed a league, offensive and defensive, for the sole purpose of expelling them from the country. But the Shawnees were too cautious to contend with such an enemy, with the result that they adopted the more prudent policy of asking permission to leave their territories peaceably and migrate northward.

Their new settlements were mostly made in what is now Southern Ohio in the valley of the Scioto River, extending as far north as the Sandusky settlements of the Wyandots and as far west as the Great Miami River. This general migration to the Scioto Valley occurred about the year 1755 under the direction of Black Hoof, a noted chieftain.

During the forty years following, the Shawnees were in an almost perpetual state of war with America, either as British colonies or as independent states. They were among the most active allies of the French during the Seven Years' War; and, after the conquest of Canada, continued, in connection with the Delawares, hostilities which were terminated only after the successful campaign of General Bouquet. The first settlements of the Americans beyond the Alleghany mountains in the Ohio Country were begun in the year 1769 and soon a war with the Shawnees was in progress, which did not close until the campaign of

Lord Dunmore in 1774 when they were badly defeated in the Battle of Point Pleasant by the great prowess of Gen. Andrew Lewis, ably assisted by his brother Col. Charles Lewis. They took an active part in the War of Independence, and in the Indian wars which followed. However, they were forced to become a party to the Treaty of Greenville in 1795, by which agreement they lost nearly all the territory they held from the Wyandots as well as their valuable hunting grounds in the lower Scioto Valley. Again we find the Shawnees under the leadership of their noted chieftain, Tecumseh, joining the British forces in the War of 1812, but finally meeting permanent defeat at the Battle of the Thames in 1813 at the hands of the American Army under command of General Harrison.

THE OTTAWAS

The Ottawas were first discovered by the French living in the vicinity of the Ottawa River Valley in Canada. From this region they were driven westward by the Iroquois to the northern portion of Michigan, and later to the region of Green Bay, Wisconsin, and still later a large majority of the tribe settled in the Valley of the Maumee River in Northwestern Ohio. The tribe has been distinguished in the person of Pontiac, their celebrated chief, whose conspiracy against the British garrisons in 1763, was a master stroke of Indian sagacity, ranking Pontiac with Philip and Tecumseh. Pontiac obtained a controlling influence over the Ojibways and Pottawatomies, and made their confederacy with the Ottawas the basis of his alliance against the English.

The Ottawas always venerated the heavenly bodies and for many years they were worshippers of the Sun, as their Supreme Deity. Their mythology was much more complicated than that of other Indian tribes, and it was their custom to observe a regular festival celebrating the beneficence of the Sun. On these occasions they told the Sun that this service was in return for the good hunting he had procured for his people, and for the friendly care he had given them in all their contests with their enemies. In some of their towns they erected idols to which they offered sacrifices, but such ceremonies were by no means general.

The tribe was also a party to the Treaty of Greenville and was among those tribes who migrated to the West after the War of 1812. The word "Ottawa" signifies "trader," and was probably applied to the tribe because of their early trading among the French long before they entered the Ohio Country; and because the tribe had originally settled on an island in the Ottawa River, where they exacted a tribute from all Indians and canoes going to or coming from the land of the Hurons.

THE MIAMIS

The Miamis were not natives of the Ohio Country, but when first noted by the French about the year 1660, they were living mainly in Wisconsin, Northern Illinois and Indiana, one of their principal towns being at the present site of Chicago. From that locality they at length extended their holdings into Western Ohio, in some cases as far east as the Scioto River. At the beginning of the eighteenth century their territory was described as lying mainly on the St. Joseph, Wabash and upper Maumee rivers, one of the largest towns being located at the site of Fort Wayne. Their principal town in Ohio was at Pickawillany, at the point where the St. Mary's River empties into the Miami River, near the present City of Piqua. In all treaty negotiations with the white men, the Miamis were considered as the original owners of the Western Ohio and Wabash countries.

In tracing the migrations of the Miamis it is interesting to note the declaration of Little Turtle, the most noted of all Miami chiefs, in which he said, "My fathers kindled the first fire at Detroit; then they extended their lines to the headwaters of the Scioto; then to its mouth; then down the Ohio to the Wabash, and then to Chicago over the Lake." This doubtless is intended to cover the wanderings of the tribe prior to the advent of the white men into North America.

The Miamis originally consisted of six bands, of which the Pinkashaw and the Wea were the best known. Among their totems were the elk, the crane and the turtle. According to the early explorers the Miamis were physically above the average of their race and in manners were mild, courteous and affable. They lived in huts covered with rush thatches, were industrious, and took considerable interest in agriculture, especially in maize or Indian corn. The Miamis, though living on some of the larger streams, were land travelers rather than canoe men.

In Ohio, the history of the Miamis centers about their chief town, Pickawillany. This village was the scene of important events during the years when the French and English each were endeavoring to secure for themselves the rich country lying west of the Scioto. Pickawillany was a trail center and became a very prominent trading post. The resident Miami chief was La Damoiselle, so called by the French on account of his proclivities for fancy dress and ornament, and known to the English as "Old Britain," because of his loyalty to the British. Little Turtle was by far the greatest Miami chieftain in history.

THE MINGOES

Of less general importance and fewer in numbers than any of the tribes previously described, the Mingoës, nevertheless, in their brief career upon Ohio soil, left a most interesting and spectacular history. They were a detached band of the Iroquois, principally Senecas, who just prior to the Revolutionary war had taken up their abode on the Ohio River, their settlement south of the present city of Steubenville, a few miles, and consisting of about sixty families being known as the Mingo Town. From that point they later found their way into Western Ohio and settled in the Wyandot Country, upon the headwaters of the Scioto and the Sandusky rivers. Here about the year 1800 they were joined by the stragglers from the Cayuga tribe of the Iroquois, the affiliated bands thereafter being generally known as the Senecas of the Sandusky. The Senecas took a most prominent part in the Indian wars, though they were few in numbers. Their sojourn in Ohio is commemorated in their name, as given to Seneca County, Ohio. A small band of these Senecas joined with a band of Shawnees at Lewistown in Logan County from 1817 to 1831, and in addition to their settlements on the Sandusky and at Lewistown, the Mingoës had several villages farther south along the Scioto in what is now Delaware and Franklin counties. Three of these villages were supposed to have been located at the present site of the City of Columbus, and were destroyed by the Virginians under Col. William Crawford in 1774 as a part of the campaign of Lord Dunmore against the Shawnees and Mingoës.

The most noted of all the Mingo chiefs was Logan, who came into prominence as a friend to the white man, because of his refusal to take any part in the French and Indian war; also because of his noted oration delivered in reply to the demands of Lord Dunmore in 1774 at the Logan Elm, a giant tree still standing to this day in Pickaway County, Ohio, five miles south of Circleville.

THE CHIPPEWAS

The Chippewa Indians were one of the most powerful of all the Algonquin tribes, living originally in the western portion of the Algonquin Territory along the southern shores of Lake Superior. They were closely allied to the Pottawatomies by both language and friendship and took a leading part with the Ottawas and all other Algonquin tribes in the Conspiracy of Pontiac. In later years many of the Chippewas settled along the southern shores of Lake Erie in the vicinity of what is now Cleveland, gradually extending their hunting and fishing

expeditions into what is now known as the Western Reserve in North-eastern Ohio. They had small temporary settlements and villages in the vicinity of what is now the Portage Lakes region near Akron. They seldom traveled farther south than what is now the northern boundary of Stark County, as this territory was claimed by the Delawares. While the Chippewa nation was a large and influential Algonquin tribe, and occupied much territory in the Western Great Lakes region, they never settled in large numbers in what is now the State of Ohio. After the close of the Indian wars, they settled on large reservations in the west.

THE INDIANS OF STARK COUNTY

Stark County was peculiarly located in so far as Indian habitations and hunting grounds were concerned. The Delawares claimed all the territory of the Tuscarawas, Big Sandy and Nimishillen valleys, which would naturally include the most of the area now embraced within the boundaries of Stark County. Previous to the advent of the white man, the Delawares roamed the forests of Stark County in search of game, fished in the rivers and creeks, and made temporary camps at suitable locations along the banks of the streams while making their long voyages in their birch bark canoes. It was a custom among the Delawares to paddle up the Tuscarawas to its headwaters, then portage across to the Cuyahoga in what is now the City of Akron, thence down that stream to Lake Erie. The return journey was always made before their fall harvest festivals, which attracted large numbers of hunters, and which were held at their villages on the lower Tuscarawas. Thus Stark County may be regarded as a portion of the land of the Delawares, and always a favorite haunt of that most remarkable of all Eastern Ohio tribes.

The Delawares came into Stark County about the year 1750, some twenty years before the arrival of the Moravian missionaries, from their homes in Eastern Pennsylvania. They found no permanent Indian tribes established in this locality, but now and then they came in contact with roving bands of Shawnees and Eries who frequented this community on some of their longer journeys in the forests. The Eries were at one time a populous nation south of Lake Erie, noted for their ability as warriors. For years, previous to the coming of the white man they had been at war with the Iroquois and finally met defeat in 1653, being practically exterminated as a tribe. The policy of the Iroquois, since the formation of their noted confederation about 1539, was to exterminate all the tribes of the Great Lakes region, that had not joined their confederacy. Hence, it may be observed that the Eries

had been engaged in a long and bitter struggle with their ancestors, the Iroquois or Five Nations.

That the Eries may have lived in portions of Stark County prior to their final defeat in 1653 is quite possible; but the general supposition is that they made their homes chiefly along the southern shores of Lake Erie, and used this section of the state for hunting and fishing excursions.

The Indian Trails of Stark County

THE GREAT TRAIL

A study of the early surveys of Stark County, and an examination of the field-notes of such surveys indicates that several important trails crossed the county long before the white men made their journeys into this section of the state. These trails while not natural highways in the sense that the lakes and rivers were, did follow natural lines of travel, and many of them doubtless were as old as the human occupation of the country itself. They not only traversed those districts devoid of waterways and crossed the portages between the headwaters of the principal streams, but often followed the course of the water routes throughout their entire extent. The reason for this is obvious. The creeks and smaller streams were not navigable in seasons of extreme drought, while in winter they were generally frozen. Besides, some of the tribes preferred land travel, while all of them found it more convenient at times than travel by boat or canoe.

The Indian trails of Stark County sometimes followed the high ground as well as the banks of the streams, later being known by the settlers as the "ridge roads." The importance of the trails as factors in the settlement and development of this section of Ohio cannot be over-estimated. In many instances, they determined the location of white settlements, towns and military roads, some of them later becoming important public highways. Along these early trails the native Indian tribes passed to and fro from one location to another, whether engaged in warfare, the chase, trade or migration. Later, together with the larger streams, the trails served as the means of entrance for the white traders and settlers who pushed their way into the territory north and west of the Ohio River.

Among the more important of these aboriginal highways was the so-called Great Trail, which was the western extension of the great highway between the Indian Country around Delaware and Chesapeake bays, and the forks of the Ohio. Passing westward from Pittsburgh this trail traversed Northern Ohio to Sandusky Bay, whence it led around the west end of Lake Erie and northward to Detroit. It was

also the important military highway connecting Fort Pitt, Fort Laurens, Fort Sandusky and Fort Detroit.

The Great Trail may be traced in detail in the following manner: Leaving the forks of the Ohio at the site of the present City of Pittsburgh, it traversed the north bank of the Ohio about twenty-five miles to the mouth of the Big Beaver, thence northwest to the headwaters of Yellow Creek, passing north of the present Lisbon, in Columbiana County; thence westerly to the Town of Bayard. It entered Stark County in the southeast corner of Paris Township, a short distance north of Minerva, where it crossed the Big Sandy Creek. The trail then followed the north side of the Big Sandy Valley until it reached a point a short distance below the present Waynesburg Grove, where it crossed to the south side of the Big Sandy, over a ford later used by many of the early pioneers. Just below Magnolia it recrossed to the north side of the Creek, entering Tuscarawas County, crossing the Nimishillen Creek about a half a mile above the Town of Sandyville; following Big Sandy Creek again to its mouth just above the present town of Bolivar, where the Creek empties into the Tuscarawas River, at the Stark-Tuscarawas County line. From this point the Trail extended in a northwesterly direction across Bethlehem and Sugar Creek townships, in Stark County, into Wayne County, passing through the old Baptist burying ground one-half mile south of Wooster, crossing the Killbuck north of the bridge on the Ashland Highway, westward near the present town of Reedsburg to the Indian town, Mohican John's town (now Jeromeville); thence northwest to Junandat or Wyandot Town (present Castalia) to Fort Sandusky on Sandusky Bay; thence by River Raisin and Detroit River to Fort Detroit.

Over this Great Trail across Stark County the several famous military expeditions of the Colonial and Federal governments were made against the western tribes; and over the trail, the early pioneers passed from their Virginia and Pennsylvania homes to their new settlements in the Ohio Country.

Parts of the Great Trail are still visible in Sandy Township between Waynesburg and Magnolia in the valley of the Big Sandy and likewise in Bethlehem and Sugar Creek townships northwest of the "Crossing Place of the Muskingum"—now Bolivar. The Great Trail crossed the Muskingum Trail at the Indian village Tuscaroratown just above Bolivar.

THE MUSKINGUM TRAIL

Another important Indian trail which crossed Stark County was known as the Muskingum Trail. In a general way this Indian pathway

began at the mouth of the Cuyahoga, followed up that stream to the point where the City of Akron is now located, then over the noted Portage Path exactly eight miles in length, it reached the Tuscarawas River a short distance north of what is now Long Lake. The trail then continued down the valley of the Tuscarawas entering Stark County in Lawrence Township above what is now Canal Fulton. In a general way it may be said that this trail did not always follow the exact meanders of the river, but instead frequently followed on the hilltops nearest the river channel. The trail continued down the valley through Massillon and Navarre and crossed the Great Trail at the Indian town of Tuscarora just above the present Village of Bolivar. It then descended the Tuscarawas to what is now Coshocton and then down the Valley of the Muskingum to the Ohio River.

This trail in Stark County in later years was followed in a general way in the survey for the construction of the Ohio Canal; but in the days of the Indian, it was largely used by war parties of the Iroquois coming from their homes south of Lake Ontario while on their forays against their old time enemies, the Algonquins, of this section of the state. Likewise the trail was used for hunting expeditions by all the tribes in this part of the state, who were making their way to and from Lake Erie. The trail was long visible in places after the coming of the pioneers and to this day the well paved highways follow the old Muskingum trail at various places, especially where the trail followed some of the lowlands in the valley of the Tuscarawas.

The Great Trail above described has always been regarded by historians as the most important and most prominent of all the Indian highways of travel, to be found anywhere in the United States and for centuries before the settlement of the Sandy Valley by the white man, the red men of the forests had traveled up and down this valley in Stark County from the east to the west until the tramp of their moccasined feet had established and marked well this noted trail in the virgin forests.

CHAPTER V

THE MORAVIAN MISSIONS

THE MORAVIAN MISSIONARIES BLAZE THE TRAIL FOR THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS IN THE OHIO COUNTRY — CHRISTIAN FREDERICK POST — FIRST WHITE MAN TO BUILD A LOG CABIN IN STARK COUNTY; ITS LOCATION—COMING OF JOHN HECKEWELDER—CONFERENCE WITH THE INDIANS — THEIR TUSCARORA MISSION — TRIALS AND HARDSHIPS OF POST AND HECKEWELDER—THE MISSION RELINQUISHED—ESCAPE OF HECKEWELDER — OTHER MORAVIAN MISSIONS — DAVID ZEISBERGER AT SCHOENBRUNN—OTHER MORAVIAN MISSIONARIES—SCHOENBRUNN TODAY.

The most critical period in the history of the American colonies, namely, from 1764 to 1776, was not particularly eventful within the present limits of Ohio. Sandusky was a blackened ruin, and no effort was made by the English to extend their settlements in this region of the West. The contest between the speculators and settlers from Virginia and Pennsylvania on one side, and the Shawanese and Delawares on the other, which interrupted the peace of the Ohio Valley in 1774, was confined to the western districts of those colonies, including the hunting grounds of the Indians within the State of Kentucky. The Wyandots and Ottawas were at that time too far removed from the scene of action, and too much under the influence of the English garrison at Detroit, to break the truce concluded by Pontiac on the 27th of August, 1765.

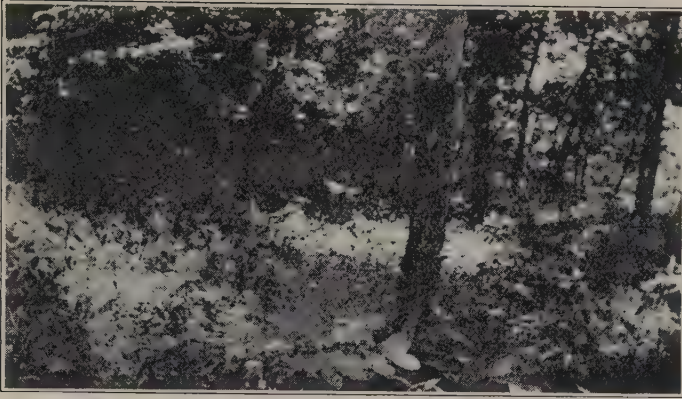
The progress of English emigration, like the French colonization, seemed to avoid Ohio. There were settlements on the Wabash, sooner than on the Scioto or the Miamis—a circumstance attributable, perhaps, to the vicinity of the Mississippi, and the contrast in number and force of the Delawares, Wyandots, and Shawanese of Ohio and the unfortunate Illinois, whose power had been broken, and their towns desolated in revenge for the assassination of Pontiac. Then the open prairies may have been more attractive than the heavy forests, which usually intercepted the sun between Lake Erie and the Ohio. Traders of course, found their way along the lake and river coasts, but no stockades were founded, no efforts made by associations or individuals to secure proprietary rights on the northern border of the Ohio River.

It was a sentiment of religious devotion, which first ventured within the existing limits of the State of Ohio, and has invested its first permanent settlement with an interest, similar to the Puritan advent in New England, and the Canadian missions of the Jesuits. If the first European settlement was by the French, when they established a fort at Sandusky in 1750, yet, as we have seen, that locality was abandoned by the English after the massacre and conflagration of 1763, and it was reserved for a few German missionaries to establish a permanent colony on the Muskingum. Of course we refer to the Moravians, who have been characterized as "the most remarkable Christian society that has arisen on the European continent since the era of the Protestant reformation."

As early as 1761, Christian Frederick Post, the indefatigable and sagacious Moravian, whose success as an ambassador to the Ohio Indians in 1758, was well known, penetrated to the Muskingum, and obtained permission from the Delawares, who had recently removed thither, to settle on the east side of the Muskingum, at the junction of its two forks, the Sandy and Tuscarawas in Stark County. On the spot designated by the Indians, Post built a log cabin which stood on the north bank of the Tuscarawas in Section 26 of Bethlehem Township, and then returned to Bethlehem, Pa., to seek a suitable associate, who might teach the Indian children to read and write, while the former preached to the savages. This companion he found in John Heckewelder, who, at the age of nineteen, was released from an apprenticeship to a cedar cooper, for the purpose of joining Post on his benevolent errand.

In March, 1762, they started on their hazardous journey. Narrowly escaping the snows of the Alleghanies, and the swollen streams, but encouraged by the hospitality of Colonel Bouquet and Captain Hutchins, then stationed at Fort Pitt, the adventurers crossed the Beaver River, assisted by the canoes and services of the Indians residing there, who also gave them some venison and bears' fat—White Eyes, a chief, adding a gift of "a few chickens." Four days after, on the 11th of April, they arrived at their destination, after a pilgrimage of thirty-three days. They entered their cabin "singing a hymn."

Heckewelder, in his memoirs, says that "no one lived near on the same side of the river; but on the other, a mile down the stream, resided a trader, named Thomas Calhoon, a moral and religious man. Farther south was situated the Indian town, called Tuscarora; consisting of about forty wigwams. A mile still farther down the stream, a few families had settled; and eight miles above, there was another Indian village" near what is now the town of Navarre. The locality



SCENE IN ELSON BOTTOM ON THE BIG SANDY
ON THE OLD STEUBENVILLE TRAIL



SITE OF THE "POST CABIN," THE FIRST WHITE SETTLER'S CABIN IN OHIO
Rev. Christian Frederick Post, Moravian Missionary to the Indians of the Muskingum, born at Conitz, Polish Russia, 1710, came to America 1742, on the ship "Catherine," built his cabin on the north bank of the Tuscarawas River, east half of east half of section 26, Bethlehem Township, Stark County, Ohio, on what is now the farm of Theodore and Adam Shaeffer. The plot of ground occupied by Post was stepped off by a Delaware chief, being fifty steps each way in a square. Post occupied the cabin only two years, 1761 and 1762

called Tuscarora Town, was on the south (or west, according to Heckewelder) side of the river, just above where Fort Laurens was afterwards built, and immediately contiguous to the present Village of Bolivar, in Tuscarawas County.

Although the Indians had allowed Post to erect his cabin, during his absence they had become suspicious, fearing that the missionary scheme was a mere pretence, in order to enable the white people to obtain a footing in the Indian Country, and that in course of time a fort would be erected. When they observed Post marking out three acres of ground for a corn-field, and beginning to cut down trees, they were alarmed, and sent him word to appear before them at the council house on the following day, and meanwhile to desist from doing any further work on the premises. On his appearance before them at the time appointed, the speaker, King Beaver, in the name of the council, delivered the following address:

“Brother! Last year you asked our leave to come and live with us, for the purpose of instructing us and our children; to which we consented; and now being come, we are glad to see you.

“Brother! It appears to us that you must since have changed your mind; for instead of instructing us or our children, you are cutting down trees on our land; you have marked out a large spot of ground for a plantation, as the white people do everywhere; and by and by another and another may come and do the same, and the next thing will be that a fort will be built for the protection of these intruders; and thus our country will be claimed by the white people, and we driven farther back, as has been the case ever since the white people came into this country. Say, do we not speak the truth?”

In answer to this address, Post said:

“Brothers! What you say I told you, is true, with regard to my coming to live with you, namely, for the purpose of instructing you; but it is likewise true that an instructor must have something to live upon, otherwise he cannot do his duty. Now, not wishing to be a burden to you, so as to ask of you provision for my support, knowing that you already have families to provide for, I thought of raising my own bread; and believed that three acres of ground were little enough for that. You will recollect that I told you last year that I was a messenger from God, and prompted by Him to preach and make known his will to the Indians; that they also by faith might be saved, and become inheritors of his heavenly kingdom. Of your land I do not want a foot, neither will my raising a sufficiency of corn and vegetables for me and my brother to subsist on, give me or any other person a claim to your land.”

Post having retired, to give the chiefs and council time to deliberate, was addressed as follows at a second interview:

"Brother! Now as you have spoken more distinctly, we may perhaps be able to give you some advice. You say that you are come at the instigation of the Great Spirit to teach and to preach to us. So also say the priests at Detroit, whom our Father, the French King, has sent among his Indian children. Well, this being the case, you, as a preacher want no more land than those do; who are content with a garden lot to plant vegetables and pretty flowers in, such as the French priests also have, and of which the white people are all fond.

"Brother! As you are in the same station and employ with those preachers we allude to, and as we never saw any one of those cut down trees and till the ground to get a livelihood, we are inclined to think, especially as those men without laboring hard look well, that they have to look to another source than that of hard labor for their maintenance. And we think that if, as you say, the Great Spirit urges you to preach to the Indians, he will provide for you in the same manner as he provides for those priests we have seen at Detroit. We are agreed to give you a garden spot, even a larger spot of ground than those have at Detroit—it shall measure fifty steps each way, and if it suits you, you are at liberty to plant therein what you please."

Post agreed, as there was no remedy, and Captain Pipe stepped off the boundaries of the lot, stakes were driven at the corners, and Post told that now he might go on.

We have given this transaction as narrated by Heckewelder, as it illustrates the jealousy of the Indians, even towards one who possessed their confidence, whenever the right of their lands was in question.

Next came the danger of starvation. No flour could be procured from Fort Pitt, the reserved stock having been destroyed by an inundation; a famine prevailed among the Indians, who saved every grain of maize for planting; potatoes were also very scarce; although wild ducks were abundant they had no canoe to hunt them; the wild geese flew near the center of the river; pheasants and squirrels were worthless in summer; and their food consisted of fish and the few vegetables of the surrounding forests. They lived mostly on nettles which grew in the bottoms, but they had brought some tea and coffee, their only luxury, although drunk without milk or sugar. Upon such a diet, the labor of clearing their little garden, chopping the wood very short, so as to drag or roll in from the enclosure, and of loosening the ground with pickaxes, reduced their strength daily.

"One day," says Heckewelder, "some chiefs came to request my assistance for a few days in making a fence round their land. I gladly

accepted the invitation, being desirous of doing anything to secure their good will; and I did my best to be of service to them. At the same time, I was enabled to restore my health and strength; for as long as I stayed with them, I could eat enough to satisfy the cravings of hunger. Thus I found myself suddenly transferred, as it were, to a land of plenty, and where I had opportunities to cultivate the acquaintance of the Indian youth, and to secure the favor of the tribe by my industry. During my stay with them, I received the name of 'Piselatulpe,' Turtle; by which I was afterwards known among the Delawares."

Late in the summer an Indian conference was to be held at Lancaster, and Post was desired by the Governor of Pennsylvania to attend and bring with him as many of the Western Delawares as possible, "but above all King Beaver, and the great war-chief Shingask, generally called by the whites, King Shingas." King Beaver, and probably Conecogeauge, or White Eyes, were among those who accompanied Post, but the great war-chief was unwilling to place himself in the power of the Governor of Pennsylvania, who had set a high price on his scalp. It had been arranged at Bethlehem, by the elders of the congregation, that if Post returned to Lancaster, Heckewelder should not remain alone in the wilderness; but the brave youth, unwilling to abandon the enterprise, resolved not to leave the lonely cabin on the Tuscarawas in Stark County. In order to bring cedar wood for the purpose of making tubs and like articles for the Indians, and to procure game, a canoe was constructed; and a number of old sermons and religious books were also left with Heckewelder, although he was cautioned not to read or write in the presence of the Indians, "for," said his more experienced friend, "they are suspicious of those white people whom they see engaged in reading or writing, especially the latter, believing that it concerns them or their territory." With these provisions for the comfort and contentment of his comrade, Post departed, and for a short time, Heckewelder did not lack for food, frequently bringing down five or six wild duck at a shot, and securing them by the aid of his canoe. In respect to his spiritual food, "I kept," he writes, "my books and papers in the garret, from a window of which I could see whether any one was approaching the cabin. Here I whiled away many an hour, far from civilization, alone with my books, my thoughts and my God."

Before many days were over, his canoe was lost by the carelessness or dishonesty of the Indian boys, who often borrowed it to spear fish, or to pursue the deer on the river by torchlight. The young hermit's distress for food returned; he was often entirely destitute; the nettles had become too large and hard to use; the vegetables in his garden were

stolen, and in consequence of exposure in wading through the Tuscarawas to visit Calhoon, the trader, he was attacked by ague and fever.

A short time before, the wife of the chief, Shingask, (Bog Meadow) had died of a fever, or, as the Indians supposed, by the enchantment of a malicious sorcerer. As soon as she had breathed her last, her death was announced by the shrieks and howlings of women appointed for the purpose, and the funeral ceremony is thus described by Heckewelder: "Mr. Calhoon and myself, two Indian men and two Indian women, carried her to the grave. The body was dressed in the most superb Indian style; and being covered with ornaments and painted with vermillion, was placed in the coffin; at the upper end of which an opening had been made, that the soul might go in and out, until it had found a new home. A number of female mourners formed part of the funeral procession; which was conducted amid a dead silence. On arriving at the grave, the deceased was passionately entreated to stay with the living; after which the coffin was lowered, the grave filled up, and the red pole driven in at its head. So far the whole was sufficiently solemn; but what followed, showed that the living were more thought of than the dead. A great feast was made, and presents to the value of two hundred dollars were distributed amongst the attendants; Mr. Calhoon and myself received each of us, a black silk handkerchief and a pair of leggins; but none was better rewarded than the women who had acted as chief mourners. For three weeks after the funeral, a kettle with provisions was carried out every evening and placed upon the grave in order to refresh the departed spirit on its way to the new country. During that time the lamentations of the women-mourners were heard every evening, though not so loud or so violent as before."

At length, his paroxysms of fever growing more violent, and his weakness rendering him unable to ford the river, Heckewelder remained in the cabin—destitute and disconsolate. He declined an invitation to remove to Mr. Calhoon's house, although, as he says, he would gladly have accepted the kind offer, but he "had promised Post to remain at the cabin, as otherwise the Indians would have stolen everything." His journal continues: "Whilst I was in this miserable condition, I was once visited by an Indian of my acquaintance; and I begged him to make me a little bark canoe; in return for which I promised to give him a knife. He did so, and I soon made my first trial with it, passing down the river to visit Mr. Calhoon. He hardly recognized me, so much had hunger and fatigue changed my appearance. I was received in the most friendly manner, and food was immediately set before me. I told him of my new acquisition, and that I intended to use my canoe to visit him

and the Indians in the village, in order to procure some food, until I should be sufficiently recovered to hunt. 'Very well,' said he, 'never pass me by in your expeditions. I shall cheerfully share with you.' I then preferred my first request for a knife to give the Indian as I had promised. The good-natured trader immediately told me to send the man to his store, so that he might have his choice, as he was the best Indian that he had ever known; and that I need not pay him anything for it. I had not one cent in my possession, but had permission from Post, in case of necessity, to draw upon the trader for what was absolutely necessary. At this time I was frequently reduced to such distress, that the least morsel of food, if offered, would have been acceptable. But although I could make out to live, I was unable to do anything towards effecting the object for which I had come. Indeed, it soon became evident that our enterprise was to be a complete failure.

"Post had hardly been gone three weeks, when the rumor was spread, that he never intended to return; nay, more, that even were he to attempt it, he would not be allowed by the tribe to do so; that his sole purpose was to deliver the Indian Country into the hands of the white people, and that this was the secret of his pretended missionary efforts. It was also reported that a war would soon break out between the English and Indians, in which the latter would be assisted by their old allies, the French. All this I had written to Post; having found means to send him the information by a Mr. Denison from Detroit, who was traveling to Philadelphia. He returned answer, that he had already heard the unwelcome news, and that, in the pass things had come to, I could do no better than to return as speedily as possible. Gladly would I have followed his advice, but my horse was lost, or had been stolen, for upwards of three months. I was too weak to travel on foot; and Mr. Calhoon's pack-horse drivers, who had intended to set out for Pittsburgh with furs, were all laid up with the fever. I was therefore under the necessity of waiting for their recovery; and in the meantime I put my trust in the Lord.

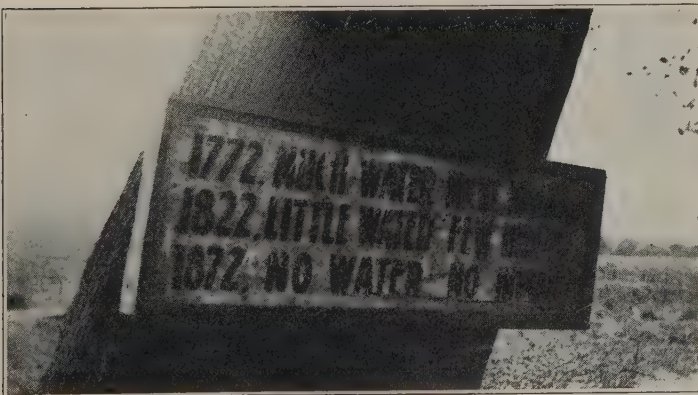
"Meanwhile I was twice warned by friendly Indians to leave their country; and every time I visited Tuscarora, I saw strangers among the real inhabitants, and perceived that I was the object of their scrutiny. But I remained in happy ignorance of my dangerous situation, until, one afternoon, one of Mr. Calhoon's men called from the opposite bank of the Muskingum, requesting me to lock my door and cross the river immediately, as Mr. Calhoon wished to speak with me on business of great importance. Having wrapped up a few articles of dress in my blanket, I paddled across. As soon as I arrived at Mr. C.'s, he told me privately that an Indian woman, who frequently came to his store, and



SITE OF SCHOENBRUNN, FIRST TOWN IN OHIO
 Begun May 5, 1772, by David Zeisberger



SITE OF THE FIRST CHURCH IN OHIO, SCHOENBRUNN
 Built in 1772



SCHOENBRUNN SPRING
 1772, Much Water, Many Indians. 1822, Little Water, Few Indians.
 1872, No Water, No Indians

who made shirts which he kept for sale, had asked him that day whether the white man, who lived above on the other side of the river, were his friend; and that on his answering in the affirmative, she had said: 'Take him away; don't let him remain one night longer in his cabin; he is in danger there.'

"The next morning I wished to return, to see whether anything had taken place at the cabin, and, if possible, to fetch a few necessary articles which had been left behind in the hurry of my departure. Mr. Calhoon, however, would not let me go, but sent two of his strongest men to see how things stood. One of them, James Smith, was a man of such uncommon strength, that the Indians considered him a Manitto, and would hardly be anxious to engage him personally. They reported that the house had been broken open during the night, and that, judging from appearances there, two persons had been in. There were signs of a late fire on the hearth, and they had evidently been waiting for me. Of course my return was out of the question; the attempt would have been actually foolhardiness. I never saw my lonely cabin again, remaining under the hospitable roof of the trader. Meanwhile, as I afterwards heard, emissaries of the Senecas and Northern Indians, were busily engaged in exciting the Delawares to take up the hatchet against the English; and soon after my departure, war broke out, and more than thirty white people of my acquaintance lost their lives.

"About this time, the Indian chiefs, whom Post had accompanied to Lancaster, returned home; and we soon perceived that, from some cause or other, their friendship had considerably cooled. One of them, however, King Beaver, remained favorably disposed; but all he could do was to give me several friendly hints to hasten my departure. Fortunately, Mr. Calhoon's men were now restored to health, and determined to set out on their journey to Pittsburgh. My kind host lent me a young horse to ride on; and in return I offered what assistance I could give his men in loading and unloading at the encampments.

"We now took an affectionate leave of each other. His conduct had been that of a Christian indeed; and his kindness will be remembered by me as long as I live. He would have left the country with me; but property of great amount had been entrusted to him, and this he considered himself bound to guard as long as possible. After my return to Bethlehem, I learned through the public papers that he and his brother, together with their servants, had been ordered by the Delaware chiefs to leave their country; as they were unable any longer to protect them. They set out for Pittsburgh, but were attacked on the road, at the Beaver River, by a party of warriors, and only two saved their lives, Mr. C. himself, who outstripped his pursuers in the race, and James Smith, who had strangled his antagonist.

"On the third day after our departure from Muskingum, we met Post and the Indian agent, Captain McKee; who were returning to the Indian country, totally ignorant of the real state of affairs. In spite of our earnest remonstrances, they insisted on proceeding, not considering the danger so imminent. They were soon undeceived on their arrival; and their lives were in danger. The agent was protected by the friendship of the chiefs; but Post, whom the Indians suspected of secret designs against them, as they were at a loss to explain his missionary movements, had to fly for his life, and was conducted to a place of safety, through a secret forest-path, by one of his former fellow-travelers, to Lancaster.

"Having taken leave of Post, I hastened after my companions, who had proceeded in the meantime. At a distance of five miles I expected to find their tents; and seeing the smoke of an encampment curling above the trees, I rode on, but was much surprised to find myself suddenly in the midst of a war-party. The sight of the Indian captives and of the scalping pole, with its savage decorations, was not calculated to encourage me. I was, however, suffered to pass on; and on riding five miles farther, I found my company, by whom I was informed that I had fallen in with a party of Senecas, who had just returned from an expedition against the Cherokees."

In the third week of October, Mr. Heckewelder arrived at Pittsburgh, and when he finally reached Bethlehem, fatigue and disease had so altered his appearance that he was not at first recognized by his brethren.

Years afterwards, the young enthusiast, who accompanied Post to the solitary cabin on the banks of the Tuscarawas, in Stark County, and returned to his brethren at such imminent hazard to his life, was instrumental in establishing a mission in Ohio, and in later years became widely known as a useful envoy of the United States to the Indian tribes, and as the author of several works of much historical value.

No less prominent in the history of the Moravian mission in Ohio, indeed, its effectual founder, was the Rev. David Zeisberger. This devoted missionary, encountering many discouragements at the missionary stations founded on the Allegheny, or Upper Ohio, in 1768, and on the Beaver in 1770, was agreeably surprised, in the spring of 1771, to receive an invitation from a council of Delaware Indians on the Tuscarawas, to remove a colony of missionaries and Christian Indians to that river. Next year, the invitation was with much earnestness renewed, the Wyandots joining in it. Zeisberger was encouraged to make a journey of exploration, accompanied by a few Indian brethren, and on the 16th of March, 1772, (according to Loskiel)

discovered a large tract of land, situated not far from the banks of the Tuscarawas, with a good spring, a small lake, good planting grounds, much game, and every other convenience for the support of an Indian colony. This place was about seventy miles from Lake Erie, and thirty miles from Gekelemukpechunk, where resided the Delaware chiefs, upon whose invitation the Moravians had come. Thither Zeisberger repaired, and informed the council that the converted Indians had thankfully accepted their invitation, desiring that the tract of land he had just now discovered might be given to them. In answer to this request, he heard with great pleasure that this was the very spot of ground destined by the chiefs in council for them. They also determined, in a solemn manner, that all the lands from the entrance of the Gekelemukpechunk Creek into the River Muskingum to Tuscarora, should belong to the converted Indians, and that no other Indians should be permitted to settle upon them; further that all Indians dwelling on the borders of this country, should be directed to behave peaceably towards them and their teachers, and neither disturb their worship, nor prevent people from going to them to hear the word of God.

"Zeisberger," adds Loskiel, "praised the Lord for his gracious help in the execution of this important commission, and having again visited the above mentioned country, took possession of it in the name of the Christian Indians, who were uncommonly rejoiced by the account of his success given on his return to Friedenstadt.

"Five families, consisting in all of twenty-eight persons, were now appointed to begin the new settlement, and were willing to undertake it. Brother Zeisberger set out with them on the 14th of April, and after a safe but tedious journey, arrived May 3rd at the new land on the Tuscarawas. The day following they marked out their plantations, erected field huts, and were all diligently employed in clearing land and planting.

"Brother Zeisberger began immediately to preach the Gospel in this new settlement, to which he gave the name of Schoenbrunn, (the Beautiful Spring)."

BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES OF THE OHIO MORAVIAN MISSIONARIES

Christian Frederick Post, the first of the Moravian missionaries in Ohio, was born in Conitz, Prussia, in 1710. He came to Pennsylvania in 1742; was a missionary to the Moravian Indians in New York and Connecticut from 1743 to 1749. He returned to Europe, but came again to Pennsylvania and in 1758 engaged in Indian mission service. Post married an Indian woman named Rachel, who died in 1747, and two years later he married another Indian woman named Agnes;

after her death, in 1751, he married a white woman. On account of his Indian marriages, he did not secure the full coöperation of the Moravian authorities. In 1761, he visited the Delawares at Tuscarawas (now Bolivar) for the purpose of instructing the Indians in Christian doctrine. He built a cabin in what is now Bethlehem Township, Stark County, just over the Tuscarawas County line. He then journeyed to Bethlehem, Pa., and returned in the spring of 1762, with John Heckewelder, then about nineteen years of age, as an assistant in his work. Owing to the enmity of hostile Indians and the jealousy of the French, this attempt to establish a mission was a failure, and the following winter Heckewelder returned to Pennsylvania, Post having gone there some months before to attend an Indian conference at Lancaster. Post then proceeded to establish a mission among the Mosquito Indians at the Bay of Honduras. He afterwards united with the Protestant Episcopal Church, and died at Germantown, Pa., April 29th, 1785.

John Gottlieb Ernestus Heckewelder was born in Bedford, England, March 12th, 1743. When he was eleven years of age, his parents removed to Bethlehem, Pa. He attended school two years, and was serving an apprenticeship to a cooper, when he was called to assist Post. On his return from Ohio, he was for nine years employed as a teacher at various missions. In 1771, he was appointed an assistant to Rev. David Zeisberger, at Freidenshuetten, Pa., and in 1772, assisted in establishing the Moravian missions of the Tuscarawas Valley, where he labored for fifteen years. In 1792, at the request of the Secretary of War, he accompanied Gen. Rufus Putnam to the fort at Vincennes to treat with the Indians. In 1793 he was commissioned to assist at a treaty with the Indians of the lakes. He held various civil offices in Ohio, and in 1808, at the organization of Tuscarawas County, was elected an associate judge, which position he resigned in 1810, when he returned to Bethlehem, Pa., and engaged in literary pursuits until his death, January 21st, 1823.

Among his published works are "History, Manners and Customs of the Indian Nations, Who Once Inhabited Pennsylvania and the Neighboring States," "Narrative of the Mission of the United Brethren Among the Delaware and Mohegan Indians." Many of his manuscripts are in the collections of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. Hon. Isaac Smucker, who has given much study to the subject of the Moravian missions in Ohio, the results of which have been published in the Secretary of State's report for 1878, says of Heckewelder:

"His life was one of great activity, industry and usefulness. It was a life of vicissitudes, of perils, and of wild romantic adventure. How it abounded in hardships, privation and self-sacrificing devotion to the

interest of the barbarians of the Western wilderness! It would, indeed, be difficult to over-estimate the importance or value of the labors of Rev. Heckewelder in the various characters of philanthropist, philosopher, pioneer, teacher, ambassador, author and Christian missionary. He was a gentleman of courteous and easy manners, of frankness, affability, veracity, without affectation or dissimulation; meek, cheerful, unassuming; humble, unpretentious, unobtrusive; retiring, rather taciturn, albeit, when drawn out, communicative and a good conversationalist. He was in extensive correspondence with many men of letters, by whom he was held in great esteem."

Maria Heckewelder, daughter of Rev. John Heckewelder, was born at Salem, April 16th, 1781. Her mother, Miss Sarah Ohneberg, had been sent as a mission teacher to Ohio, and was married to Rev. John Heckewelder in July, 1780. This was the first wedding of a white couple held in Ohio. The belief for many years that Miss Heckewelder was the first white child born in Ohio made her the object of unusual attentions. Visitors came from great distances to see and converse with her. Requests for her photograph and autograph were numerous. In 1785, her parents sent her to Bethlehem, where she was educated. She became a teacher in a ladies' boarding school at Lititz, Pa., but at the end of five years was obliged to give up her position on account of the loss of her hearing. After the death of her parents, she resided at the Sisters' House in Bethlehem. "Aunt Polly Heckewelder," as she was called, was respected and beloved by all who knew her. She died September 19th, 1869, at the age of eighty-seven years.

David Zeisberger was born in Zauchtenthal, Moravia, April 11th, 1721. In 1736, his parents emigrated with the second band of Moravians to Georgia, leaving their son in Europe to complete his education. Two years later, he joined them, and in 1743, he became a student in the Indian school at Bethlehem, Pa., preparatory to engaging in the mission service. He became conversant with many of the Indian languages, including Delaware, Onondaga, Mohican and Chippewa. For sixty-two years he was zealously engaged in Indian mission work in various localities. In the spring of 1771, he visited Gekelemukpechunk, the capital of the Delawares in the Tuscarawas Valley. He was received with great favor; was the guest of Netawotwes, the chief of the nation, who granted him land whereon to establish a mission. In May, 1772, with five Indian families from Pennsylvania, he laid out the town of Schoenbrunn, or "Beautiful Spring." A chapel was dedicated September 19th, 1772, and before the end of the year, the village contained more than sixty houses. (Later, Schoenbrunn was destroyed, and in December, 1779, New Schoenbrunn was built about a mile farther up the Tuscarawas River.)



SITE OF THE HOME OF DAVID ZEISBERGER,
SCHOENBRUNN



SCHOENBRUNN SPRING MARKER
Stopping place of David Zeisberger, Moravian missionary



GRAVES OF DAVID ZEISBERGER, WILLIAM EDWARDS
AND CHIEF KILLBUCK AT GOSHEN

In October, 1772, Gnadenhutten, (Tents of Grace) was laid out. In 1780, Salem was laid out and its chapel dedicated May 22nd of the same year. In 1781, when the Moravian Indians were forcibly removed to Canada by the orders of the British Government, Zeisberger and other missionaries were taken with them, and were finally settled on the Thames River. In 1798, Zeisberger, with thirty-three Indians, returned to Ohio and founded Goshen, seven miles northeast of the site of Gnadenhutten. Here Zeisberger died, November 17th, 1808, and here his grave and tombstone may still be seen, in the quaint old Indian cemetery at Goshen along with forty other Indian converts' graves, all marked with flat sandstones.

At the age of sixty, he married Miss Susan Lecron. Heckewelder says of him:

"He was blessed with a cool, active and intrepid spirit, not appalled by any dangers or difficulties, and a sound judgment to discern the best means of meeting and overcoming them. Having once devoted himself to the service of God among the Indians, he steadily, from the most voluntary choice and with the purest motives, pursued his object. He would never consent to receive a salary or become a 'hireling,' as he termed it, and sometimes suffered from the need of food rather than ask the church for the means to obtain it."

Other Tuscarawas missionaries were:

John Roth, born in Sarmund, Prussia, February 3rd, 1726, was educated a Catholic; joined the Moravian Church in 1748; emigrated to America in 1756, and entered the service of the Indian missions three years later; married Maria Agnes Pfingstag, August 16th, 1770. In 1773, was stationed at the Indian missions in the Tuscarawas Valley and remained one year. He died at York, Pa., July 22nd, 1791.

John Jacob Schmick, born at Konigsburg, Prussia, October 9th, 1714; graduated at University of Konigsburg; was pastor of Lutheran Church at Livonia; in 1748, united with the Moravians. In 1751, came to America and entered the mission service. In August, 1773, with his wife, he entered the Tuscarawas Valley field, where he remained until 1777. He was pastor of the mission at Gnadenhutten. He died at Lititz, Pa., January 23rd, 1778.

John G. Jungman, born in Hockenheim, Palatinate, April 19th, 1720. Emigrated to America in 1731, settling near Oley, Pa.; in 1745, married the widow of Gottlob Buttner. Went to Schoenbrunn in 1772; remained there as an assistant pastor until 1777, when he returned to Pennsylvania; again went to the Tuscarawas Valley in 1780, and labored at New Schoenbrunn. He was taken with the Christian Indians

to Sandusky in 1782; retired from missionary work in 1784, and died at Bethlehem, Pa., July 17th, 1808.

William Edwards was born in Wiltshire, England, April 24th, 1724. In 1749, he joined the Moravians and emigrated to America. He took charge of the Gnadenhutten mission in 1777; was taken to Sandusky in 1782; in 1798, returned with Heckewelder to the Tuscarawas Valley and died at Goshen, October 8th, 1801. His grave is beside that of Zeisberger in the Goshen cemetery. Both graves and that of Chief Killbuck at present are enclosed by an iron fence.

Gottlob Senseman was the son of Joachim and Catherine Senseman: the latter was a victim of the massacre. His father afterward became a missionary among the slaves of Jamaica. In 1780 Gottlob was assigned to duty at New Schoenbrunn; was carried into captivity with the Christian Indians, and died at Fairfield, Canada, January 4th, 1800.

Michael Jung was born in Engoldsheim, Alsace, Germany, January 5th, 1743. His parents emigrated to America in 1751. Ten years later, he joined the Moravians, and in 1780 was sent to the Indian mission at Salem. He remained a missionary among the Indians until 1813, when he retired to Lititz, Pa., and died there December 13th, 1826.

Benjamin Mortimer, an Englishman, came as an assistant to Zeisberger, when he returned with the Indians in 1798, and remained at Goshen until 1809, when he became pastor of a Moravian Church in New York City, where he died November 10th, 1834.

John Joachim Hagan became one of the missionaries at Goshen in 1804.

SCHOENBRUNN TODAY

The old mission town of Schoenbrunn founded by Zeisberger is now being restored and rebuilt as it appeared in 1772. The location of the church and school, the home of the Zeisbergers, together with the plan and location of the streets have all been discovered and verified in recent years. This was in reality the first town ever established in the present State of Ohio, and is considered one of the most historic spots to be found anywhere in the State. A few years ago the State Legislature set apart an appropriation which made it possible to purchase twenty-four and one-half acres of land which includes the town site, and the old spring still to be seen at the base of the hill along the old lagoon. The town was located in a general way parallel to the lagoon.

On March 12th, 1927, excavations were begun at Schoenbrunn under the direction of Rev. J. E. Wineland of Dover, president of the

Tuscarawas County Historical Society for the purpose of locating the Moravian Cemetery or "God's half acre" as it was called. Reverend Wineland was assisted by Dr. H. C. Shetrone, curator of the Ohio Archeological and Historical Society and after nearly two weeks of careful excavation, twenty-three bodies were discovered out of a total of forty burials, as shown by the records of the old Schoenbrunn Church now in possession of Reverend Wineland. The names of these Moravian Indians who are buried at Schoenbrunn may be found in volume 34, page 590, of the Ohio Archeological and Historical Society Publications.

One of the most prominent of the Delaware chiefs at Schoenbrunn was Anton, who was baptized by Frederick Camerhoff in Bethlehem, Pa., on February 8th, 1750; admitted in April of the same year to the Holy Communion; died at Schoenbrunn, September 5th, 1773, and was buried on September 6th, 1773. The officials in charge of the excavations are inclined to believe that the body of Anton or of Solomon, a chief of the Monsey tribe, who was buried at Schoenbrunn on September 28th, 1775, may have been discovered during the course of the excavations.

Herewith is quoted in part an article from the *New Philadelphia Daily Times* of date, March 16th, 1927, which explains the narrative of these discoveries, pertaining to the identity of the skeletons unearthed:

"The crowds enjoyed more the frame-work of 'Big Anton,' six footer, whose bones had been washed in order that 'Wes' Green could photograph them. If Anton it was whose identity will not be disclosed until the excavations are completed, he was some fellow in his day. He was a Delaware and according to the archives of the Moravian church, 'went home September 5th, 1773, at Schoenbrunn, and was buried the following day.' As a native helper, his work was blessed, Moravian records disclose.

"Others hold that the gigantic skeleton may have been that of Solomon, a chief of the Monsey nation. He died at Schoenbrunn, September 27th, 1775, and was buried the next day. He was converted to the Christian faith in Pennsylvania, December 25th, 1769, when he was baptized by Rev. David Zeisberger.

"Another center of attraction was the skull which may have been that of Rebecca, daughter of Chief Solomon, who died September 17th, 1773. A heavy mass of raven tresses formed a pillow for her skull. Examination of the hair disclosed its texture. That the body was that of a girl was indicated by the narrow shoulders and the shape of the skull."

CHAPTER VI

THE PERIOD OF INDIAN CONQUEST

THE RESISTANCE OF THE OHIO TRIBES—THE PLANS OF THE BRITISH TO CONQUER THE INDIAN TRIBES IN THE OHIO COUNTRY—THE EXPEDITIONS OF BRADSTREET AND BOUQUET—THE RESULTS—THE EXPEDITION OF BOUQUET INTO THE TUSCARAWAS VALLEY IN 1764—THE NARRATIVE OF THE TRIP—THE GREAT SUCCESS OF BOUQUET'S CAMPAIGN—THE RETURN OF THE ARMY TO FORT PITT—THE PRE-REVOLUTIONARY EPOCH—GENERAL MC INTOSH'S EXPEDITION—THE SIEGE OF FORT LAURENS—FORT LAURENS TODAY—THE GNADEN-HUTTEN MASSACRE 1782.

INDIAN RESISTANCE

The period of Indian conquest in the Ohio Country extended from the year 1755 to 1795, during which forty years the Indians in the Ohio Country waged an almost continual conflict with the white man in order to retain possession of his hunting grounds and at the same time preserve his habitations, villages and sacred places of worship. That the red man of the forest offered a stubborn resistance to the ever advancing frontier line, and the continual encroachment of civilization beyond the Alleghanies, goes without question. The Indians of this so called Ohio Country were ever alert for an opportunity to contest the field with marching armies of white men, as they sought to gain a foothold in the fertile valleys of the land between Lake Erie and the Ohio River; and they were always loath to sign a treaty, by which they were compelled to give up their lands. That the Indian played his part well in this dramatic struggle is evident, for it required no less than a dozen military campaigns to bring about the final subjection of the Ohio Indian tribes, and a half-century or more of warfare.

Stark County figured prominently in one of the first and most important, of all these western campaigns; namely, the Expedition of Colonel Henry Bouquet in 1764 against the Delawares, Shawnees and allied nations. This army of approximately 1,500 men was the first military force to march over the Great Trail in Stark County. The movement of the army into the Ohio Country from Fort Pitt was a

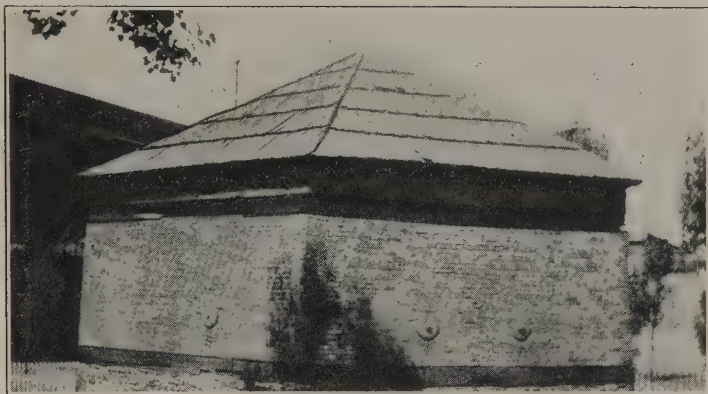
part of a great military plan of the British government to prevent the Indian tribes from becoming too friendly with the French, with whom the Indians had fought during the Seven Years war, which had closed the preceding year; and to put an end to the constant plundering of the frontier settlements in Virginia and Pennsylvania, which had resulted in many ruthless massacres of white men, women and children, the burning of their cabins and the destruction of an occasional entire settlement, resulting frequently in the capture by the Indians of whole families, many of whom were never heard of again.

PLANS OF THE BRITISH

Expeditions of General Bradstreet and Colonel Bouquet

General Gage was at this time the commander-in-chief of the British forces in America, and his headquarters were at Boston. He ordered an expedition of 3,000 men for the relief of Detroit to move early in the year 1764. It was directed to assemble at Fort Niagara, and proceed up Lake Erie in boats, under command of General Bradstreet. The other was the expedition of Col. Henry Bouquet. It was at first composed of the Forty-second and Seventy-seventh regiments, who had been at the siege of Havana, in Cuba, under the command of Colonel Bouquet. This force left Philadelphia for the relief of Fort Pitt in July, 1763, and after defeating the Indians at Bushy Run, in August, drove them across the Ohio. It wintered at Fort Pitt, where one of the block houses built by Colonel Bouquet, may still be seen, his name cut in stone upon the wall. This famous old block house stands on Penn Avenue in Pittsburgh at the forks of the Ohio.

General Gage directed Colonel Bouquet to organize a corps of 1,500 men, and to enter the country of the Delawares and the Shawnees, at the same time that General Bradstreet was engaged in chastising the Wyandots and Ottawas, of Lake Erie, who were still investing Detroit. As a part of Colonel Bouquets' force was composed of militia from Pennsylvania and Virginia, it was slow to assemble. On the 5th of August, the Pennsylvania quota assembled at Carlisle, where 300 of them deserted. The Virginia quota arrived at Fort Pitt on the 17th of September, and uniting with the provincial militia, a part of the Forty-second and Sixtieth regiments, the army moved from Fort Pitt on the 3rd of October. General Bradstreet, having dispersed the Indian forces besieging Detroit, passed into the Wyandot country, by way of Sandusky Bay. He ascended the bay and river, as far as it was navigable for boats, and there made a camp. A treaty of peace and friendship was signed by the chiefs and head men, who delivered but very few of their prisoners.



THE OLD BLOCKHOUSE AT FORT PITT
Built by General Henry Bouquet in 1764. Is still standing



TUSCARAWAS RIVER, NEAR MASSILLON
Once the boundary line between white man's land and the Indian country

When Colonel Bouquet was at Fort Loudon in Pennsylvania, between Carlisle and Fort Pitt, urging forward the militia levies, he received a dispatch from General Bradstreet, notifying him of the peace effected at Sandusky. But the Ohio Indians particularly the Shawnees of the Scioto River, and the Delawares of the Muskingum, still continued their robberies and murders along the frontier of Pennsylvania; and so Colonel Bouquet determined to proceed with his division, notwithstanding the peace of General Bradstreet, which did not include the Shawnees and Delawares. In the march from Philadelphia to Fort Pitt, Colonel Bouquet had shown himself to be a man of decision, courage and military genius. In the engagement at Bushy Run, he displayed that caution in preparing for emergencies, that high personal influence over his troops and a facility in changing his plans as circumstances changed during the battle which mark the good commander and the cool-headed officer. He had been with Forbes and Washington, when Fort Pitt was taken from the French. The Indians who were assembled at Fort Pitt, left the siege of that place and advanced to meet the army of Bouquet, intending to execute a surprise and destroy the whole command. These savages remembered how easily they had entrapped General Braddock, a few years before, by the same movement, and had no doubt of success against Bouquet. But the Colonel moved always in a hollow square, with his provision train and his cattle in the center, impressing his men with the idea that a fire might open upon them at any moment. When the important hour arrived, and they were saluted with the discharge of a thousand rifles, accompanied by the terrific yells of so many savage warriors, arrayed in the livery of demons, the English and provincial troops behaved like veterans, whom nothing could shake. They achieved a complete victory, and drove the allied Indian force far beyond the Ohio. This remarkable battle is known in history as Bouquet's Victory at Bushy Run. It was fought on August 5 and 6, 1763, at a point on Bushy Run, a tributary to Brush Run, in Hempfield Township, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, about twenty-one miles from Pittsburgh.

The Battle of Bushy Run is memorable in our border history, in that Bouquet's victory was the actual beginning of the era of the Indian conquest of the Ohio Country by the British, and especially the upper Ohio Valley of which Stark County is a part.

The Delawares and Shawnees, who were the instigators and principal resource of the confederation of 1763, never renewed the contest with the same devotion to a cause which they exhibited at Bushy Run.

After the battle Bouquet with his army moved on to Fort Pitt,

where they went into winter quarters. The Indians retired farther into the forests and sought their haunts and villages in what is now Stark, Tuscarawas and Coshocton counties. But they retired only to prepare for a renewal of hostilities in the ensuing year. The inhabitants on the frontiers being lulled into fancied security, by the quiet that reigned in the Indian camps during the winter, were awakened in the spring by the terrors of the war-whoop to all the horrors of savage barbarity. Thus it was that Colonel Bouquet planned a new campaign against the Indians of the Tuscarawas Valley to force them to deliver all their white captives, and to engage them in battle if necessary.

BOUQUET'S CAMPAIGN OF 1764

Great delays ensued in fitting out the army of Colonel Bouquet, so that it was not until the 3rd of October that the line of march was commenced from Fort Pitt. The army was composed of about 500 men of the regular army, most of them Highlanders of the Fourth and Sixth Regiments, 1,000 militiamen from Pennsylvania and a Virginia corps of volunteers. The long train of pack-horses and large droves of sheep and cattle that accompanied the army, gave to it the appearance of a huge caravan. The expedition was in truth a novel one. It struck directly into the trackless forest with no definite point of view and no fixed limit to its advance. It was intended to overawe the Indians by its magnitude, to move, as an exhibition of tremendous power, into the very heart of the red man's dominion. Expecting to be shut up in the forest for at least a month, and to receive in that time no supplies from without, the army was compelled to carry along an immense quantity of provisions. Its march therefore was necessarily slow. On the first day the army marched along the north bank of the Ohio from Fort Pitt about one and a half miles, and encamped for the night. The next day, October 4, they marched two miles farther till they reached the narrows of the Ohio; and on the third day, October 5, they passed through Logstown.

On the fourth day, October 6, the army passed over a steep ridge, and crossed the Big Beaver Creek. Two miles before the army reached the Big Beaver, a man who had escaped from the Indians, informed Colonel Bouquet that the Indians had seen the army the day before, but kept aloof, being awed by its number of soldiers.

On the 8th of October, 1764, the army crossed what is now the Ohio-Pennsylvania line near the line between St. Clair and Middleton townships in Columbiana County. This date is of some importance, since this was the first time in history that a large military force of British and Colonial troops had ever set foot on what is now Ohio soil.

On the 9th of October, the army encamped on Yellow Creek. During the day's march (which was only five miles, because of the necessity of cutting a road through some dense thickets) the path divided into two branches, that to the southwest leading to the lower towns on the Muskingum, the one to the right leading to old Fort Detroit. At the forks of the two trails stood several trees painted by the Indians in a hieroglyphic manner, denoting the number of wars in which they had been engaged, and the particulars of their success in prisoners and scalps of white men. Crossing Yellow Creek one mile above, the next encampment was on a branch of the Muskingum, now known as Big Sandy Creek.

On the 10th of October, 1764, the army entered what is now Stark County over the Great Trail, in what is Paris Township about one mile northeast of the Village of Minerva. Colonel Bouquet describes in his Journal the country on the right bank of the Big Sandy to a point where the Nimishillen unites with the former stream, in the following words, "the country is fine land, watered with small streams and springs, where were several savannahs, or cleared spots, which are by nature extremely beautiful, the second being, in particular, one continued plain of nearly two miles, with a fine rising ground, forming a semi-circle round the right hand side, and a pleasant stream of water about a quarter of a mile distant on the left." On the 11th and 12th of October the army encamped within the limits of what is now Sandy and Pike townships, Stark County.

By this time Colonel Bouquet was extremely cautious that the Indians would not lead him into an ambuscade, and for several days past he had adopted a most unique line of march, described as follows: The corps of Virginia volunteers advanced in front, detaching three scouting parties, one of them preceded by a guide, marched in the center path or trail, which the army was to follow. The other two extended themselves in a line abreast, on the right and left, to scour the woods on the flanks. Under cover of this advance guard, the axemen and two companies of infantry followed in three divisions to clear the side paths and cut a road in which the main army and the convoy marched. In the center path the soldiers marched in column two deep, and in the side paths single file. The pack horses with baggage and tents, followed by the sheep and cattle, came after in the center road. A company of light horse walked slowly after these, and the rear guard closed the long array. No music was allowed and the strictest silence was enjoined. By marching in this order, if the signal of attack sounded, a hollow square could easily be formed, with the cattle, baggage, provisions and ammunition in the center. The troops were ordered to march

at two yards distance from each other. Thus the long caravan advanced slowly through the forest. There was also a large number of men in the army who had wives, children or friends as prisoners among the Indians, and who accompanied the expedition for the purpose of recovering them.

From the day of starting to the 13th of October the time was occupied in reaching Camp Number Twelve by way of the Great Trail to Sandy Creek. Colonel Bouquet's Journal says:

"Saturday, October 13, 1764.—Crossed Nenenchelus (Nimishillen) Creek, (in what is now Stark County) about fifty feet wide, a little above where it empties itself into a branch of the Muskingum (meaning by this branch what is now Sandy Creek). A little farther came to another small stream which was crossed about fifty perches above where it empties into the said Muskingum. Here a high ridge on the right and a creek close on the left forms a narrow defile about seventy perches long. Passing over a very rich bottom came to the main branch of the Muskingum (Tuscarawas) about seventy yards wide, with a good ford a little below, and a little above is Tuscarawas, a place exceedingly beautiful in situation, the lands rich on both sides of the river. The country on the northwest side being an entire plain upward of five miles in circumference, and from the ruined houses here appearing, the Indians who inhabited the place and are now with the Delawares are supposed to be about one hundred and fifty warriors." (Supposing each warrior to represent a family of five persons, the town would have numbered 750 Indians.)

"Sunday, October 14, 1764.—The army remained in camp, and two men who had been dispatched with letters returned and reported that within a few miles of this place they had been made prisoners by the Delawares, and carried to one of their towns sixteen miles distant, where they were kept until the savages, knowing of the arrival of the army here, set them at liberty, ordering them to acquaint Colonel Bouquet that the head men of the Delawares and Shawanese were coming as soon as possible to treat for peace with him."

"Monday, October 15, 1764.—The army moved two miles and forty perches farther down the Muskingum, (Tuscarawas) to Camp Number Thirteen, situated on a very high bank, with the river at the foot of it, which is upward of one hundred yards wide at this place, with fine level country at some distance from its banks, producing stately timber free from underwood and plenty of food for cattle. Six Indians came to inform the colonel that all their chiefs had assembled about eight miles from the camp, and were ready to treat with him of peace, which they were earnestly desirous of obtaining. He returned for answer

that he would meet them next day in a bower at some distance from camp. In the meantime he ordered a small stockaded fort to be built to hold provisions for the troops on their return, and to lighten their convoy, as several large bodies of Indians were within a few miles of the camp, whose former instances of treachery—although they now declared they came for peace—made it prudent to trust nothing to their intentions.”

“Wednesday, October 17, 1764.—The colonel, with most of the regular troops, Virginia volunteers and light horse, marched from the camp to the bower erected for the congress, and soon after the troops were stationed so as to appear to the best advantage. The Indians arrived and were conducted to the bower. Being seated, they began in a short time to smoke their pipes—the calumet—agreeable to their custom. This ceremony over, they laid down their pipes and opened their pouches wherein were their strings and belts of wampum.

“The Indians present were Seneca Chief Kiyastrula, with fifteen warriors, Custaloga, chief of the Wolf-Delaware tribe, Beaver, chief of the Turkey tribe, with twenty warriors, Shawanese Chief Keiffiwautchtha, a chief with six warriors.”

Kiyafhuta, Turtle Heart, Custaloga, and Beaver were the speakers. The general substance of what they had to offer consisted in excuses for their late treachery and misconduct, throwing the blame on the rashness of their young men and the nations living to the westward of them—suing for peace in the most abject manner, and promising severally to deliver up all their prisoners. After they had concluded the colonel promised to give them an answer the next day, and the army returned to camp. The badness of the weather however prevented his meeting them until the 20th, when he spoke to them.

The boldness with which Colonel Bouquet spoke excited the chiefs, but remembering how terribly he had chastised them at the battle of Bushy Run a year previous, they succumbed at once, and the two Delaware chiefs delivered eighteen white prisoners, and eighty-three small sticks expressing the number of other prisoners they still held, and promised to bring them in as soon as possible. Keiffiwautchtha, the Shawanese deputy, promised on behalf of his nation to submit to Colonel Bouquet's terms. Kiyafhuta addressed the several tribes before their departure, exhorting them to be strong in complying with their engagements, that they might wipe away the reproach of their former breach of faith and convince the English that they could speak the truth, adding that he would conduct the army to the place appointed for receiving the prisoners. (It will be recollected that the stockade built at camp number thirteen, was two miles and forty perches down

the river from the Indian town of Tuscarawas, which was near the present site of Bolivar. The bower at which this Indian congress was held was farther down the river, and must have been in or near the edge of the Dover plains; that at this spot was consummated an agreement which resulted in the restoration of all the white prisoners held by the Delawares and other tribes in the valley, makes the plains of the Tuscarawas memorable in history.)

“Monday, 22.—The army, attended by the Indian deputies, marched nine miles to camp number fourteen, and crossed Margret’s Creek, about fifty feet wide.” (The route of this day’s march was in a southwest direction from the site of Fort Laurens to Margret’s Creek, which is now Sugar Creek, which was crossed in the vicinity of the mouth of what is known as Broad Run, about one mile south of the town of Strasburg; thence up the valley of the latter stream to the place of encampment, which was in the vicinity of the present village of Winfield, in the northwest corner of Dover Township, Tuscarawas County.)

“Tuesday, 23.—The army marched sixteen miles one-quarter and seventy-seven perches farther to camp number fifteen, and halted there one day.” (The route of this day’s march was up the Broad Run valley to the head of that stream, where a dividing ridge was crossed in section four, range three, in Sugar Creek Township, bringing the army again into the Sugar Creek valley; thence south along the east side of Sugar Creek through Auburn and Bucks townships, passing near to the present site of Ragersville. In the southwestern part of Bucks Township crossed Sugar Creek; thence over the dividing ridge between the waters of that stream and White Eyes Creek; thence down the valley of White Eyes Creek to a point south of the present village of Chili, in Coshocton County, where camp number fifteen was located.)

“Thursday, 25.—The army marched six miles one-half and sixteen perches to camp number sixteen, situated in the forks of the Muskingum.” (This being near the present site of Coshocton. Before leaving the encampment where the congress was held, Bouquet was informed that there were several marauding bands of Indians along the river valley, and who would likely ambuscade him if he marched down the valley past Three Legstown, at the mouth of Stillwater, and New Comerstown. Hence the route taken as above described.)

This place, (forks of Muskingum) was fixed upon instead of Wakatomica as the most central and convenient place to receive the prisoners, for the principal Indian towns lay around them from seven to twenty miles distant, except the lower Shawnee town situated on the Scioto River about eighty miles, so that from this place the army had it in their power to awe all the enemies’ settlements, and destroy

their towns, if they should not punctually fulfill the engagements they had entered into. Four redoubts were built here opposite the four angles of the camp. The ground in front was cleared, a storehouse for the provisions was erected, and likewise a house to receive and treat peace with the Indians when they returned. Three houses were separate apartments for the captives of the respective provinces, and proper officers to take charge of them, with a matron to take charge of women and children, so that with the officers' mess-houses, ovens, etc., this camp had the appearance of a little town in which the greatest order and regularity was observed.

"Sunday, October 27, 1764.—A messenger arrived from King Custaloga informing them that he was on his way with the prisoners, and also a messenger from the lower Shawanese towns of the like import. The colonel having reason to suspect the latter nation's backwardness sent one of their own people desiring them to be punctual as to the time fixed—to provide a sufficient quantity of provisions to subsist the prisoners—to bring the letters wrote them last winter by the French commander at Fort Charles, which some of their people had stopped ever since, adding that as their nation had expressed some uneasiness at our not shaking hands with them, they were to know that the English never took their enemies by the hand before peace was concluded.

"The day following the Shawanese messenger returned, saying that when he had proceeded as far as Wakatomica, the chief of the town had undertook to proceed with the message himself, and desired the other to return and acquaint the English that all the prisoners were ready, and he was going to the lower towns to hasten them.

"Monday, October 28, 1764.—Peter, the Caughnawaga chief and twenty Indians arrived from Sandusky with a letter from Colonel Bradstreet. The caughtnawagas reported that the Indians on the lakes had delivered but few of their prisoners; that the Ottowas had killed a great part of theirs, and the other nations had done the same, or had kept them." From this time to November 9, was chiefly spent in sending and receiving messages to and from the Indian towns relative to the prisoners who were now coming into camp in small parties. The colonel kept so steadily to this article of having every prisoner delivered, that when the Delaware kings (Beaver and Custaloga) had brought in all theirs except twelve, which they promised to bring in a few days, he refused to shake hands or have the least talk with them while a single captive remained among them. By the 9th of November most of the prisoners had arrived that could be expected this season, amounting to 206, besides about one hundred more remaining in the possession of the Shawanese, which they promised to deliver in the

following spring. Everything being now settled with the Indians the army decamped on Sunday, the 18th of November, from the forks of Muskingum, and marched for Fort Pitt (up the Tuscarawas Valley to its provision stockade near the present Town of Bolivar; thence by way of Sandy Valley and Yellow Creek to the Ohio, and up to Fort Pitt,) where it arrived on the 28th of November. The regular troops were sent to garrison the different points of communication, and the provincial troops, with the captives to their several provinces. Here ended the first armed expedition that had ever penetrated the Tuscarawas Valley, and as the chronicler says, notwithstanding the difficulties attending it, the troops were never in want of any necessaries, continuing perfectly healthy during the whole campaign, in which no life was lost, except one soldier killed at the Muskingum."

THE WHITE PRISONERS RECOVERED BY COLONEL BOUQUET

The scene of the delivery of these captives to Colonel Bouquet is thus narrated by one who was present: "Among them were many who had been seized when very young, and had grown up in the wigwam of the savage. They had contracted the wild habits of their captors, learned their language and forgotten their own, and were bound to them by ties of the strongest affection. Many a mother found a lost child; many were unable to designate their children. There were to be seen husbands hanging round the necks of their newly recovered wives. There were to be seen sisters and brothers unexpectedly coming together after long years of separation. And there were others flying from place to place, inquiring after relatives not found; trembling to receive an answer to questions; distracted with doubts, hopes and fears on obtaining no account of those they sought for; or stiffened into living monuments of horror and woe on learning their unhappy fate. Among the captives brought in was a woman with a babe three months old. One of the soldiers recognized her as his wife, who had been taken by the Indians six months before. They rushed into each other's arms, and he took her and the child to his tent and had them clothed. But there was still another child missing, and on more children being brought in the woman was sent for. Among them she recognized her own, and was so overcome with joy, that, forgetting her nursing child, she dropped it from her arms, and catching up the other run off with it, unable to give utterance to her joy. The father soon followed her with the babe she had let fall in no less transport of affection."

The separation between the Indians and their prisoners was equally affecting, and there were as many tears shed by the sons of the forest

at the parting, as there were by the captives at meeting their relatives. Mr. Hutchins the historian of Bouquet's Expedition relates that the Indians visited them from day to day, brought them food and presents, and bestowed upon them all the marks of the most tender affection. Some even followed the army on its return, and employed themselves in hunting and bringing in provisions for the captives on the way. A young chief had formed such an attachment to a young woman among the captives, that he persisted in following her, and afterward paid the penalty of his life for his attachment. Nor was the affection of some of the captive women less strong for the red man. One young woman who had been captured at the age of fourteen, had become the wife of an Indian, and the mother of several children. When told that she was to be delivered up to her parents, her grief knew no bounds. "Can I," said she, "enter my parents' dwelling? Will they be kind to my children? No, no; I will not leave my husband;" and she darted off into the woods and was seen no more.

Among the captive children surrendered to Colonel Bouquet was one whom no one claimed, and whose after history is full of romance. In 1756, the wife and child of a Mr. John Grey, living near Carlisle, had been taken by the Indians. Grey died, and by his will gave to his wife one-half his farm and to his daughter, the other half, in case they should ever return from captivity. The mother got away from the savages, returned home, and finding her husband's will, proved it and took possession of the farm. In 1764-5, when Colonel Bouquet returned with his captives, Mrs. Grey repaired to Philadelphia to search among them for her daughter. Failing to recognize her little Jane, some one induced her to claim the girl before spoken of, for the purpose of holding the other half of the farm. She did so, and brought up the strange child as her own daughter, carefully keeping the secret. The girl grew up as the daughter of John Grey, married a man named Gillespie, and took possession of the farm, which afterward passed through different hands up to the year 1789, when some of the collateral heirs of John Grey, obtaining information about the spurious Jane Grey, commenced suits to recover the land, being 400 acres of the best land in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania. A legal contest ensued, which lasted in one phase or another for forty-four years, and in 1833 the case was finally disposed of, against the identity of the adopted child, and the property reverted to the heirs of the sisters and brothers of the original John Grey. The above facts are gathered from Sherman Day's History of Pennsylvania.

Of the captives released from bondage in the Tuscarawas Valley, thirty-two men and boys and fifty-eight females belonged to Virginia,

and forty-nine men and boys and sixty-seven females belonged to Pennsylvania. Many of the men took to the woods for a living, and became scouts for Washington's Army in the Revolution. And as the boys grew up they in turn became scouts and pioneered the way for St. Clair in '91, Wayne in '94, and General Harrison in 1812, in their campaigns against the Indians. Thus did their captivity in this valley have its compensations, for by it they learned the Indians mode of warfare, became familiar with their war paths and strongholds, and after assisting to drive out the descendants of their captors, these descendants of the captives, many of them, took up their abode in the Tuscarawas Valley, and their posterity are now among its honored citizens in the fifth generation; and as they pursue their daily avocations at the plow or in the workshop, they have little conception of the fact that there is not a crossing place or fishing spot along our river, or a spring among its valleys, or a lookout on the hill-tops, that has not been made sacred by the captivity of their ancestors and the death-screams of white men and women under the tomahawk, scalping-knife, and faggot of the then merciless savages.

Harvey, in his History of Pennsylvania, says a great number of the restored prisoners were sent to Carlisle, Pa., and Colonel Bouquet advertised for those who had lost children to come and reclaim them. One old lady who had lost a child, and failing to recognize it among the returned captives, was lamenting her loss and wringing her hands, telling Colonel Bouquet how she had years previous sung a little hymn to her daughter, who was so fond of it. The Colonel told her to sing it then, which she did as follows:

"Alone, yet not alone am I,
Though in this solitude so drear;
I feel my Savior always nigh,
He comes my every hour to cheer."

She had no sooner concluded, then her long-lost daughter, who had failed to know her mother by sight but remembering the hymn, rushed into her mother's arms.

Colonel Bouquet's success in conquering the Indians made him a brigadier-general, but he died in 1766, at Pensacola, Fla. of fever. Colonel Bouquet was buried at old Fort George at Pensacola, and according to the History of Colonel Bouquet published in Pittsburgh in 1920 by Mary Carson Darlington, the exact location of his grave is unknown, his monument having been destroyed by the Spanish when they besieged the fort in 1781.

PRE-REVOLUTIONARY EPOCH

During the interval from the time Col. Henry Bouquet's expedition against the Indians in what is now Stark and adjoining counties to the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, there was in a general way a lull in actual hostilities on the part of the white man against the Indian tribes of what is now the Northeastern section of the State of Ohio. However, this was only a period of calm before the great storm that raged on the frontier, once the Revolutionary war had begun. The leading Indian tribes of the Ohio Country were soon to rally about the banner of Great Britain, and once more make a stand against the American Colonists in a last effort to retain possession of their lands.

The Indian tribes well understood the plans of the Americans to set themselves free of British rule and establish an independent nation; while the British were not slow to seek the active support and coöperation of all the Ohio tribes, on the ground that unless the tribes united all their forces on the side of the British as against the American colonist, the latter would ultimately take over forever all the lands of the Indians between the Alleghany Mountains and the Mississippi River. This the Indians accepted as final and Lord Dunmore had no more than concluded his peace treatise with the tribes in Southern Ohio in 1774 until the Indians in the Eastern half of the Ohio Country were on the war path again, continuing their hostilities against the frontiersmen of Virginia and Pennsylvania.

During the interval from 1765 to 1775 above referred to, the Moravian Missionaries had succeeded in establishing the Mission towns on the Tuscarawas, as treated in the previous chapter, having taken advantage of the somewhat peaceful era, following Colonel Bouquet's noted expedition. Also, it should be noted that during this decade, the British had done nothing to give the Ohio tribes any cause for great dissatisfaction or grievance; rather was it the policy of the British Colonial Governors to effect satisfactory treaties of peace, with the more prominent chiefs of the outstanding tribes.

It must not be presumed however, that all the tribes remained at home in their villages, for on numerous occasions, following the return of Colonel Bouquet to Fort Pitt, unruly bands of warriors would make forays against the settlers on the frontier east of the Ohio. To be sure these were minor events, but nevertheless there was constant fear on the part of the settlers that it was unsafe for them to attempt to move beyond the Ohio River.

MC INTOSH'S EXPEDITION

That the influence of the Revolutionary war found its way into the forest regions of Northeastern Ohio cannot be questioned. During the years 1777-78 the conviction had been forced upon Congress, that Detroit must be taken, or the English governor of that post checked in some manner, or a heavy blow would fall upon the colonial cause from the depths of the western wilderness, which in connection with British success along the coast, might be fatal to the Colonies in their efforts to attain their independence.

Accordingly, General Washington ordered Gen. Lachlan McIntosh to invade the Ohio Country, erect necessary fortifications and proceed toward Detroit with a view of taking possession of the rich lands northwest of the Ohio River. In October, 1778, General McIntosh assembled 1200 men at Fort McIntosh which had been built during the spring of 1778 near the mouth of the Big Beaver Creek, and named in honor of the commander. It was a regular stockade with four bastions, each mounted with a six pounder. The general explained to his troops that the Indian country was to be invaded, and that while the plans to capture Detroit were somewhat indefinite, the primary object of the expedition was to attack the Delaware and Shawnee towns in the Ohio Country and the Wyandot tribes near Sandusky on Lake Erie. The army marched from Fort McIntosh over the identical trail followed fourteen years before by Colonel Bouquet.

Meanwhile, alarming intelligence had reached McIntosh from the west. He was reproached for his tardiness by friendly Indians, who threatened that all their nations would unite in the Tuscarawas Valley to give him battle, and oppose the progress of his campaign. Orders were therefore issued for 1200 men to get ready to march. On the 5th of November, the army marched out of Fort McIntosh. One company was left under command of Lieutenant Colonel Campbell of the Thirteenth Virginia Regiment to bring on the long-looked-for supplies. For fourteen days the march continued before the Tuscarawas was reached, a distance of only about seventy-five miles. It is interesting to note that this army was the first to ever set foot upon what is now Stark County soil in the interests of American independence. We have no doubt but that these hardy soldiers carried with them into the Ohio Country for the first time in history an American flag. The slow progress made by the army was due to the horses and cattle tiring every five or six miles.

When the army reached the Tuscarawas River, General McIntosh anticipated meeting the Indian enemy; but only a few Delawares from

Coshocton, and some Moravian Indians were found and they proved to be friendly. The gathering of the savages to impede his march, he was informed, had been abandoned.

At this juncture, McIntosh was informed that the necessary supplies for the winter had not reached Fort McIntosh and that very little could be expected. The general was thus disappointed in all his flattering prospects and schemes against Detroit. There was now no alternative but to return as he came, without effecting any valuable purpose, thereby confirming the Indians in the opinion already formed of the weakness of the Americans, and combining them all more completely with the British or to build a strong stockade fort upon the Tuscarawas, and leave as many men as provisions would justify, to secure it until the next season, to serve as a bridle upon the Indians in their own country. General McIntosh, with the unanimous approval of his staff officers decided to construct a fort, on the west bank of the Tuscarawas River at a point below the mouth of the Big Sandy Creek, the whole army being employed in its construction.

THE SIEGE OF FORT LAURENS

The fortification was a regularly laid out work, inclosing almost an acre of ground, and was named Fort Laurens, in honor of the president of Congress. It was the first military post of the government erected upon any portion of the territory now constituting the State of Ohio. Leaving a garrison of 150 men, with scanty supplies, under command of Col. John Gibson, to finish and protect the work, McIntosh, with the rest of his army, returned, very short of provisions, to Fort McIntosh, where the militia under his command were discharged.

Washington soon after in ignorance of McIntosh's movements beyond the mountains, declared that the latter ought to decide finally if he had not already done so, whether he could with the force, provisions, stores, prospect of supplies, and means of transportation, which he then had, advance to Detroit; and whether the advantages or disadvantages of a winter expedition preponderated. The return of the Fort Pitt commander to the Ohio River was an emphatic decision, already given, in opposition to a winter campaign against the post at Detroit.

McIntosh now made such disposition of his continental troops and independent companies for the winter as in his judgment, would protect the border, and facilitate future operations. The Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment was assigned to Fort Pitt. The men left in Fort Laurens were a part of the Thirteenth Virginia. The residue, with the independent companies, were divided between Fort McIntosh, Fort



SITE OF OLD FORT LAURENS, BOLIVAR



SITE OF THE MAIN BLOCKHOUSES OF OLD
FORT LAURENS, BOLIVAR

Henry, Fort Randolph and Fort Hand; with a few at inferior stations. There was not one of the militia retained under pay at either of these posts.

After the main army left Fort Laurens, the work upon that post was continued. "I have already finished setting up the pickets," wrote the officer in charge, toward the latter part of December, "and in a few days, I think I can bid defiance to the enemy." "The distressed situation of the men," he continued, "prevents the work from going on as briskly as it otherwise would." In the meantime he had opened negotiations with the friendly Delawares at Coshocton for the purchase of some cattle. "With these," he added, "I am in hopes we shall have beef enough, and that we shall have a sufficient quantity until a greater supply can be sent us."

While McIntosh was at Fort Laurens, he ordered 150 militia from Westmoreland County, to march as secretly as possible to "the forks of the Allegheny River, and endeavor to destroy some Indians settled on French Creek, who were the perpetrators of much of the mischief done in the northern settlements. The men reached a point within "ten miles of the savages," declared McIntosh, without seeing the face of a single Indian. "We proceeded on to French Creek," is the subsequent language of the officer having chief command of the expedition, "where we found the Indian town evacuated." "I then went on farther than my orders called for," he adds, "in quest of Indians; but our provisions being nearly exhausted, we were obliged to return."

More than half of the month of January, 1779, wore away without anything of importance occurring to the westward of Pittsburgh, when Samuel Sample, an assistant quartermaster, sent by Colonel Gibson from Fort Laurens to Coshocton, for corn and other articles, lost one man killed, and another was badly wounded, by treacherous Delawares. Toward the close of the month, Capt. John Clarke, of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment who had commanded an escort of provisions to Gibson, was on his return, with a sergeant and fourteen men when only about three miles distant from the fort, attacked by seventeen Indians, chiefly Mingoes led by Simon Girty, the renegade from Pittsburgh who, immediately after his arrival at Detroit, was employed in the Indian department as interpreter, and sent back to the savages. The Americans suffered a loss of two killed, four wounded, and one taken prisoner. The remainder, including the captain, fought their way back to the fort. Letters written by the commander of the post, and containing valuable information, were captured by Girty. McIntosh, upon receipt of this intelligence, endeavored to send supplies to the garrison by way of the Ohio and Muskingum rivers, but the attempt proved a

failure. By the middle of February, provisions began to grow scarce. The commander, Colonel Gibson, sent word to McIntosh at Fort Pitt informing him of the state of affairs, concluding with these brave words: "You may depend on my defending the fort to the last extremity."

On the 23rd of February a wagoner was sent out of Fort Laurens for the horses belonging to the post to draw wood. With him went a guard of eighteen men. The party were fired upon by lurking savages and scalped in sight of the fort, except two who were made prisoners. The post was immediately thereafter invested by the Indians—mostly Wyandots and Mingoes in force. They continued the siege until the garrison was reduced to the verge of starvation; a quarter of a pound of sour flour and an equal weight of spoiled meat constituting a daily ration. The assailants, however, were finally compelled to return home, as their supplies also had become exhausted.

Before the enemy left, a soldier managed to steal through their lines, reaching McIntosh on the third day of March with a message from Colonel Gibson informing him of his critical situation. The Fort Pitt commander immediately made plans to set on foot an expedition for his relief. In the event of not meeting the foe upon the Tuscarawas, McIntosh planned in his own mind, to march before his return, against Sandusky and destroy the Wyandot towns; and "if we could not get any supplies there, proceed farther." On the 19th of March, with about two hundred militia quickly raised from the counties west of the mountains, and over three hundred continental troops from Fort McIntosh and Fort Pitt, he left the former post upon his second march to the Tuscarawas; arriving there in four days to find the siege of Fort Laurens abandoned and the savages gone. A salute, fired by the garrison upon the arrival of relief in sight of the post, frightened the packhorses, causing them to break loose, scattering the supplies in the woods and resulting in the loss of a number of the horses and some of the provisions.

The men in the fort were found in the most deplorable condition. For nearly a week, they had subsisted on raw hides and such roots as they could find in the vicinity after the Indians had gone. McIntosh called a council of war and laid before the officers assembled his plan for marching against the Wyandots and striking a blow at their towns on the Sandusky. But the project was unanimously opposed, as the ground so early in the season was very wet and there was a scanty supply of forage for their horses, and less than two weeks provisions for the whole army. So the matter was dropped. Leaving 106 men rank and file, of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment under command of

Maj. Frederick Vernon, to garrison the post, and a supply of food for less than two months, he returned with the residue of his force to Fort McIntosh, reaching there after a march of six days.

The erection of Forts McIntosh and Laurens as a precautionary measure was approved by Washington the commander-in-chief. "The establishing of posts of communication," he wrote, "which McIntosh has done for the security of his convoys and the army, is a proceeding grounded on military practice and experience."

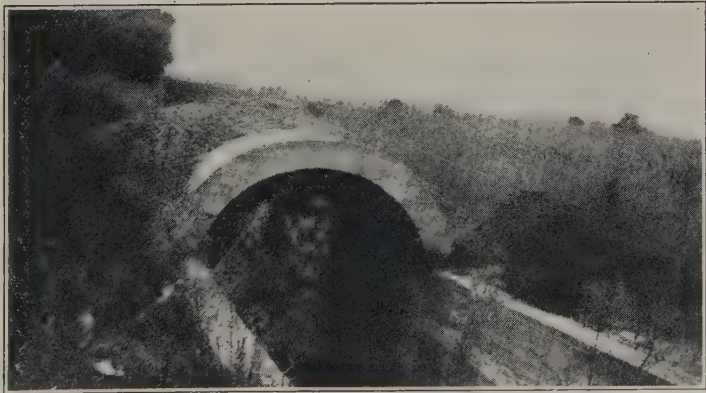
The condition of Fort Laurens early engaged the attention of Col. Daniel Brodhead who, in March, 1779, was appointed McIntosh's successor in command of the Western Department. Major Vernon, at that post, experienced, from the commencement of his charge, many hardships. Scarcely had the command been turned over to him when small parties of savages began to make their appearance in the vicinity. He soon lost two men killed out of forty who were outside the fort gathering fire-wood. The bringing of supplies into the post was attended with much difficulty and expense, and its evacuation seemed desirable. But "it is to be preserved," wrote Washington, "if under a full consideration of circumstances, it is judged a post of importance and can be maintained without running too great a risk." The commander-in-chief was apprehensive its abandonment would give great encouragement to the savages about Detroit, which was his reason for holding it, not on account of any opinion of its usefulness as a protection to the border. Brodhead found "that the state of provisions there," was by no means what he had supposed it to be. The language of Vernon, in a letter from the fort, dated the 29th of April, 1779 was expressive and startling: "Should you not send us provisions in a very short time, necessity will oblige us to begin on some cow-hides the Indians left."

"I am just now fitting out 150 men," wrote Brodhead on the 4th of May, "to escort a small quantity of supplies to Fort Laurens." "Indeed" was his earnest declaration in addition, "I cannot send a larger party, as the Indians are at present very troublesome on the northern frontiers of Westmoreland and a large party would consume all the salt provisions on the march; as for fresh ones, I have none." But the greatest part of the garrison by the middle part of the month, had to be sent in, or they would have perished by starvation, as no relief had arrived. Major Vernon held the post ten days longer with only twenty-five men, living on herbs, salt and cowhides, when supplies from Fort Pitt escorted by a party of regulars, who marched by a new route, reached the fort.

At this time, the garrison was so much reduced for want of provi-



THE INDIAN HILL AT OLD FORT LAURENS
Where the attacks on the Fort occurred



SPRING AT FORT LAURENS
Which supplied the soldiers with water during the
Revolutionary War

sions that they were scarcely able to stand on their feet. "I dare say," are the words of Brodhead to the Fort Laurens commander, on the 30th, "You took good care not to suffer your starved men to eat much at a time, after the supplies arrived." About the middle of June, the post was relieved by seventy-five men, well supplied with provisions, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell. Vernon returned to Fort Pitt, but his detachment was left at Fort McIntosh. After being once more seriously threatened by the Indians in force, Fort Laurens, early in August, 1779 was permanently evacuated; orders to that effect having been previously sent by Colonel Brodhead, that the garrison stationed there might be added to troops already collected at Pittsburgh for a contemplated expedition against the northern Indians. Before the soldiers left, two of their number were killed by lurking savages within sight of the post. As the fort might again be occupied Colonel Campbell was enjoined not to destroy it. It was never after garrisoned. Such was the story of the siege of Fort Laurens in the winter of 1778-79; such was the gallantry of the garrison; terrible were the hardships and sufferings of the soldiers, but brave were their hearts for the cause of American independence.

FORT LAURENS TODAY

At the present time the site of old Fort Laurens is the property of the State of Ohio, and the improvements being carried out to beautify the grounds are under the direction of the Ohio Archeological and Historical Society.

A few years ago the State Legislature made a substantial appropriation for the purchase of twenty-eight acres including the site of the old fort and the mound nearby, sometimes called "Indian Hill." A home for the caretaker has already been constructed; the old spring just outside of the north wall of the fort has been carefully improved; it was from this spring that the soldiers procured their water supply during the occupation of the fort. Trees have been planted in order to beautify the grounds and render the site more pleasing as a State park; small posts have been placed on the sites of the block houses and on the lines of the old stockade.

A portion of the old ramparts were still visible as late as the year 1850, though the earthworks on the east side of the fort had been destroyed by the construction of the Ohio Canal.

The site of the fort had been a cultivated field for years, until the State purchased the tract. The State organization of the Sons of the American Revolution are taking an active part in restoring the old fort site, making it altogether an attractive State park. It is hoped

that sometime in the future a monument will be erected on the site to mark the location of the only fort ever erected in Ohio during the Revolutionary war.

THE GNADENHUTTEN MASSACRE

Another episode in connection with the Era of Indian Conquest in the early history of Northeastern Ohio was the tragedy of the Christian Indians at Gnadenhutten. The story of this terrible massacre has been told again and again; but its interest seems never to grow dim with the years.

Tourists who visit today, the site of this tragedy will find the location of the old Moravian Indian town where the massacre occurred, on the banks of the Tuscarawas River, on the west side of the cemetery of the village of Gnadenhutten. A huge monument marks the site of the actual massacre, and nearby is the mound where the bodies of the victims are buried. The site of the famous old cooper shop is also marked and several other locations of interest are pointed out to the visitor.

This massacre at Gnadhutten clearly indicates the spirit of the times, and proves conclusively the hatred for the savages on the part of the border frontiersmen.

Gnadenhutten is the only village founded by the Moravians in the Tuscarawas Valley, which has remained to this day a permanent settlement.

The story of the massacre is as follows:

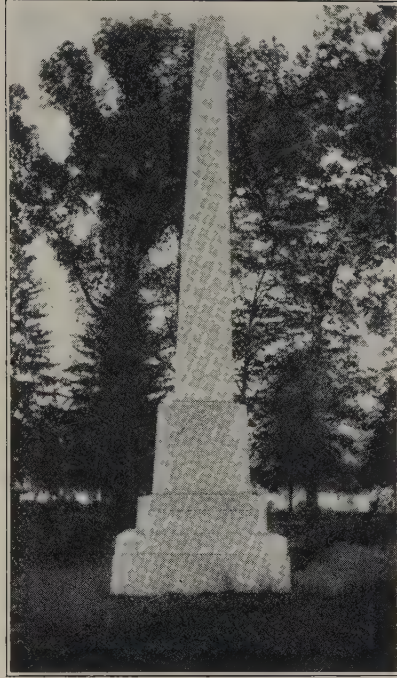
Simultaneously with the removal of Zeisberger and his fellow-teachers to Detroit, a tragedy was enacted on the Muskingum, which fills the darkest page in the border history of the American Revolution. We refer to the cruel and cowardly massacre of a party of Moravian Indians, who had again repaired to their deserted cornfields to glean the scattered ears for the relief of their suffering brethren on the Sandusky plains. Unhappily, while this peaceable party were thus engaged on the Muskingum, a band of Indians from Sandusky had made a descent upon the Pennsylvania frontier, and murdered the family of Mr. William Wallace, consisting of his wife and five or six children. A man named John Carpenter was taken prisoner at the same time. Enraged at those outrages, a band of 160 men, from the settlements on the Monongahela, turned out in quest of the marauders, under the command of Col. David Williamson. Each man provided himself with arms, ammunition and provisions, and the greater number were mounted. They struck immediately for the settlements of Salem and Gnadenhutten, arriving within a mile of the latter place at the close of the second day's

march. Colonel Gibson, commanding at Pittsburgh, having heard of Williamson's expedition, dispatched messengers to apprise the Indians of the circumstance, but they arrived too late.

Still, the Christian Indians were aware of the approach of Williamson's band, but having recently been accustomed to regard the savage allies of the English as the source of their injuries, they made no effort to escape, although their labors were accomplished and they were about to retrace their steps to Sandusky. The bloody sequel we prefer to give in the words of Loskiel:

"Meanwhile, the murderers marched first to Gnadenhutten, where they arrived on the 6th of March. About a mile from the settlement they met young Shebosch in the wood, fired at him, and wounded him so much that he could not escape. He then, according to the account of the murderers themselves, begged for his life, representing that he was Shebosch, the son of a white Christian man. But they paid no attention to his entreaties, and cut him in pieces with their hatchets. They then approached the Indians, most of whom were in their plantations, and surrounded them almost imperceptibly, but feigning a friendly behavior, told them to go home, promising to do them no injury. They even pretended to pity them on account of the mischief done to them by the English and the savages, assuring them of the protection and friendship of the Americans. The poor believing Indians, knowing nothing of the death of young Shebosch, believed every word they said, went home with them and treated them in the most hospitable manner. They likewise spoke freely concerning their sentiments as Christian Indians, who had never taken the least share in the war. A small barrel of wine being found among their goods, they told their persecutors, on inquiry, that it was intended for the Lord's Supper, and that they were going to carry it to Sandusky. Upon this, they were informed that they should not return thither, but go to Pittsburgh, where they would be out of the way of any assault made by the English or savages. This they heard with resignation, concluding that God would perhaps choose this method to put an end to their present sufferings. Prepossessed with this idea, they cheerfully delivered their guns, hatchets and other weapons to the murderers, who promised to take good care of them, and in Pittsburgh to return every article to its rightful owner. The Indians even showed them those things, which they had secreted in the woods, assisted in packing them up, and emptied all their bee-hives for their pretended friends.

"In the meantime, the assistant, John Martin, went to Salem, and brought the news of the arrival of the white people to the believing Indians, assuring them that they need not be afraid to go with them, for



MONUMENT AT GNADENHUT-
TEN, SITE OF FAMOUS
INDIAN MASSACRE



SITE OF MISSION HOUSE, GNADENHUTTEN, 1772-1782

they were come to carry them to a place of safety, and to afford them protection and support. The Salem Indians did not hesitate to accept of this proposal, believing unanimously that God had sent the Americans to release them from their disagreeable situation at Sandusky, and imagining that when they had arrived at Pittsburgh, they might soon find a safe place to build a settlement and easily procure advice and assistance from Bethlehem. Thus, John Martin, with two Salem brethren, returned to Gnadenhutten, to acquaint both their Indian brethren and the white people with their resolution. The latter expressed a desire to see Salem, and a party of them was conducted thither and received with much friendship. Here they pretended to have the same good will and affection towards the Indians as at Gnadenhutten, and easily persuaded them to return with them. By the way, they entered into much spiritual conversation with the Indians, some of whom spoke English well, giving these people, who feigned great piety, proper and scriptural answers to many questions concerning religious subjects. The assistants, Isaac Glikhikan and Israel, were no less sincere and unreserved in their answers to some political questions started by the white people, and thus the murderers obtained a full and satisfactory account of the present situation and sentiments of the Indian congregation. In the meantime, the defenseless Indians at Gnadenhutten were suddenly attacked and driven together by the white people, and, without resistance, seized and bound. The Salem Indians now met the same fate. Before they entered Gnadenhutten, they were at once surprised by their conductors, robbed of their guns, and even of the pocket knives, and brought bound into the settlement."

The officers, unwilling to take on themselves the whole responsibility of a massacre, agreed to refer the question to a vote of the detachment. The men were drawn up in a line, and Williamson put the question, "whether the Moravian Indians should be taken prisoners to Pittsburgh or put to death?" requesting all in favor of saving their lives to advance in front of the line. On this, sixteen, some say eighteen, stepped out of the rank, and formed themselves into the second line. In this manner was their fate decided.

"Those who were of a different opinion," continues Loskiel, "wrung their hands, calling God to witness that they were innocent of the blood of these harmless Christian Indians. But the majority remained unmoved, and only differed concerning the mode of execution. Some were for burning them alive, others for taking their scalps, and the latter was at last agreed upon; upon which one of the murderers was sent to the prisoners to tell them that as they were Christian Indians, they might

prepare themselves in a Christian manner, for they must all die tomorrow.

"It may easily be conceived how great their terror was at hearing a sentence so unexpected. However, they soon recollected themselves, and patiently suffered the murderers to lead them into two houses, in one of which the brethren, and in the other the sisters and children were confined like sheep ready for slaughter. They declared to the murderers, that though they could call God to witness that they were perfectly innocent, yet they were prepared and willing to suffer death. But as they had at their conversion and baptism made a solemn promise to the Lord Jesus Christ, that they would live unto him and endeavor to please him alone in this world, they knew that they had been deficient in many respects, and therefore wished to have some time granted to pour out their hearts before him in prayer and in exhorting each other to remain faithful unto the end. One brother, called Abraham, who for some time past had been in a luke-warm state of heart seeing his end approaching, made the following public confession before his brethren:

" 'Dear brethren! It seems as if we should all soon depart unto our Saviour, for our sentence is fixed. You know that I have been an untoward child, and have grieved the Lord and my brethren by my disobedience, not walking as I ought to have done. But yet I will now cleave to my Saviour with my last breath, and hold him fast, though I am so great a sinner. I know assuredly, that He will forgive me all my sins and not cast me out.' The brethren assured him of their love and forgiveness, and both they and the sisters spent the latter part of the night in singing praises to God their Saviour, in the joyful hope that they should soon be able to praise Him without sin.

"When the day of their execution arrived, namely, the 8th of March, two houses were fixed upon, one for the brethren and another for the sisters and children, to which the wanton murderers gave the name of slaughter-houses. Some of them went to the brethren and showed great impatience that the execution had not yet begun, to which the brethren replied that they were all ready to die, having commended their immortal souls to God, who had given them that divine assurance in their hearts that they should come unto Him and be with Him forever.

"Immediately after this declaration the carnage commenced. The poor, innocent people, men, women and children, were led, bound two and two together with ropes, into the above mentioned slaughter-houses, and there scalped and murdered.

"According to the testimony of the murderers themselves, they behaved with uncommon patience, and went to meet death with cheerful resignation. The above mentioned brother Abraham was the first vic-

tim. A sister called Christina, who had formerly lived with the sisters in Bethlehem, and spoke English and German well, fell on her knees before the captain of the gang, and begged her life, but was told that he could not help her.

"Thus ninety-six persons magnified the name of the Lord by patiently meeting a cruel death. Sixty-two were grown persons, among whom were five of the most valuable assistants, and thirty-four were children.

"Only two youths, each between sixteen and seventeen years old, escaped almost miraculously from the hands of the murderers. One of them, seeing that they were in earnest, was so fortunate as to disengage himself from his bonds, then slipping unobserved from the crowd, crept through a narrow window into the cellar of that house in which the sisters were executed. Their blood soon penetrated through the flooring, and according to his account, ran in streams into the cellar, by which it appears probable that most, if not all of them, were not merely scalped, but killed with hatchets or swords. The lad remained concealed until night, providentially no one coming down to search the cellar, when having with much difficulty, climbed up the wall to the window, he crept through and escaped into a neighboring thicket. The other youth's name was Thomas. The murderers struck him only one blow on the head, took his scalp, and left him. But after some time he recovered his senses, and saw himself surrounded by bleeding corpses. Among these, he observed one brother, called Abel, moving and endeavoring to raise himself up. But he remained lying as still as though he had been dead, and this caution proved the means of his deliverance; for soon after, one of the murderers coming in and observing Abel's motions, killed him outright with two or three blows. Thomas lay quiet until dark, though suffering the most exquisite torment. He then ventured to creep towards the door, and observing nobody in the neighborhood, got out and escaped into the woods, where he concealed himself during the night. These two youths met afterwards in the wood, and God preserved them from harm on their journey to Sandusky, though they purposely took a long circuit and suffered great hardships and danger. But before they left the neighborhood of Gnadenhutten, they observed the murderers from behind the thicket making merry after their successful enterprise, and at last setting fire to the two slaughter-houses filled with corpses.

"Providentially, the believing Indians who were at that time in Schoenbrun escaped. The missionaries had, immediately on receiving orders to repair to Fort Detroit, sent a messenger to the Muskingum to call the Indians home, with a view to see them once more, and to get

horses from them for their journey. This messenger happened to arrive at Schoenbrun the day before the murderers came to Gnadenhutten, and having delivered his message, the Indians of Schoenbrun sent another messenger to Gnadenhutten to inform their brethren there, and at Salem, of the message received. But before he reached Gnadenhutten, he found young Shebosch lying dead and scalped by the way-side, and looking forward, saw many white people in and about Gnadenhutten. He instantly fled back with great precipitation, and told the Indians in Schoenbrun what he had seen, who all took flight and ran into the woods. They now hesitated a long while, not knowing whither to turn or how to proceed. Thus, when the murderers arrived at Schoenbrun, the Indians were still near the premises, observing everything that happened there, and might easily have been discovered. But here the murderers seemed, as it were, struck with blindness. Finding nobody at home, they destroyed and set fire to the settlement, and having done the same at Gnadenhutten and Salem, they set off with the scalps of their innocent victims, about fifty horses, a number of blankets and other things, and marched to Pittsburgh, with a view to murder the few Indians lately settled on the north side of the Ohio, opposite to the fort. Some of them fell a sacrifice to the rage of this bloodthirsty crew, and a few escaped. Among the latter was Anthony, a member of the (Moravian) congregation, who happened then to be at Pittsburgh, and both he and the Indians of Schoenbrun arrived, after many dangers and difficulties, safe at Sandusky.

“The foregoing account of this dreadful event was collected partly from what the murderers themselves related to their friends at Pittsburgh, partly from the account given by the two youths, who escaped in the manner above described, and also from the report made by the Indian assistant Samuel of Schoenbrun, and by Anthony from Pittsburgh, all of whom agreed exactly as to the principal parts of their respective evidences.”

CHAPTER VII

THE POST-REVOLUTION EPOCH

THE PUBLIC LAND LAWS—THE SQUATTER SETTLERS—A NORTHWEST TERRITORY ASSURED — LORD DUNMORE'S SQUATTERS — THE ORDINANCE OF 1787 — THE OHIO COMPANY'S PURCHASE — THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS IN THE OHIO COUNTRY — MARIETTA — GOVERNOR ARTHUR ST. CLAIR AND THE FIRST LAWS—THE WESTWARD MOVEMENT—CINCINNATI FOUNDED—THE FRENCH AT GALLIPOLIS—CIVIL AND MILITARY FRICTION — THE ORGANIZATION OF WASHINGTON COUNTY—THE FIRST JUDICIARY—RENEWAL OF INDIAN HOSTILITIES, AND THE INDIAN CAMPAIGNS FROM 1790 TO 1795—EXPEDITIONS OF HARMAR, ST. CLAIR AND WAYNE—THE TREATY OF GREENVILLE—THE FIGHT AT INDIAN RUN IN STARK COUNTY.

PUBLIC LAND LAWS

On the 23rd of April, 1784, Congress passed the first ordinance providing for the establishment and maintenance of government by the United States in the territory northwest of the Ohio River. Thomas Jefferson was chairman of the committee that reported the measure. The ordinance contained a provision prohibiting slavery in the territory after the year 1800, but this clause was stricken out before the law was passed.

Under this first ordinance the survey of the public lands was begun. This appears to have been the only important result accomplished by the measure. Though the ordinance was nominally in force from the time of its enactment until July 13, 1787, when it was superseded by the celebrated "Ordinance of Freedom," in reality it was a dead letter. The establishment of government in the West and the promotion of settlement there, seem to have been warmly favored by Jefferson, but for a time all his efforts failed to accomplish the desired result.

Congress, having purchased from the Indians at the Treaty of Fort Stanwix, in New York, in 1784, whatever title the Six Nations had to lands in the valley of the Ohio, now sought to provide for the survey and disposal of the same; and on May 20, 1785, was passed "An Ordinance for ascertaining the mode of disposing of lands in the Western Territory." This ordinance provided that a surveyor should be ap-

pointed from each State, who should take oath before the geographer of the United States for the faithful performance of his duties. The geographer, Thomas Hutchins, was to have the direction of the survey, and as soon as they had qualified, the surveyors were to divide the territory into regular townships six miles square by lines running north and south, crossed by other lines "at right angles, as near as may be, unless where the boundaries of the late Indian purchases may render the same impracticable." The pay of the surveyors was fixed at \$2 for every mile in length surveyed; this included the wages of chainmen, markers and all expenses. The first north and south line was to begin on the Ohio River at a point due north from the western termination of a line that had been run at the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, and the first east and west line was also to begin at the same point. The geographer was instructed to number the townships and fractional parts of townships from south to north, the first township on the river being numbered one and so on progressively; also to number the ranges in like manner from east to west, the first range west of Pennsylvania and extending from the Ohio to Lake Erie, being Range Number 1. He was also to attend personally to the running of the first east and west line, the fixing of the latitudes of the terminations of the first north and south line, and also that of the mouths of the principal rivers. The surveyors were required carefully to note on their plats all mines, salt-springs, mill-seats, mountains, water-courses, the nature of the soil, etc. Plats of townships were to be divided into lots of one mile square by lines running parallel to the boundary lines.

It was also provided that as soon as seven ranges of townships had been surveyed, the geographer should transmit plats of the same to the Board of Treasury, by whom they were to be recorded in well-bound books to which the Secretary of War should have access. The secretary was then to take by lot a number of townships and fractional townships, both of those to be sold entire and of those to be sold in lots, such as would be equal to one-seventh part of the whole seven ranges, for the use of officers and soldiers of the Continental army. The Board of Treasury should from time to time cause the remainder to be drawn in the names of the thirteen States. The plan for the sale of lands not distributed to the soldiers of the several states was as follows: The Board of Treasury to transmit to the commissioners of the loan offices of the several states copies of the original plats, with the townships and fractional townships that should have fallen to the several states noted thereon; notice then to be given by advertisements in newspapers and announcements posted in public places of the proposed sale, which was to be at public vendue, in the following manner: Township or

fractional township number 1, range 1, to be sold entire; number 2, in lots, and thus, in alternate order, through the whole of the first range. The same alternation to be observed in the sale of the second range, though beginning in the reverse order. The third range to be sold in the order as the first, and the fourth in the same order as the second, etc. Provided, however, that none of the lands be sold at a less price than one dollar per acre, payable in specie value, or certificates of liquidated debts of the United States including interest, besides the expense of the survey, and other charges thereon, which were rated at thirty-six dollars per township; payment to be made at the time of sale. The United States reserved for future sale four lots, numbers 8, 11, 26 and 29, in each township and lot number 16 in each township for the maintenance of schools in said township. One-third part of all gold, silver, lead and copper mines were reserved for future disposition by Congress.

May 27, 1785, Congress chose the following surveyors: Nathaniel Adams, New Hampshire; Rufus Putnam, Massachusetts; Caleb Harris, Rhode Island; William Morris, New York; Adam Hoops, Pennsylvania; James Simpson, Maryland; Alexander Parker, Virginia; Absalom Tatum, North Carolina; William Tate, South Carolina; and July 18th, Isaac Sherman, Connecticut, Gen. Rufus Putnam being then engaged in surveying lands in Maine for the State of Massachusetts, Gen. Benjamin Tupper was appointed in his stead. Caleb Harris and Nathaniel Adams having resigned, Col. Ebenezer Sproat and Winthrop Sargent were chosen in their places.

THE SQUATTER SETTLERS

Hunters and squatter settlers had penetrated the country now forming the eastern part of Ohio as early as the Revolution—a few even earlier. To the salt-springs in the present county of Trumbull white hunters had resorted as early as 1754, and salt was made there by Pennsylvanians some twenty years later. From the old settlement of Wheeling and its vicinity a number of adventurers crossed the river from time to time and erected cabins. A number who came out with General McIntosh to Fort Laurens in 1778 as axemen, scouts, hunters, etc., are supposed to have remained and built homes on several of the branches of the Ohio and the Muskingum. After the treaty of Fort McIntosh, it was feared that there would be such a rush of squatters into that portion of the territory bordering on Pennsylvania and Virginia that evil results would ensue, and accordingly measures were taken both to drive out the intruders already there and prevent the

entrance of others. June 15, 1785, Congress ordered the following proclamation published and circulated in the territory:

"Whereas, it has been represented to the United States in Congress assembled that several disorderly persons have crossed the Ohio and settled upon their unappropriated lands; and whereas, it is their intention, as soon as it shall be surveyed, to open offices for the sale of a considerable part thereof, in such proportions and under such other regulations as may suit the convenience of all the citizens of the United States, and others who may wish to become purchasers of the same; and as such conduct tends to defeat the object they have in view, is in direct opposition to the ordinances and resolutions of Congress, and is highly disrespectful to the Federal authority, they have therefore thought fit, and do hereby issue this proclamation, forbidding all such unwarrantable intrusions, and enjoining all those who have settled thereon to depart with their families and effect without loss of time, as they shall answer the same at their peril."

The intrusion of squatters was confined principally to the territory now forming the counties of Columbiana, Jefferson, Stark, Carroll, Harrison, Belmont, Guernsey and Monroe.

The first attempt to drive out the squatters northwest of the Ohio was made in October, 1779, when Captain Clarke, of a Pennsylvania regiment, with sixty soldiers, was sent to Wheeling by Colonel Brodhead, then in command of Fort Pitt, with orders to cross the river and apprehend some of the principal trespassers and destroy their huts. Captain Clarke did not succeed in finding any of the trespassers, but destroyed several huts and reported that several improvements had been made all the way from the Muskingum to Fort McIntosh and thirty miles up some of the branches.

In 1785 Colonel Harmar, commandant at Fort McIntosh, sent troops to dispossess the squatter settlers. The squatters actually banded together to resist the United States troops; but a compromise was effected, whereby they were allowed to prepare temporary habitations on the Virginia side before leaving their homes in the Territory. They then retired from the Ohio country, but subsequently many of them returned, and their descendants are now numerous in Eastern Ohio and in the valleys of the Tuscarawas and the Muskingum.

A NORTHWEST TERRITORY ASSURED

By the Treaty of Paris, concluded between Great Britain and the United States in 1783, the Western boundary of the United States was declared to be the Mississippi instead of the Ohio River. The British commissioner stoutly contended that the Ohio was its legitimate limits;

but sturdy John Adams, the American representative, carried the day for the Mississippi River, thus saving for his countrymen the splendid Northwest Territory.

The next great step in the building of the nation was to satisfy the land claims of the original occupants of the soil. The first negotiations were with the Six Nations of the East. Finally, at Fort Stanwix, in October, 1784, the Mohawks, Onondagas, Senecas, Cayugas, Oneidas and Tuscararas ceded all their claims to the western lands to the Government of the United States. But citizens could not settle in that great domain until every other Indian title was lifted, and the individual states also relinquished their claims. By the year 1786 all the commonwealths of the Union had ceded their claims to the general Government; then remained the task of extinguishing the Indian claims other than those ceded by the Six Nations. Efforts had been continuous since the conclusion of peace with Great Britain. But the problem was a difficult one.

The Indian tribes were allies of the English, with such minor exceptions as the Moravian Indians, or Christian Delawares of the Muskingum and Tuscarawas valleys and did not surrender their homes without a struggle. For several years there was a series of hostile movements and numerous acts of revenge, but about 1786, when the general Government had adjusted all the state claims, a conciliatory policy was adopted toward the Indians, and by a series of purchases and treaties made at various dates, their titles were peaceably extinguished. It is a fact worthy of note and pride, that the title to every foot of Ohio soil was honorably acquired from the Indians.

LORD DUNMORE'S SQUATTERS

But for more than a decade "squatters" had planted themselves in the fertile soil of the Ohio Valley. When Lord Dunmore's army of 1,200 men was disbanded at the mouth of the Hocking River in 1774, there is much evidence that not a few of them saw that the land was good to look upon and decided to occupy it. At least, in January, 1785, when the commissioners appointed by the Government to treat with the Delawares and Wyandots arrived in the Ohio country they found white settlements at Hocking Falls, at the Muskingum, the Scioto and the Miami and along the north bank of the Ohio. The largest appeared to have been the Hocking, and there was quite a town on the Mingo Bottoms opposite what is now Wheeling.

The Indian commissioners, George Rogers, Richard Butler and Arthur Lee, were compelled to cease negotiations with the Delawares and Wyandots until all the lands west of the Ohio were dispossessed

of the whites. Ensign Armstrong was sent by Colonel Harmer to drive the white invaders from Indian soil, and by March most of them had left the country, although some failed to leave and kept hiding until the titles to lands were made clear.

In 1784, ten years after the disbandment of Dunmore's army at the mouth of the Hocking River, Congress passed an ordinance for the government of the northwest territory, all claim to which had been relinquished by Great Britain. So far as the organization of any civil government under it is concerned it was of no consequence, but under its general provisions one very important step was taken toward the realization of the white man's order and the security of property rights. On May 20, 1785, the supplementary ordinance was passed for the survey of the western lands, above described. The survey of the western lands was well under way at the time of the passage of the permanent and noted Ordinance of 1787, which has been described as "the last gift of the Congress of the old Confederation of the people of the United States."

THE ORDINANCE OF 1787

As to the author of the famous Ordinance of 1787, credit is now generally accorded to Dr. Manasseh Cutler, whose depth of scholarship grace of diction and breadth of practical ability, as well as loftiness of purpose, endowed him with all the qualities which breathe through that noble document. Undoubtedly, he embodied the views of Thomas Jefferson, as expressed in the Ordinance of 1784, with his own commanding personality.

Doctor Cutler had come before Congress to purchase for a company composed chiefly of Massachusetts men, a large body of public land. In the opinion of the associates of the Ohio company the purpose would be virtually useless if uncovered by the guarantee of civil law and order. The Ordinance of 1787 was the answer, and the necessary predecessor of the first substantial colonization to the Northwest Territory.

Congress wisely considered that such a colony would form a barrier against the British Indians, and that the initial movement would be speedily followed by other purchases and extending settlements.

The southern states had even a greater interest in the west than New England, and Virginia, especially was eager for the development of the country beyond the Ohio. The south in general warmly supported the planting of colonies of men in the west whose energy and patriotism were well known; and this, notwithstanding the anti-slavery provision.

The ordinance provided that there should be formed from the territory between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and the Canadian

boundary, not less than three and not more than five states. If only three states were erected, the westernmost was to be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio and the Wabash rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash River and Port Vincent (Vincennes) north to the international boundary, and westward along the Canadian to the Lake of the Woods and the Mississippi River. Thus the State of Illinois was defined.

The middle state was to be blocked off between the Ohio and the international boundary, Illinois, and a line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to Canada. That was to be Indiana.

The easternmost state was to be Ohio, whose southern and eastern boundaries were to be the Ohio River and Pennsylvania, and its northern limits the Dominion of Canada.

But, as it is well known, advantage was eventually taken of the proviso that Congress might form two other states from the territory between the Ohio, the Mississippi and the international boundary, north of a line drawn east and west from the southernmost bend to Lake Michigan. Under that proviso were created Michigan and Wisconsin, and the establishment of the boundaries of Ohio, as we know them today.

THE OHIO COMPANY'S PURCHASE

On the 27th of October, 1787, a contract was made between the Board of Treasury of the United States and the New England Ohio Company of Associates for the purchase of a tract of land north of the Ohio River from the mouth of the Scioto to the intersection of the western boundary of the seventh range of townships; thence by a line north to the northern boundary of the tenth township from the Ohio River; thence by a due west line to the Scioto River; and down that stream to its mouth, or point of beginning.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS IN THE OHIO COUNTRY

The little town of Rutland in Central Massachusetts is sometimes called the "Cradle of Ohio." After the close of the American Revolution, this village was the home of Rufus Putnam; and it was in his house, still standing, that two men sat up all night on January 9th, 1786, discussing their plans for a colony on the Ohio River. These men were Rufus Putnam and Benjamin Tupper, two of Washington's most trusted officers. When the Revolutionary war ended, Congress was unable to pay the men who had fought so bravely for American liberty, and many of them were left almost penniless. General Putnam and several other officers decided to ask Congress to aid the veterans

by a grant of lands in the Ohio country, a project which had the full approval of Washington. Finally, General Putnam and his friend, Benjamin Tupper, published a notice in the New England papers inviting their late comrades in arms to unite with them in this enterprise. The result was the forming of the Ohio Company of Associates, composed of veterans from Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. Acting as agent for the company, Rev. Manasseh Cutler secured from Congress the grant of nearly 1,000,000 acres of land, located north of the Ohio River on both sides of the Muskingum.

THE JOURNEY TO OHIO

It took eight weeks for the first band of settlers to make the journey by wagon from Massachusetts to the headwaters of the Ohio River. They followed Braddock's old military road across Pennsylvania and over the Alleghenies to Sumrill's Ferry, now West Newton, Pa. Some two months were spent here in building boats, the largest of which was named the Mayflower, after the famous ship which brought the Pilgrims to Plymouth. Putnam's resolute band numbered forty-eight men in all, including surveyors, boat-builders, carpenters, smiths, and farmers. Embarking with their stores on April 1st, 1788, the little party floated down the Monongahela to the broad bosom of the Ohio. They reached the mouth of the Muskingum on April 7th, 1788, and viewed the site of their new homes—an unbroken forest. Friendly Indians belonging to the Wyandots and Delaware tribes welcomed the pioneers as they stepped ashore and began to land their stores and baggage.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENT AT MARIETTA

Marietta was the name given to their first settlement in honor of the French queen, Marie Antoinette. This oldest town in Ohio was situated on a level plain which had once been the site of a fortification built by the Mound Builders. As a defense against the Indians, the settlers built blockhouses of hewn logs and surrounded this fortified square with a stockade. For several months General Putnam lived in a large tent called a marquee, which had been taken from the British when Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga.

The settlers at once began the work of clearing the land, and during the first season they planted one hundred acres of corn. The soil was fertile, and the game so abundant that the pioneers celebrated July 4, 1788, with a barbecue at which venison, bear meat, buffalo and wild turkey were served.

Perhaps no colony in America was ever planted under more favorable auspices, for these Marietta pioneers were the flower of New England's sturdy stock.

"I know many of the settlers personally," wrote Washington, "and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of a community."

On his farewell visit to America in 1825, Lafayette spent some pleasant hours with his old comrades at Cincinnati, and at Marietta he visited the little cemetery where others had been laid to rest. "I knew them all," said Lafayette. "I saw them at Brandywine, Yorktown and Rhode Island; they were the bravest of the brave."

GOVERNOR ST. CLAIR AND THE FIRST LAWS

Gen. Arthur St. Clair, a brave and faithful officer of the Revolution, had been appointed governor of the Northwest Territory. It was a great day for the new colony when the barge bearing the governor and two judges arrived at Marietta, which was to be the first capital of the territory.

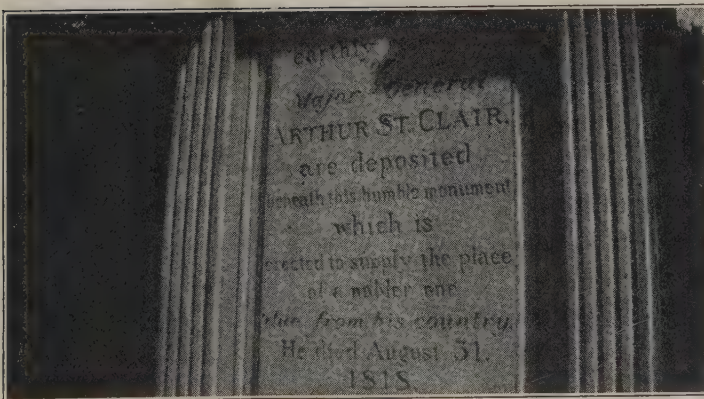
One of the early tasks of the governor, aided by the judges, was to draw up and publish the laws. These provided for a militia to defend the territory, created a system of courts, and named the offenses which were to be punished as crimes. Penalties were severe, as was the case in New England at that time. Even minor offenses were punished by whipping, confinement in the stocks, or binding the offender out at hard labor for a limited time. Governor St. Clair laid out the boundaries of the first county, Washington County, which included most of eastern and southern Ohio.

THE WESTWARD MOVEMENT

Emigration to the West now became very popular. Eastern farmers hastened to sell their homes for what they would bring, in order to begin life anew on the banks of the Muskingum or the Ohio. Each year hundreds of flatboats loaded with cattle and household goods floated down the Ohio River. One observer said that during the month of April, 1787, fifty flatboats left Fort Pitt; while a resident at Fort Harmar records that within a period of eight months he counted 127 boats, carrying upwards of two thousand seven hundred people. The little settlement at Marietta grew rapidly; by the year 1790 it had 100 cabins, and branch settlements were planted at Belpre on the Ohio, and at Big Bottom on the Muskingum.



BURIAL LOT OF GEN. ARTHUR
ST. CLAIR, GREENSBURG
First territorial governor of Ohio



NOTED EPITAPH ON MONUMENT AT THE GRAVE OF
GEN. ARTHUR ST. CLAIR

THE FOUNDING OF CINCINNATI

The second purchase of Ohio lands was made by John Clèves Symmes of New Jersey and several associates. The Symmes Purchase comprised the tract lying between the Little and the Great Miami River. In the same year that Marietta was founded, three settlements were made in the Symmes Purchase. These were Columbia, at the mouth of the Little Miami, Losantiville, opposite the mouth of the Licking and North Bend, on the Ohio River near the Indiana line.

The three leaders in the settlement at Losantiville were Mathias Denman, John Filson, and Robert Patterson. Filson was responsible for the curious name originally given to this settlement, intended to signify the "town opposite the mouth of the Licking." Judge Symmes had made his home at North Bend and the troops detailed to protect the settlers were stationed at that point. Later, the garrison at Fort Harmar was removed to Losantiville, and the building of Fort Washington gave this settlement a decided advantage over its competitors.

Shortly after the arrival of the garrison from Fort Harmar, Governor St. Clair determined to reside at Losantiville and make it the seat of government for the Northwest. He renamed the settlement Cincinnati, in honor of the Society of the Cincinnati, an organization composed of officers of the Continental Army. The governor now organized Ohio's second county, called Hamilton, which included the territory west of the Muskingum River.

THE FRENCH COLONY AT GALLIPOLIS

On the Ohio River below Marietta was the ill-fated settlement of Gallipolis, founded in 1790 by six hundred French immigrants. They had been induced to come to Ohio by agents of the Scioto Company, to which Congress granted a large tract of land. Their settlement was doomed to failure for several reasons. The Scioto Company could not give a good title to the lands which they occupied, and the Frenchmen themselves were not prepared for the hardships of pioneer life. Congress finally came to their relief with a grant of 24,000 acres, but when Gen. Rufus Putnam came to Gallipolis to distribute the lands in this "French Grant," he found that only ninety-three persons were present to draw their shares.

MILITARY AND CIVIL FRICTION

Under the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787, Gen. Arthur St. Clair was appointed governor of the Northwest Territory, Winthrop Sargent, secretary and Samuel H. Parsons, James H. Varnum and

John Armstrong judges. Judge Armstrong declined the judiciary and John Cleves Symmes was appointed in his place. With the exception of Judge Symmes, the territorial officers reached Marietta on the 9th of July, 1788. The former joined his associates soon after. At first there appears to have been some friction between the governor and the judiciary. The chief executive, a man of long military training and experience, called the attention of the judges to the efficiency of the militia in the conduct of affairs in a new country, but they paid no attention to his suggestions. Instead they formulated a land-law for dividing and transferring real estate, which was rejected by Congress because of its general crudities and especially because, under its provisions non-resident land holders would have been deprived of their property rights.

WASHINGTON COUNTY ORGANIZED

On the 26th of July, 1788, the County of Washington was organized by proclamation of Governor St. Clair, who appointed Rufus Putnam, Benjamin Tupper and Winthrop Sargent justices of the peace. As will be seen by the following description of the bounds of the new county, all of the present Stark County east of the Tuscarawas was under its political and civil jurisdiction, but with the exception of perhaps half a dozen missionaries and traders there were none within its borders or in the Valley of the Tuscarawas, who were even theoretically, under the protection of the American Government. To return to Washington County—its boundaries were described as follows: Beginning on the bank of the Ohio River where the western boundary line of Pennsylvania crosses it, and running with that line to Lake Erie; thence along the southern shore of said lake to the mouth of the Cuyahoga River; thence up said river to the portage between it and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence down that branch to the forks, at the crossing place above Fort Laurens; thence with a line to be drawn westerly to the portage on that branch of the Big Miami upon which the fort stood that was taken and destroyed by the French in 1752, until it meets the road from the Lower Shawanese Town to the Sandusky; thence south to the Scioto River, thence down the Scioto to its mouth, and thence up the Ohio River to the place of beginning. This area comprised more than the eastern half of the State of Ohio.

FIRST JUDICIARY

Governor St. Clair erected a court of probate, established a Court of Quarter Sessions, divided the militia into seniors and juniors, and in August, 1788, added three justices of the peace to the three whom

he had appointed during the previous month, the new appointees were Archibald Cary, Isaac Pierce and Thomas Lord, and they were authorized to hold the Court of Quarter Sessions. Return Jonathan Meigs was clerk of the court. Meigs was later governor of Ohio in the War of 1812, and one of Ohio's early statesmen.

INDIAN CAMPAIGNS—1790-1795

But the Indians of the Northwest, encouraged and supported by the British, were still to be reckoned with before white settlers felt at all secure in their possessions or lives. It required nearly five years of warfare between the American troops and Indian warriors, with bloody disaster on both sides, the defeat of St. Clair and the crushing campaign of Mad Anthony Wayne, before the peace of 1795 was effected. In that year the Indian tribes who had given the most trouble signed the treaty at Greenville. This was soon followed by the British evacuation of all western military posts. Thereafter neither the Indians nor the British seriously interfered with the spread of American settlement and civilization in the Ohio Valley, Eastern Ohio, or Stark County.

The narratives of the campaigns of Harmar, St. Clair and Wayne against the Indians in the Ohio Country from 1790 to 1795 are among the most thrilling on the pages of American history. These five years of most unusual activity on the western frontier ultimately made it safe for settlers to locate in eastern Ohio, and but for the successful termination of Wayne's campaign and his victory in compelling the Indians to sign the Treaty of Greenville in 1795, the actual settlement of Stark and all adjoining counties would have been delayed for many years. A brief outline of these memorable campaigns is given as follows:

GENERAL HARMAR'S EXPEDITION

In the year 1789, January 9th, a treaty was made at Fort Harmar, between Governor St. Clair and the Sachems and warriors of the Wyandot, Chippewa, Potawatomie, and Sac nations, in which the treaty at Fort McIntosh was renewed and confirmed. It did not, however, produce the favorable results anticipated. The Indians, the same year, assuming a hostile appearance, were seen hovering round the infant settlements near the mouth of the Muskingum and between the Miamis, and nine persons were killed within the bounds of Symmes' purchase. The new settlers became alarmed and erected block-houses in each of the new settlements. In June, 1789, Major Doughty, with 140 men, from Fort Harmar, commenced the building of Fort Washington, on



SITE OF FORT HARMAR
Built in 1785



GRAVE OF ADAM POE, NOTED INDIAN FIGHTER, CEMETERY
SIXTEEN, WEST OF MASSILLON

a site now within the present limits of Cincinnati. A few months later General Harmar arrived, with 300 men, and took command of the fort.

Negotiations with the Indians proving unavailing, General Harmar was directed to attack their towns. In pursuance of his instructions, he marched from Cincinnati, in September, 1790, with 1,300 men, of whom less than one-fourth were regulars. When near the Indian villages, on the Miami of the lake in the vicinity of what is now Fort Wayne, an advanced detachment of 210, consisting chiefly of militia, fell into an ambush and was defeated with severe loss. General Harmar, however, succeeded in burning the Indian villages, and destroying their standing corn, and having effected this service, the army commenced its march homeward. They had not proceeded far when Harmar received intelligence that the Indians had returned to their ruined towns. He immediately detached about one-third of his remaining force, under the command of the noted Col. John Hardin, with orders to bring them to an engagement. He succeeded in this early the next morning; the Indians fought with great fury, and the militia and the regulars alike behaved with gallantry. More than one hundred of the militia, and all the regulars except nine, were killed, and the rest were driven back to the main body. Dispirited by this severe misfortune, Harmar immediately marched to Cincinnati, and the object of the expedition in intimidating the Indians was entirely unsuccessful.

GENERAL ST. CLAIR'S EXPEDITION

As the Indians continued hostile, a new army, superior to the former, was assembled at Cincinnati, under the command of Governor St. Clair. The regular force amount to 2,300 men; the militia numbered about six hundred. With this army, St. Clair commenced his march towards the Indian towns on the Maumee. Two forts, Hamilton and Jefferson, were established and garrisoned on the route, about forty miles from each other. Misfortune attended the expedition almost from its commencement. Soon after leaving Fort Jefferson, a considerable party of the militia deserted in a body. The first regiment, under Major Hamtramck, was ordered to pursue them and to secure the advancing convoys of provisions, which it was feared they designed to plunder. Thus weakened by desertion and division, St. Clair approached the Indian villages. On the 3rd of November, 1791, when at what is now the Town of Fort Recovery in Mercer County, he halted for the night, intending to throw up some slight fortification for the protection of baggage, and to await the return of the absent regiment. On the following morning, however, about half an hour before sun rise, the American army was attacked with great fury, as there is good reason to believe, by the whole

disposable force of the north-west tribes. The Americans were totally defeated. Gen. Richard Butler and upwards of six hundred men were killed. Indian outrages of every kind were now multiplied, and emigration was almost entirely suspended.

GENERAL WAYNE'S CAMPAIGN

President Washington now urged forward the vigorous prosecution of the war for the protection of the Northwest Territory; but various obstacles retarded the enlistment and organization of a new army. In the spring of 1794, the American army assembled at Fort Greenville in Darke County, under the command of Gen. Anthony Wayne, a bold, energetic and experienced officer of the Revolution. His force consisted of about two thousand regular troops and one thousand five hundred mounted volunteers from Kentucky. The Indians had collected their whole force, amounting to about two thousand men, near the British Fort Miami, erected since the Treaty of 1783, in violation of its obligations, at the foot of the rapids of the Maumee above the present Town of Maumee in Lucas County. On the 20th of August, 1794, General Wayne encountered the enemy, and after a short deadly conflict, the Indians fled in the greatest confusion, and were pursued under the guns of the British fort. After destroying all the houses and corn fields above and below the British fort, on the Maumee, the victorious army returned to the mouth of the Auglaize River where Wayne completed Fort Defiance. Previous to this action, various fruitless attempts had been made to bring the Indians to peace. Some of the messengers sent among the Indians for that object were murdered.

The victory of Wayne did not at first reduce the savages to submission. Their country was laid waste, and forts were erected in the heart of their territory before they could be entirely subdued. At length, however they became thoroughly convinced of their inability to resist the American arms and sued for peace. A grand council was held at Fort Greenville, where eleven of the most powerful northwestern tribes were represented, to whom General Wayne dictated the terms of pacification. The boundary established by the treaty at Fort McIntosh was confirmed and extended westward from Loramie's to Fort Recovery, and thence southwest to the mouth of the Kentucky River. The Indians agreed to acknowledge the United States as their sole protector, and never to sell their lands to any other power. Upon these and other conditions, the United States received the Indian nations into their protection. A large quantity of goods was delivered to them on the spot, and perpetual annuities, payable in merchandise were promised to each tribe who became a party to the treaty.

THE TREATY OF GREENVILLE

On the 3rd of August, 1795 the council assembled to sign the treaty. General Wayne again read his commissions and explained his authority for holding the same, saying that he had fulfilled his instructions, and then read for the third time the articles of the treaty which had been engrossed. The chiefs then signed and were informed that one part should be delivered to the Wyandots for preservation, the other, to the Great Chief, General Washington, and that in addition each nation should receive one copy; also, that the goods to be given them would now be apportioned and delivered in a few days.

The number of the different nations at and parties to the treaty were as follows. Wyandots, 180; Delawares, 381; Shawanese, 143; Ottawas, 45; Chippewas, 46; Pottawattomies, 240; Miamis and Eel Rivers, 73; Weas and Piankeshaws, 12; Kickapoos and Kaskaskias, 10; making a total of 1,130. The principal chiefs who signed the Treaty were Tarhe, Bukongehelas, Black Hoof, Blue Jacket and Little Turtle. Most of the chiefs had been tampered with by M'Kee and other British agents; but their people, having been reduced to great extremities by the generalship of Wayne, had notwithstanding, determined to make a permanent peace with the "Thirteen Fires," as they called the Federal States. The basis of the Treaty of Greenville was that hostilities were to cease and all prisoners restored.

SIGNERS OF THE GREENVILLE TREATY

The signatures of Ohio Indians who signed the Treaty of Greenville, August 3, 1795, are as follows:—

Wyandots—Tarhe, (or Crane), J. Williams, Jr., Tey-yagh-taw, Ha-ro-en-yow, (or Half King's son), Te-haaw-to-rens, Aw-me-yee-ray, Staye-tah, Sha-tey-ya-ron-yah, (or Leather Lips), Daugh-shut-tay-ah, Sha-aw-run-the.

Shawanese—Mis-qua-coo-na-caw, (or Red Pole), Cut-the-we-ka-saw, (or Black Hoof), Kay-se-wa-e-se-kah, Wey-tha-pa-mat-tha, Niam-wym-se-ka, Way-the-ah, (or Long Shanks), Wey-a-pier-sen-waw, (or Blue Jacket), Ne-que-taugh-aw, Hah-goo-see-ka, (or Captain Reed).

Delawares—Teta-boksh-kee, (or Grand Glaise King), Le-mantan-quis, (or Black King), Wa-bat-thoe, Magh-pi-way, (or Red Feather), Kik-tha-we-nund, (or Anderson), Bu-kon-ge-ha-las, Peikeelund, Welle-baw-kee-lunds, Peikee-tele-mund, (or Thomas Adams), Kish-ko-pe-kund, (or Captain Buffalo), Ame-na-he-han, (or Captain Crow), Que-shawk-sey, (or George Washington), Wey-win-gins. (or Billy Siscomb), Moses.

Ottawas—Au-goosh-away, Kee-no-sha-meek, La Malice, Ma-chi-we-tah, Tho-wo-na-wa, Se-cah, Che-go-nicks-ka, (an Ottawa from Sandusky).

Delawares of Sandusky—Haw-kin-pum-is-ka, Pey-a-mawk-sey, Reyn-tue-co, (of the Six Nations living at Sandusky).

Witnesses—H. De Butts, first A. D. C., and secretary to General Wayne; Wm. H. Harrison, Aid-de-Camp to General Wayne; T. Lewis, Aid-de-Camp to General Wayne; James O'Hara, quarter master general; John Mills, Major of Infantry and Adjutant General; Caleb Swan, P. M. T. U. S.; Geo. Demten, Lieut. Artillery; Vigo, P. fris La Fontaine, Ant. Laselle, H. Laselle, Jn. Bean Bien, David Jones, Chaplain U. S. L., Lewis Beufait, R. Lachambre, Jas. Pepen, Baties Coutien, P. Navarre.

Sworn Interpreters—Wm. Wells, Jacques Laselle, M. Morins, Bt. Sans Crainte, Christopher Miller, Robert Wilson, Abraham Williams, Isaac Zane.

LATER TREATIES

June 7, 1803—General Harrison concluded a treaty defining the extend of the reservation at Vincennes by the Treaty of Greenville. Among the Delawares signing it was "Bu-kon-ige-helas" and John Johnson, U. S. Factor, and Hendrick Aupaumet, chief of Muhhecon, were witnesses.

On the 18th of August, 1804, the Delawares ceded a tract of country between the Ohio and Wabash rivers, and below the tract ceded by the Treaty of Fort Wayne and the road leading from Vincennes to the Falls of the Ohio. The Delawares signing it were, Teta Buxika, Bukongehelas, Alimee, or George White Eyes, Hocking Poms kann, Tomaquee, or the Bearer.

The United States recognized the right of the Delawares to the country bounded by the White River on the north, the Ohio on the south, the general boundary line running from the mouth of the Kentucky River on the east, and the tract ceded by the Treaty of Fort Wayne on the west and south.

At the treaty of Fort Industry, on the Maumee River (July 4, 1805), relinquishing the title to the Western Reserve, the following Indians participated:

Ottawas—Nekirk, or Little Otter, Kanachewan, or Eddy, Mechi-menduck, or Big Bowl, Aubaway, Ogonse, Sawgamaw, Tusquagan, or McCarty, Tondawgame, or the Dog, Ashawet.

Shawanese—Weyapurskawaw, or Blue Jacket, Cutheawecasaw, or Black Hoof, Anonaseehla, or Civil Man, Isaac Peters.

Wyandots—Tarhee, or the Crane, Miere, or Walk in Water, Thateyyanayoh, or Leather Lips, Tschanendah, Tahunchawetee, or Adam Brown, Shawrunthie.

Munsee and Delaware—Puchconsittond, Paahmelot, Pamoxet, or Armstrong, Papellelond, or Beaver Hat.

THE FIGHT AT INDIAN RUN

The following account of the only fight between the whites and the Indians during the Indian campaigns, known to have occurred within the present limits of Stark County was written by Dr. Lew Slusser, of Canton.

"Before the settlement of whites in this part of Ohio, the general government authorized the formation of scouting parties, known as "scouts" or "spies," whose duty it was to reconnoiter the country beyond the Ohio."

These scouting parties were made up of men accustomed to the privations and exposure incident to border life. Many of them had encountered Indians before, and knew something by experience of their habits and mode of warfare. They received from the Government monthly pay and ammunition, furnishing their own arms. It was their duty on the discovery of any sign of Indians, to return immediately and give the alarm, that the frontier settlers might adopt measures for their own protection.

There was a company of five, all of whom afterward became citizens of Stark County—James Downing, Sr., John Cuppy, Isaac Miller, George Foulk and Thomas Dillon. Dillon and Foulk had both been captured by the Indians when young, lived with them many years and knew their habits and customs. Downing was captain of the company.

The party left their place of rendezvous for a "scout," in April, 1793. They crossed the Ohio River at the mouth of Yellow Creek, followed up the north branch to near its source, then directed their course west to the head waters of Sandy Creek. After reconnoitering for miles around without discovering any sign of Indians, they came to the conclusion, there were none about. Up to this time, they had not discharged a gun, for fear of being discovered. The rations with which they had supplied themselves on starting were nearly exhausted, and they concluded it would be safe to kill some game. Downing shot a deer and another of the party a turkey. This was on the morning of the fourth day out, between Little Sandy and Indian Run in Sandy Township. As they had not yet taken breakfast, they concluded to prepare the meal.

A party of Indians numbering eighteen or twenty of the Ottawa



SITE OF CAPTAIN DOWNING'S CABIN, ON THE ELSINORE FARM,
NEAR WAYNESBURG
First cabin built in Sandy township



SITE OF THE DOWNING FORDING
Where the great Indian Trail crossed the Big Sandy

and Wyandot tribes, heard the firing and detected the locality of the scouts. They divided their force into two parties with the purpose of approaching them from a different course, one of which was from a direction the scouts would be most likely to take in an effort to escape.

While Cuppy was engaged in examining his gun he happened to look up, and saw at a distance an Indian moving about peering through the underbrush. He immediately sprang to his feet and gave the alarm. As soon as the Indian saw he was discovered, he turned and ran, and as he did so, Cuppy fired at him, but without effect. Miller and Foulk snatched up their guns and gave chase. The ground was sparsely timbered. Miller was in the advance, when Foulk called to him to halt, as he knew just as soon as the Indian reached a more heavily timbered piece of ground he would stop behind a tree and shoot Miller as he approached. Thereupon Miller turned about and he and Foulk started for the place they had left. Meanwhile, the other party of Indians, numbering six or eight, made their appearance in another direction. They were bold and demonstrative.

Downing said to Cuppy and Dillon: "Let us stand together and defend ourselves to the last." "No," replied Dillon, "each one for himself"—and suiting his action to the sentiment, started on a run. Downing and Cuppy kept together and moved cautiously along the higher ground towards the forks of Sandy. As the Indians pressed upon them too closely, they would turn, raise their guns as though they intended to shoot. Then the Indians would jump around, throw up their hands, and run upon their hands and knees, evidently for the purpose of diverting the aim of the white men.

By degrees they became bolder and advanced closer, when Downing, taking advantage of a good opportunity, shot the nearest Indian, which had the effect of keeping the others at a greater distance. Soon after, Downing and Cuppy caught up with Dillon, who appeared much exhausted as though about to fall. Dillon begged "for God's sake" that they would help him, and as Downing turned and saw his face, he discovered that he was choking with his necktie. Dillon in his haste to loosen it and assist his breathing, pulled the wrong end and made it tighter. Downing cut the neckerchief with his belt knife, thereby releasing him, when Dillon immediately took a fresh start and was soon out of sight. Downing and Cuppy were both past middle age and somewhat fleshy. They had both run until nearly exhausted, and knew they could not hold out much longer. Downing said to Cuppy, "I can't go any farther—I'll stand and fight under this thorn bush if I die," and stand he did. At the same time Cuppy got behind a tree,



GRAVE OF CAPT. JAMES DOWN-
ING IN DOWNING CEMETERY



THE DOWNING CEMETERY, ON THE ELSINORE FARM,
NEAR WAYNESBURG
Where the famous Captain Downing is buried

and both awaited the approach of the savages, determined to make the best resistance they were able.

They had not long to wait, for soon the Indians were seen approaching. Downing reserved until the foremost Indian came within close range, then taking deliberate aim, fired and brought him down. The others returned a volley which cut the bushes around Downing and Cuppy, but did not strike either. Miller and Foulk hearing the firing, hurried in the direction from whence it came, and before aware of it were among the Indians. Miller espied one of unusual size, with a silver half-moon hanging on his breast. He was in the act of loading his gun, and just as Miller was drawing a bead upon him, the chief saw him, gave a yell and sprang behind a tree. Miller soon discovered that he was so surrounded that it would be impossible to protect himself behind a tree, thereupon he determined upon flight as the only hope of safety for his scalp. Quick as thought he sprang from the upper bank and ran across the bottom or swamp toward the north branch of the stream.

The Indians left Downing and Cuppy, threw down their guns, drew their tomahawks, gave a scalp yell and gave chase after Miller. At one time they were so near he recognized a tall warrior known among the whites as Tom Jilleway. After Miller crossed Little Sandy, and was in an open plain, he thought as he afterwards expressed it, "now legs for it." He always considered himself swift on foot, and put in his best efforts for about a mile and a half until he reached the highlands or ridge, when he stopped to look back and listen. He could neither hear or see anything of the Indians. After resting a short time, he concluded to return to the place where they were first surprised, in the hope of finding the rest of his company. As they were not there, and the day was far advanced, he decided upon making for the company's place of rendezvous on the east side of the Ohio River. He continued to travel as long as he could see his way until he reached Yellow Creek. Here under a fallen tree that lay up from the ground, he made a bed of leaves upon which he slept soundly amid the howling of wolves and the screeching of wild cats. Next day he crossed the Ohio at the mouth of Yellow Creek and reached the place of rendezvous where he found Downing, Cuppy and Dillon safe and unhurt, except that Downing's face was much swollen and his eyes bloodshot from exertion.

In the evening of the next day Foulk made his appearance, and reported that when the Indians started after Miller, he hid himself in the brush. When they were out of sight he crossed over a branch of the Sandy, the same that is now called Indian Run from this identical

fight, and secreted himself on a hill where he could overlook the plains south without being observed. He could see the Indians in camp not a mile distant, and was satisfied, from his knowledge of their ceremonies, that two of their number had been killed. In discussing the matter, the company were of the opinion that they had the best of the fight and that they made a fortunate escape.

The next day General Wayne and his staff in a barge, with his troops in ninety-five flatboats, came down the river on their way to Fort Washington, afterward Cincinnati. As they came in sight, the scouts discharged their guns as a salute. General Wayne had his barge run ashore, and, on learning they were Government scouts, signalled a boat containing sharp-shooters to land. He had a target set up, and a trial of skill between his sharp-shooters and the scouts in which the sharp-shooters came out second best. General Wayne complimented the scouts, saying: "My brave fellows, you are very fine shots," and treated them to brandy.



THE OLD ST. CLAIR HOMESTEAD, AS IT APPEARS TODAY,
GREENSBURG

CHAPTER VIII

PIONEER TIMES IN NORTHEASTERN OHIO

PIONEER LIFE IN STARK COUNTY—CABIN HOME LIFE—GRIST MILLS—METHODS OF COOKING—DOMESTIC ANIMALS—FOOD AND DRINK—CARAVANS—DRESS OF THE MEN—FLAX WHEEL AND LOOM—"KICKING FROLICS"—DRESS OF THE WOMEN—CELEBRATIONS ON HOLIDAYS—THE PIONEER LOG CABINS—EARLY LAND LAWS—TOMAHAWK RIGHTS—HUNTING—PIONEER WEDDINGS—LATER PIONEER LIFE—SPELLING SCHOOLS—CONCLUSION.

PIONEER LIFE IN STARK COUNTY

Pioneer days for Stark County and the State of Ohio are gone forever; the wolf, bear, deer, Indian, and all associations and reminiscences of those "good old days" have long since faded from sight, if not from memory, and the pioneers, most of them, are gone, too—

"How few, all weak and withered of their force,
Wait on the verge of dark eternity."

It remains to write their history, and the history of the times in which they lived, as of another race of beings; and, if possible, to impress the best of it upon the character of the present and future generations; for it is a history worthy of imitation and preservation. A study of the characteristics of the pioneer fathers and mothers is calculated to ennoble the mind and strengthen the hand for the battle of life.

It would require a volume to tell of their habits and customs; of their trapping and hunting; of their solitary lives in the great woods, surrounded by wild animals and wilder men; of their dress, manners, and peculiar ways; of their cabins and furniture; of the long winter evenings by the log-heap fire upon which—

"We piled, with care, our nightly stack
Of wood against the chimney-back-
The oaken log, green, huge, and thick,
And on its top the stout back-stick;
The knotty fore-stick laid apart,

And filled between the curious art
The ragged brush; then hovering near
We watch the first red blaze appear,
Heard the sharp crackle, caught the gleam
On whitewashed wall and sagging beam,
Until the old rude-furnished room
Burst flower-like into rosy bloom."

It was a free, happy, independent life; full of hardships, indeed, but sweetened with innocence and peace; with alternations of labor, pleasure and rest.

The pioneers of Stark County were largely from New England, Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland, who sought to better their condition by making permanent homes in the wilderness west of the Ohio River. They came largely on foot over the Alleghany mountains, many of them having a single horse and wagon, or a two-horse wagon, in which their worldly possessions were carried, and in which the very old or very young, only, were allowed to ride. Many of them were poor, and "came to seek their fortunes." A few came with ox teams; some with horses, two, three or four of them; some in two-wheeled carts, while others packed all their worldly possessions on a couple of old "critters." Instances are related of a bag on top, or snuggled down in among the bundles, made somewhat after the fashion of a double knapsack, and a couple of babies poked their little bronzed faces out of the slits in this novel conveyance, and rode along like little "possums."

From fifteen to twenty-five days were required in making the toilsome journey to the Ohio Country, by the first pioneers. Streams had to be forded frequently. It was not unusual for a team to give out on the way and cause a delay of a fortnight or a month to one of the families. The joy was very great when the team hove in sight and the family rejoined the party who had found "the end of the road," or stopped until the men looked for a suitable location.

CABIN HOME LIFE

When once settled and the cabin erected, it was not only a home and shelter for the pioneer and his family, but for every stranger who passed that way, "without money and without price." The latch string was always out, for these pioneers were great hearted people, and no man, be he white, black or red, was turned away. Their cabins, often not more than fifteen or twenty feet square, made of rough beech logs, with the bark still adhering to them, were frequently occupied by a dozen, or even a score, of people for the night, and no complaints made for want of room; genuine hospitality always finds

room enough, and never apologizes for lack of more; and when breakfast time came, there was no apology for the scarcity of knives, forks and spoons, for "fingers were made before any of these." The fare was homely, but generally abundant. What to eat, drink and wear were questions not, perhaps, difficult of solution in those days. The first was the easiest to solve. The deer, the bear, the wild turkey, the rabbit, the squirrel, all started up and said, or seemed to say, "eat me." These had been prepared for the red men of the forest, and were equally abundant for the pioneer. The forest was full of game, the streams full of fish, and wild fruit were abundant. To get bread required both patience and labor; the staff of life was one of the articles that must be earned "by the sweat of the brow;" it could not be gathered from the bushes, fished from the streams, or brought down with the rifle. Every backwoodsman once a year added to his clearing, at least, a "truck patch." This was the hope and stay of the family; the receptacle of corn, beans, melons, potatoes, squashes, pumpkins, turnips, etc., each variety more perfectly developed and delicious, because it grew in virgin soil. The corn and beans planted in May brought roasting ears and succotash in August. Potatoes came with corn, and the cellar, built in the side of a convenient hill, and filled with the contents of the truck patch, secured the family against want. When the corn grew too hard for roasting ears, and was yet too soft to grind in the mill, it was reduced to meal by a grater, and whether stirred into mush or baked into johnnycake, it made, for people with keen appetites and good stomachs, excellent food. Place before one of those brawny backwoodsmen a square foot of johnnycake and a venison steak broiled on hickory coals, and no art of civilization could produce a more satisfactory meal.

Next to the grater comes the hominy block, an article in common use among the pioneers. It consisted simply of a block of wood—a section of a tree, perhaps—with a hole burned, or dug, into it a foot deep, in which corn was pulverized with a pestle. Sometimes this block was inside the cabin, where it served as a seat for the bashful young backwoodsman while "sparking" his girl; sometimes a convenient stump in front of the cabin door was prepared for, and made one of the best hominy blocks. When pigs began to be raised, the natural relation between pork and beaten corn suggested the grand old idea of "hog and hominy."

GRIST MILLS

Hominy blocks did not last long, for mills came quite early and superseded them, yet these mills were often so far apart that in stormy

weather, or for want of transportation, the pioneer was compelled to resort to his hominy block, or go without bread. In winter, the mills were frozen up nearly all the time, and when a thaw came and the ice broke, if the mill was not swept away entirely by the floods, it was so thronged with pioneers, each with his sack of corn, that some of them were often compelled to camp out near the mill and wait several days for their turn. When the grist was ground, if they were so fortunate as to possess an ox, a horse, or mule, for the purpose of transportation, they were happy. It was not unusual to go from ten to twenty miles to mill, through the pathless, unbroken forest, and to be often chased, or treed by wolves. A majority of the pioneers, however, settled in the vicinity of a stream, upon which mills were rapidly erected. These mills were very primitive affairs—mere “corn crackers”—but they were an improvement on the hominy block. They merely ground the corn, the pioneer must do his own bolting. A wire sieve was then one of the most important articles of household furniture. It always hung in its place, on a wooden peg, just under the ladder that reached to the loft. The meal was sifted and the finest used for bread. How delicious was that “Indian pone,” baked in a large deep skillet, which was placed upon coals raked from the fireplace to the hearth. Fresh coals were continually placed under it and upon the iron lid until the loaf, five or six inches thick, was done through. This was a different thing from johnnycake; it was better, and could not always be had, for to make it good, a little wheat flour was needed, and wheat flour was a precious thing in those very early days.

A road cut through the forest to the mill, and a wagon for hauling the grist, were great advantages, the latter especially was often a seven days' wonder to the children of a neighborhood, and the happy owner of one often did, for years, the milling for a whole neighborhood. About once a month this good neighbor, who was in exceptionally good circumstances, because able to own a wagon, would go about through the neighborhood, gather up the grists and take them to mill, often spending several days in the operation.

METHODS OF COOKING

Cooking, in pioneer times, was an interesting operation.

The trammel and hooks were found among the well-to-do families, as time progressed. Previous to this, the lug-pole, across the inside of the chimney, about even with the chamber floor, answered for a trammel. A chain was suspended from it, and hooks were attached, and from this hung the mush-pot or tea-kettle. If a chain was not avail-

able, a wooden hook was in reach of the humblest and poorest. When a meal was not in preparation, and the hook was endangered by fire, it was shoved aside to one end of the lug-pole for safety. Iron ware was very scarce in those days. Instances are related where the one pot served at a meal to boil water for mint tea or crust coffee, to bake the bread, boil the potatoes, and fry the meat. By fine management this was accomplished. Frequently the kettle had no lid, and a flat stone, heated, and handled with the tongs, was used instead of one, when a loaf or pone or pumpkin pie was baked. A shortcake could be baked by heating the kettle moderately, putting in the cake, and tipping it up sidewise from the glowing fire. Bannock, or boardcake, was made by mixing the corn-meal up with warm water, a pinch of salt and a trifle of lard, into a thick dough, spreading it on a clean, clap-board, patting it with the hands, and standing it slanting before the fire, propped into the right position by a flat-iron behind it. Baked hastily, this made a delicious cake, sweet and fresh, and the pretty stamp of the mother's fingers was plainly detected in the crisp crust.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS

The cultivation of domestic animals, both beasts and fowls, for the purpose of food, began early. Cows for milk, butter, beef, and leather, and swine for pork, were bred, ear marked and turned into the woods to browse. "Root hog or die," was the law for man and beast, but the woods were prolific and the hogs grew fat. The young pigs were an exceptionally sweet morsel for the bear. Bruin always singled out these young animals in preference to any other meat; but the pigs were often successfully defended by the older hogs, who, upon the least signs of distress from one of their number, would go boldly to the rescue, and fiercely attack the foe, however formidable; often the pig was released and bruin, or the panther, compelled to ascend a tree for safety.

The boys often found wild turkeys' nests in the woods, and would bring home the eggs, and place them, to be hatched, under a trusty old hen, in an outside chimney corner, where they could assist the hen in defending the eggs and brood from the opossum or hawk. A flock of turkeys sometimes originated in this way, but more often, as they grew to maturity, they would fly away into the woods and never reappear. This grandest of birds is identical in civilized and savage life, and is the peculiar production of America. The wild ones were always a dark brown, like the leaves of their native woods, but when tamed, the diversity of color was very great.

FOOD AND DRINK

When cornbread and milk were eaten for breakfast, hog and hominy for dinner and mush and milk for supper, there was little room for tea and coffee; and at a time when one bushel of wheat for a pound of coffee and four bushels for a pound of tea, were considered a fair exchange, but little of these very expensive articles was used.

Next to water, the drink of the pioneers was whisky—copper-still rye whisky. Everybody drank it. It was supposed to be indispensable to health, to strength and endurance during the labors of the day, and to sleep at night. It was supposed to be absolutely indispensable to warmth and animation in cold, chilly winter weather. It was the sacrament of friendship and hospitality; it was in universal use; yet there was probably less drunkenness in those days than at present. The whisky was absolutely pure; it was not drugged, doctored and poisoned as it is today, and, although enough of it would bring drunkenness, it did not bring delirium tremens, or leave the system prostrated, and the victim with a headache upon “sobering up.” It was the first thing in demand as an article of commerce. Stills for its manufacture sprang up everywhere, all along the streams. Pioneers soon found a market at these stills for their corn, hence corn became the great crop, and whisky the great article of commerce. It was the only thing that would bring money, and money they must have to pay taxes. Whisky could be purchased for twelve or fifteen cents per gallon and paid for in corn, and the barrel or whisky in the cellar, was as common as the barrel of cider was later. The whisky that was not consumed at home was shipped on flat-boats or pirogues on the Muskingum, Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans and sold for Spanish gold. One of the first rebellions against the Government of the United States, commonly called the whisky insurrection, had its growth out of the hardships of the Scotch-Irish of Western Pennsylvania, who in the mother country had learned to love whisky and hate gaugers; and this population gave tone and character to the first settlers of Eastern Ohio. There was this apology for the production of whisky that it was the only means of disposing of surplus crops, or bringing money into the country.

The hardy pioneers, after disposing of their cargo of whisky in New Orleans, would often set out on foot for home, a distance of say fifteen hundred miles. While apologizing somewhat for those whisky days, it may be well to say that whisky was not probably of any special benefit, was not to be compared to the pure waters of their springs, and that too many of the pioneers drank too much of it.

THE "CARAVANS"

The acquisition of the necessary articles of salt, iron, steel and castings presented great difficulties to the first settlers of the Western country. They had no stores of any kind, no salt, no iron, nor iron works; nor had they money to make purchases where those articles could be obtained. Peltry and furs were their only resources before they had time to raise horses and cattle for sale in the Atlantic states. Every family collected what peltry and fur they could obtain during the year for the purpose of sending them over the mountains for barter.

In the fall of the year, after seeding time, every family formed an association with some of their neighbors for starting what was called the "Caravan." A master driver was selected from among them, who was to be assisted by some of the young men. The horses were fitted out with pack-saddles. The bags provided for the conveyance of the salt were filled with feed for the horses. Some of this feed was left at convenient places for use on the return trip. Large wallets, containing bread, jerk, boiled ham and cheese furnished provisions for the drivers. At night horses were usually turned loose into the woods and were hobbled so they could not stray far.

The barter for salt and iron was made at Baltimore, Frederick, Hagerstown, Oldtown and Fort Cumberland in succession became the place of exchange. Each horse carried about two bushels of alum salt, weighing some eighty pounds to the bushel. The common price of a bushel of alum salt at an early period was a good cow and calf; and until weights were introduced, the salt was measured into the half bushel by hand as lightly as possible. No one was permitted to walk heavily over the floor while the measuring process was going on.

When the drivers returned from a "Caravan" they took great interest in relating the experiences of the journey.

DRESS OF THE MEN

On the frontier, and particularly among those who were much in the habit of hunting and going on scouting trips and campaigns, the dress of the men was partly Indian and partly that of white men. The hunting shirt was universally worn. This was a kind of a loose frock reaching half way down the thighs, with large sleeves, open at the front, and so large as to lap over a foot or more when belted. The cape was large and sometimes fringed with a raveled piece of cloth of a different color from that of the hunting shirt itself. The bosom of the hunting shirt served as a pocket to hold bread, cakes, jerk, tow for wiping the gun-barrel, or any other necessary article for the hunter or warrior. The belt, which was always tied behind, answered several

purposes besides that of holding the dress together. In cold weather the mittens and sometimes the bullet-bag occupied the front part of it. To the right side was suspended the tomahawk, and to the left the scalping-knife in its leathern sheath.

The hunting shirt was generally made of linsey, sometimes of course linen or deer skins. These last were very cold and uncomfortable in wet weather. A pair of trousers, or breeches, and leggins were the dress for the thighs, a pair of moccasins answered for the feet. These were made of dressed deer skin, and were mostly made of a single piece, with a gathering seam on the top of the foot and another from the bottom of the heel, without gathers, as high or a little higher than the ankle joint. Flaps were left on each side to reach some distance up the legs. These were nicely adapted to the ankles and lower part of the leg by thongs of deer skin, so that no dust, gravel or snow could get within the moccasins. In cold weather the moccasins were stuffed with deer's hair or dry leaves to keep the feet warm, but in wet weather it was usually said that wearing them was "a decent way of going barefooted;" and such was the fact, owing to the spongy texture of the leather of which they were made. Owing to this defective covering for the feet more than to any other circumstance, the greater number of the hunters and warriors were often afflicted with rheumatism in their limbs. Of this disease they were all apprehensive in cold and wet weather, and therefore always slept with their feet to the fire to prevent or cure it as well as they could. This practice, unquestionably, had a very salutary effect, and prevented many of them from becoming confirmed cripples in early life.

In the latter years of the Indian war the young men became more enamored of the Indian dress. The trousers were laid aside and the leggins made longer, so as to reach the upper part of the thigh. The Indian breech-cloth was adopted. This was a piece of linen or cloth nearly a yard long and eight or nine inches broad; it passed under the belt before and behind, leaving the end for flaps hanging before and behind over the belt. The flaps were sometimes ornamented with some coarse kind of embroidery work. To the belt were also secured the strings to which the leggins were attached with this belt, as was often the case, passed over the hunting shirt, the upper part of the thighs and part of the hips were naked.

FLAX-WHEEL AND LOOM

Sometimes, in winter, a waistcoat of the skin of a panther, wildcat or spotted fawn was worn. In summer, when it could be had, linen was made up into wearing apparel. The flax was grown in the sum-

mer, scutched in the fall, and during the long winter evenings was heard the buzz of the little flax-wheel, which had a place in every cabin. Even those who are not pioneers can remember this flax-wheel, for it was in use as late as 1850, or later. It stood in a corner, generally ready for use by having a large bundle of flax wrapped around its forked stick, a thread reaching to the spindle, and a little gourd filled with water hanging conveniently at the bottom of the flax-stick, and whenever the good pioneer mother had a little spare time from cooking for a dozen work hands, caring for a dozen children, milking a dozen cows, and taking care of the milk and butter, besides doing all the housework and keeping everything clean and neat as a pin, she would sit down to this wheel and with foot on the treadle, and nimble fingers, pile thread upon thread on the spindle, to be reeled off on a wooden reel that counted every yard with a snap, and then it was ready for the great loom that occupied the loft. This loom was a wonder—it would be a wonder today, with its great beams, larger than any beams they put in the houses of today—its treadles, its shuttles, etc. Day after day could be heard the pounding of that loom, the treadles went up and down, the shuttles flew swiftly from one hand to another through the labyrinth of warp, and yard after yard of cloth rolled upon the great roller. And then this cloth was to be cut into little and big clothes and made up with the needle; and, remember, this and a great deal more than any one can think of was to be gone through with every year. Wool went through about the same operation, only it was spun on the large wheel, colored with butternut bark and other things, but woven on the loom and made up for winter clothing.

“KICKING FROLICS”

“Kicking frolics” were in vogue in those early times. This was after wool was more plenty, and it was carded, spun and wove into cloth. Half a dozen young men, and an equal number of young women were invited to the “kicking frolic.” The cabin floor was cleared for action and half a dozen chairs, or stools, placed in a circle in the center and connected by a cord to prevent recoil. On these the six young men seated themselves with boots and stockings off, and pants rolled up above the knee. The cloth was placed in the center, wet with soap suds, and then the kicking commenced by measured steps, driving the bundle of cloth round and round, the elderly lady with gourd in hand pouring on more soap suds, and every now and then, with spectacles on nose and yard-stick in hand, measuring the goods until they were shrunk to the desired width, and then calling the lads to a dead halt. Then, while the lads put on hose and boots, the girls with sleeves rolled

up above the elbows, wrung out the cloth and put it on the garden fence to dry. When this was done, the cabin floor was again cleared and the supper spread, after which, with their number increased somewhat, perhaps, they danced the happy hours of the night away until midnight, to the music of a violin and the commands of some amateur cotillion caller, and were ready to attend another such frolic the following night.

DRESS OF THE WOMEN

The costume of the women deserves a passing notice. The pioneers proper, of course, brought with them something to wear like that in use where they came from; but this could not last always, and new apparel, such as the new country afforded, had to be provided. Besides, the little girls sprang up into womanhood with the rapidity of the native butterweed, and they must be made both decent and attractive, and what is more, they were willing to aid in making themselves so. The flax patch, therefore, became a thing of a prime necessity as the truck patch. On the side next to the woods the flax grew tall, slender and delicate, and was carefully pulled by the girls, and kept by itself, to make finery of. The stronger growth did well enough for clothing for the men, and warp for the linsey-wolsey, and everyday dresses for the women, but for Sundays, when everybody went to "meeting," the girls, especially, wanted something nice, just as they do today. This fine flax, therefore, was carefully pulled, carefully rotted, carefully broken, carefully scutched, carefully hackled, carefully spun, carefully dyed in divers colors, and carefully woven in cross-barred figures, tastefully diversified, straining a point to get turkey-red enough to put a single thread between the duller colors, to make their outline like the circle around a dove's eye. Of such goods the rustic beauty made her Sunday gown, and then with her vandyke of snow-white homespun linen, her snow-white home-knit stockings, and possibly white kid slippers, she was ready to attend the finest social function of the day. The pioneer girl also wore a sun-bonnet, or a broad-brimmed hat, made by her mother out of rye straw. Possibly those white kid slippers have caused a nod of skepticism. This is the way it was done: Her brother, or lover, shot six fine squirrels; she tanned the skins herself in a sugar-trough, and had them done up, at a considerable expense and trouble, to wear on Sundays and state occasions. Possibly it may be wondered how the slippers would look after walking five or ten miles through the mud to church, as was frequently done. There were ways of doing these things that were only whispered among the girls, but have leaked out—and the same process was indulged in more or less by young men,

who were fortunate enough to own a pair of fine boots—and that was to wear the every-day shoes or boots, or go barefoot to within a few rods of the “meeting-house,” and then step into the woods and take the wraps from the precious shoes and put them on.

Linen for Sunday clothes was made of copperas and was white, checked or striped, and when bleached was very pretty and soft. For very choice wear it was all flax; for every day or second best, the warp was flax and the filling tow. Linsey-woolsey, or linsey, was wool and cotton. Dye-stuffs in early times were in reach of all—butternut or walnut hulls colored brown; oak bark with copperas dyed black; hickory bark or the blossoms of the golden rod made yellow; madder, red; and indigo, blue; green was obtained by first coloring yellow, and then dipping into blue dye. Stocking yarn was dyed black, brown or blue; and, for very choice stockings, strips of corn husks were lapped tightly in two or three places around a skein of yarn, and dyed blue. When the husks were removed, whitish spots were found, and the rare “clouded” yarn was the result. The little tub of blue dye, with its close-fitting cover, stood in the warm corner in every well regulated household, making a very convenient seat. When carding machines came and lessened the labor of the toiling women, one of the first indications of anything as fine as “store clothes” was the soft, pressed flannel, grand enough for any uncommon occasion, called “London brown.” The folds lay in it, and it shone to eyes accustomed to look upon nothing finer than home-made barred flannel, like lustrous satin. It smelt of the shop, however; the odor of dye-stuff and grease and gummy machinery clung to it for a long while. About this time a better quality of men’s wearing apparel appeared in the same wonderful color of London brown; and, to young men coming of age, who had been indentured boys, the beautiful “freedom suit” was valued higher than the horse, saddle and bridle.

CELEBRATIONS ON HOLIDAYS

The great days among the pioneers were the 4th of July and those upon which the militia assembled for muster. These were the holidays, when the people ceased from labor and turned out en masse, and when plenty of fun and whisky were expected. The place of assembling was generally in some clearing near some “tavern,” the landlady of which had the reputation of being a good cook. There was plenty of drumming, fifeing and noise, and somebody was always found who could readily perform the duties of president of the meeting; somebody who could read the toasts, and somebody who had military experience, to act as marshal. Plenty of men were ready to read that wonderful

document, the "Declaration," for among the settlers were not only many excellent scholars and gentlemen, but here and there could be found a veritable graduate of Yale College. When no minister was present to act as chaplain, a good pious man was called to that post. If the meeting did not end with a grand ring fight, the people went home disappointed.

THE PIONEER LOG CABINS

The houses or huts, in which these pioneers lived have been often described; their form and proportions, and general appearance have been repeatedly impressed upon the mind of the student of history. They were built of round logs with the bark on, and side chimneys of mud and sticks, puncheon floors, clap-board roof, with and without a loft or second floor, and all put together without a nail or partical of iron from top to bottom. These buildings stood many a year after the original inhabitants moved into better quarters. They served for stables, sheep-pens, hay-houses, pig-pens, smith-shops, hen-houses, loom-shops, schoolhouses, etc.

A second grade of log cabin, built later, was quite an improvement on the first, being made of hewn logs, with sawed lumber for door and window frames and floors. Glass also took the place of paper windows of the old cabin; nails were also sparingly used in these better cabins. It was sometimes built near the old one and connected with it by a covered porch. When nails were first used, for a few years a pound of them was exchanged for a bushel of wheat. They were a precious article, and were made by hand on a blacksmith's anvil, out of odds and ends of old worn-out sickles, scythes, broken clevis-pins, links of chains, broken horseshoes, etc., all welded together to eke out the nail-rods from which they were forged. The first cabins were often erected, ready for occupation, in a single day. In an emergency, the pioneers collected together, often going eight or ten miles to a cabin-raising, and in the great woods where not a tree had been felled or a stone turned, begin with dawn the erection of a cabin. Three or four wise builders would set the corner-stones, lay with the square and level the first round of logs; two men with axes would cut the trees and logs; one with his team of oxen, a "lizzard" and a log-chain would "snake" them in; two more, with axes, cross-cut saw and frow, would make the clapboards; two more, with axes, cross-cut saw and broad-axe would hew out the puncheons and flatten the upper side of the sleepers and joists. Four skillful axemen would carry up the corners, and the remainder, with skids and forks or handspikes, would roll up the logs. As soon as the joists were laid on, the cross-cut saw was brought from

the woods, and the two men went to work cutting out the door and chimney place; and while the corner men were building up the attic and putting on the roof, the carpenters and masons of the day were putting down the puncheons, laying the hearth and building the chimney high enough to keep out the beasts, wild or tame. In one corner, at a distance of six feet from one wall and four from the other, the bed-post was placed,—only one being needed. A hole was bored in the puncheon floor for the purpose of setting this post in, which was usually a stick with a crotch or fork in the upper end; or, if an augur was not at hand, a hole was cut in the puncheon floor, and the fork sharpened and driven into the ground beneath; rails were laid from this fork to the wall, and, usually, nice, straight, hickory poles formed the bottom, upon which straw or leaves were placed and the blanket put on. This made a comfortable spring bed, and was easily changed and kept clean. Often the chinking and daubing of the walls, putting in windows and hanging the door were left until fall or some leisure time after the corn crop and the contents of the truck patch were secured. Often the pioneers did not erect a cabin at all until a crop was secured, living, meanwhile, in their covered wagons, and cooking beside a log in the open air, or erecting a “pole cabin” or “brush cabin,” mere temporary affairs, to shelter the family until time could be had for erecting a permanent one. The saving of the crop was of more importance during the summer season than shelter; but when the first frost came, a sure indication of approaching winter, active preparations were made for the permanent cabin, and the work was pushed forward until a snug cabin stood in the midst of the forest, with a clearing around it, made principally by cutting down the trees for the building. Every crack was chinked and daubed with ordinary clay mixed with water, and when completed, and a fire of hickory logs in the great fire-place, no amount of cold could seriously disturb the inmates. The heavy door was hung on wooden hinges, and all that was necessary to lock it at night was to pull the latch-string inside, and the strong wooden latch held it fast against wild animals and storms. Thieves there were none, and even had there been, there was nothing in the hut of a settler to tempt them. Many of these cabins had no loft or second floor, but when this was added it was used as a sleeping room for the younger members of the family, and a general store-room for the household goods, and often for the corn crop and contents of the truck patch.

Regarding the furniture of these cabins, Judge Johnson, a pioneer of Eastern Ohio wrote:

"The furniture of the backwoods matched the architecture well. There were a few quaint specimens of cabinet work dragged into the wilderness, but these were sporadic and not common. I can best describe it by what I saw in my father's house. First of all a table had to be improvised, and there was no cabinetmaker to make it, and no lumber to make it of. Our floor was laid with broad chestnut puncheons, well and smoothly hewn, for the obsolete art of hewing timber was then in its prime. Father took one of these puncheons, to feet and a half broad, putting two narrow ones in its place, bored four large augur holes and put in four legs, or round poles with the bark on. On this hospitable board many a wholesome meal was spread, and many an honest man, and many a wayworn stranger, ate his fill and was grateful.

"On great occasions, when an extension table was needed, the door was lifted off its hinges and added to the puncheon. What we sat upon first I cannot conjecture; but I remember well when my father loaded his horses down with wheat and corn and crossed the country a distance of eight or ten miles, and brought home, in exchange, a set of oak splint-bottomed chairs. Huge band-boxes, made of blue ash bark, supplied the place of bureaus and wardrobes; and a large tea chest cut in two and hung by strings in the corners, with the hollow sides outward, constituted the book-cases.

"But the grand flourish of furniture was the dresser. Here were spread out in grand display pewter dishes, pewter plates, pewter basins and pewter spoons, scoured as bright as silver.

"Money was scarce, but our fathers learned to live without it. All was barter. The preacher's stipend, the lawyer's fee, the schoolmaster's salary, the workman's wages, the shoemaker's account, the tailor's bill, were all paid in barter.

"I have seen my father, when he had a surplus of grain and a deficit of pigs, fill two sacks of corn, and on the backs of two horses carry it to a distant part of the neighborhood and exchange it for four shoats, and in each sack thrust one shoat tail foremost and another head foremost, tie up the mouths of the sacks, mount them on horse-back, rip a hole in the seams of the sack for each snout to stick out, and bring them home to be fattened for next year's pork. Here was a currency—a denomination of greenbacks which neither required the pen of the chancellor of the exchequer to make it legal tender, nor the judgment of the chief justice to declare it constitutional. The law of necessity governs in every case, and wise men may fret every hair off their heads without changing the results."

EARLY LAND LAWS

The early land laws of Western Pennsylvania and Virginia allowed to each settler four hundred acres of land, and no more, as a "settlement right," and as the first settlers of this and adjoining counties were largely from those states, they were, of course, governed largely by the habits, customs and laws of those States in the absence of any of these on this side of the river; therefore many of the first settlers seemed to regard this amount of the surface of the earth as allotted by Divine Providence for one family, and believed that any attempt to get more would be sinful. Most of them, therefore, contented themselves with that amount, although they might have evaded the law, which allowed but one settlement right to any one individual, by taking out title papers in other than their own names, to be afterward transferred to them as if by purchase. Some few indeed, pursued this course, but it was generally held in detestation.

Owing to the equal distribution of real property divided by the land laws, and the sterling integrity of the forefathers in the observance of them, there were few, if any, districts of "sold land," as it was called, that is large tracts of land in the hands of individuals or companies, who neither sold nor improved them, as was the case in Lower Canada and some parts of Pennsylvania. True, large tracts of land were purchased by companies, but this was done almost always for the purpose of establishing a settlement.

TOMAHAWK RIGHTS

The earliest settlers had become so accustomed to "getting land for taking it up" that for a long time it was believed that the lands on the west side of the Ohio would ultimately be disposed of in this way; hence almost the whole tract of country between the Ohio and Muskingum rivers was parcelled out in what was familiarly known as "tomahawk rights;" that is, the pioneer, upon finding a suitable location, would cut his name with his hatchet or knife upon the trunk of a large tree, and thus lay claim to four hundred acres of land about that spot. Some of them were not satisfied with a single four hundred-acre tract, but laid claim in this way to a number of tracts of the best land. Some of these land jobbers did not content themselves with marking trees at the usual height, but climbed the large beech trees and cut their names in the bark from twenty to forty feet from the ground. To enable them to identify those trees at a future period, they made marks on other trees around for references.

Nor was it an easy matter to dispossess these squatters; their claim

was generally respected by the settlers, and these rights were often bought and sold, those who subsequently desired these lands for permanent settlement preferred to purchase the "tomahawk right" rather than enter into quarrels with those who made them.

HUNTING

Hunting occupied a large portion of the time of the pioneers. Nearly all were good hunters, and not a few lived almost entirely for many years on the results of the chase. The woods supplied them with the greater amount of their subsistence, and often the whole of it; it was no uncommon thing for families to live several months without a mouthful of bread of any kind. It frequently happened that the family went without breakfast until it could be obtained from the woods.

The fall and early part of winter was the season for hunting deer, and the whole of the winter, including part of the spring, for bears and fur-bearing animals. It was a customary saying that hunting was good during every month in the name of which the letter "r" occurred.

As soon as the leaves were pretty well down, and the weather became rainy, accompanied with light snow, the pioneer hunter, who had probably worked pretty faithfully on his clearing during the summer, began to feel uneasy about his cabin home; he longed to be off hunting in the great woods. His cabin was too warm; his feather-bed too soft; his mind was wholly occupied with the camp and the chase. Hunting was not a mere ramble in pursuit of game, in which there was nothing of skill and calculation; on the contrary, the hunter, before setting out in the morning, was informed by the state of the weather in what situation he might reasonable expect to find his game; weather on the bottoms, on the hillsides or hilltops. In stormy weather the deer always sought the most sheltered places, and the leeward sides of the hills; in rainy weather, when there was not much wind, they kept in the open woods, on high ground. In the early morning, if pleasant, they were abroad, feeding in edges of the prairie or swamp; at noon they were hiding in thickets. In every situation, it was requisite for the hunter to ascertain the course of the wind, so as to get to leeward of the game; this he often ascertained by placing his finger in his mouth, holding it there until it became warm, then holding it above his head, and the side that first cooled indicated the direction of the wind.

These hunters needed no compass; the trees, the sun and stars took its place. The bark of an aged tree is much thicker and rougher on the north side than on the south; and the same may be said of the

moss; it is much thicker and stronger on the north than the south side of the tree; hence he could walk freely and carelessly through the woods and always strike the exact point intended, while any but a woodsman would become bewildered and lost.

The whole business of the hunter consisted of a succession of intrigues. From morning till night he was on the alert to gain the wind of his game and make his approach without being discovered. If he succeeded in killing a deer, he skinned it, hung it up out of reach of wolves, and immediately resumed the chase until evening, when he bent his course toward the camp, where he cooked and ate his supper with a keen relish with his fellow-hunters, after which came the pipe and the rehearsal of the adventures of the day. The spike buck, the two and three pronged buck, the doe and barren doe, figured through their anecdotes with great advantage.

PIONEER WEDDINGS

A wedding among the pioneers was a most wonderful event, not only to the parties immediately interested, but to the whole neighborhood. People generally married young in those days. There was no distinction of rank and very little of fortune. A family establishment cost little labor and nothing else. A wedding was about the only gathering at which the guest was not required to assist in reaping, log-rolling, building a cabin or some other manual labor.

On the morning of the wedding day the groom and his attendants assembled at the house of his father, for the purpose of reaching the house of his bride by noon, the usual time for celebrating the nuptials, and which, for certain reasons, must take place before dinner. The people assembled from great distances, on foot and on horseback, and all dressed in the somewhat fantastic toggery of the backwoods. The dinner was generally a substantial one of beef, pork, fowl, venison and bear meat, roasted and boiled, with plenty of potatoes, cabbage and other vegetables.

After dinner the dancing commenced and generally lasted until the next morning. The figures of the dances were three or four-handed reels, or square sets and jigs. The commencement was always a square four, followed by what was called "jigging it off," that is, two of the four would begin a jig, followed by the other couple. The jig was often accompanied by what was called "cutting out," that is, when either of the parties became tired of the dance, on intimation the place was supplied by some one of the company without any interruption to the dance; in this way the dance was often continued until the musician was heartily tired of the situation. Toward the latter part

of the night, if any of the company, through weariness, attempted to conceal themselves for the purpose of sleeping, they were brought out, paraded on the floor, and the fiddler ordered to play, "We'll all hang out till morning."

About nine o'clock a deputation of young ladies stole off the bride, and put her to bed, after which a deputation of young men, in like manner, stole off the groom and placed him snugly beside his bride. If the couple were not subsequently disturbed during the night, it was a miracle. Generally, in the small hours of the night, "Black Betty" (the bottle) was sent up to them, or carried up by an interested delegation, together with as much bread, beef, pork, cabbage, etc., as would suffice a dozen hungry men, and they were compelled to eat and drink until they would hold no more.

In later years, if there was an older unmarried brother of the bride present, he was certain to be compelled "to dance in the hog-trough." This somewhat humiliating operation was inflicted upon him as a lesson to bachelors. Sometimes he would submit quietly, cheerfully and gracefully marching to the pig-pen and dancing his jig in the trough from which the swine devoured the off-fallings of the cabin table; at other times he would escape from his assailants and seek safety in flight, and if fleet of foot, sometimes escaped; but if overtaken, he would not unfrequently fight with great desperation, and it often required considerable force to accomplish the desired object.

After the wedding the next duty of the neighbors was to erect a cabin for the young couple, and dedicate it by a "house warming" before they were allowed to move into it. This house warming consisted of a twenty-four hours' dance and carousal in the new cabin. This ended the ceremony, except that not half of it has been told, and thereafter the couple were considered married, according to the laws and usages of society.

LATER PIONEER LIFE

At a little later time, say from 1820 to 1840, the pioneers were living a little easier. Their farms were partially cleared, many of them were living in hewed log houses and many in frame and even brick houses. Most of them had barns and innumerable out-houses. They generally had cattle, horses, sheep, hogs and poultry, and were living in comparative comfort. Their neighbors were near, and always dear. Their schools and churches had improved somewhat, yet even at this late day there were hundreds of log schoolhouses and churches. About three months in a year was all the schooling a farmer's boy could get. He was sadly needed at home from the age of five years, to do all

sorts of chores and work on the farm. He was wanted to drive the cows to water and to pasture; to feed the pigs and chickens and gather the eggs. His duties in the summer were multifarious; the men were at work in the field harvesting, and generally worked from early morning until late at night, and the boys were depended on to "do the chores;" hence it was impossible to spare them to attend school in summer. There was no school in spring and fall. In the winter they were given three months' schooling. Their books were generally anything they happened to have about the house, and even as late as 1850, there was no system in the purchase of school books. Parents purchased for their children whatever book pleased their fancy, or whatever the children desired them to purchase. A geography was a geography, and a grammar a grammar, regardless of who was the author. This great confusion in school books made trouble for the teacher, but that was of small moment. He was hired and paid to teach whatever branches, out of whatever books the parents thought were best. The branches generally taught in the early schools, however, were reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic, and, later, geography and grammar. Boys attending school but three months in a year made but little progress. They began at the beginning of their books every winter, and went as far as they could in three months; then forgot it all during the nine months out of school, commencing again the next winter just where they commenced the previous one. In this way they went over and over the same lessons every year under different teachers, (for many of the teachers only taught one term in a place), often getting no further in arithmetic than "vulgar fractions" or the "rule of three," and in their old Webster's spelling books the first class probably got as far as "antiscorbutic" and may be through; while the second class would get as far as "cessation," and the third class probably not through "baker," certainly not beyond "amity." There were always three or four classes in spelling, and this exercise was the last before school was dismissed in the evening. Their old books were conned over year after year, until they were worn out and the children grew up to manhood and womanhood, and never knew, and perhaps do not know to this day, what was in the back part of them. This was the kind of a start many a great man had.

SPELLING SCHOOLS

There was always much competition in the spelling classes as to who should get the "head mark." In the later schools it was the custom that the best speller might stand at the head until he missed, when the one who spelled the word correctly should take his place, and he then stood next to the head; but they did things differently in the earlier

schools; the head of the class once gained and held until the last spelling at night, the head mark was received and the lucky scholar then took his place at the foot of the class, to again work his way gradually to the head. These classes sometimes contained thirty or forty scholars, and it was something of an undertaking to get from the foot to the head. Spelling-schools were the beauty and glory of school days. The scholars were always coaxing the teacher to appoint a night for a spelling-school, and were usually gratified one or two nights in a month or oftener. A night was chosen when the moon shone, and the sleighing was good, and then the entire neighborhood and perhaps the adjoining neighborhood would turn out to the spelling-school; whole families came on the great two-horse sled, including the old lady and gentleman, all the children, little and big; even the baby and the dogs came. Schools in adjoining districts sent their best spellers to try and carry off the honors. Two good spellers were designated by the teacher to choose sides, and everybody was chosen in one class or the other; then the spelling began, the words being given out by the teacher, first to one class and then to the other, beginning at the head. A tally sheet was carefully kept to see who missed the most words. After recess the "spelling down" was indulged in; the two classes stood up, and whenever a word was missed the speller sat down, and the one who stood up after all had been spelled down, was the hero or heroine of the hour, and always chosen first in future contests.

A year means a hundred-fold more now than formerly. History is made rapidly in these days. The Red Men's trails across the valleys, and over the hills, and along the river banks of Stark County could be traced by very few in this day; their favorite haunts and play grounds are shorn of their primal charms in the sweeping aside of the grand old woodland. The cattle upon a thousand hills roam over the land that they loved, and quench their thirst in the brooks and pools, that long time ago mirrored their dusky features. The plowman with stolid face upturns in the brown furrow the relic that their fingers deftly fashioned, and the mattock and scraper bring forth to the glare of day and the gaze of the curious, the crumbling brown bones of the chieftain and his squaw, and the contents of the Indian's grave, the moldering clay, will live anew in a pavement to be trodden under the foot of men, or in a modern highway, o'er which we travel in a high-powered motor car.

These old Indian graves on breezy knolls and reedy river banks; who knows but the site was selected by the sleepers therein; who knows but they dreamed in their moody moments that the tide of civilization was slowly coming nearer and nearer, to crowd aside their people and

intrude upon, and finally possess their vast and beautiful hunting grounds? How much we owe the pioneers. But the olden time has passed away and borne on its bosom the dear old men and women whose "like we ne'er shall see again." The glory of one age is not dimmed in the golden glory of the age succeeding it; and none more than the pioneers of Stark County can comprehend its growth and its change, or more fully appreciate the sad words of the poet when he sang in mournful strain—

"And city lots are staked for sale,
Above old Indian graves."



SHULL TAVERN ON STATE ROAD NEAR LOUISVILLE
A relic of stagecoach days

CHAPTER IX

STARK COUNTY ORGANIZED

STARK COUNTY NAMED FOR GEN. JOHN STARK—SKETCH OF GENERAL STARK'S LIFE—RESULTS OF THE GREENVILLE TREATY—STARK A PART OF JEFFERSON COUNTY—A PART OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY—THE FIRST TWO TOWNSHIPS—THE ACT CREATING THE COUNTY—LOCATION OF OLD STARK COUNTY—LOCATING THE COUNTY SEAT—NIMISHILLENTOWN—OSNABURG AND CANTON RIVALS FOR THE COUNT SEAT—THE FIVE ORIGINAL TOWNSHIPS—WAYNE COUNTY DETACHED—TERRITORY LOST TO CARROLL COUNTY—TERRITORY LOST TO SUMMIT COUNTY—FINAL BOUNDARY CHANGE—SUMMARY OF COUNTY BOUNDARY CHANGES—FIRST COUNTY HEADQUARTERS—THE FIRST COUNTY COURTHOUSE—THE OLD COURTHOUSE DESCRIBED—THE FIRST COUNTY OFFICE BUILDING—FIRST COURTHOUSE REMODELED—LARGER COUNTY BUILDING ERECTED—THE SECOND COURTHOUSE—THE PRESENT COURTHOUSE AND JAIL—THE FIRST COUNTY JAIL—THE SECOND COUNTY JAIL.

STARK COUNTY NAMED IN HONOR OF GEN. JOHN STARK

The county is named in honor of Gen. John Stark, of Revolutionary war fame, who, at the time of its organization, was more than eighty years of age, a revered veteran living quietly on his farm at Manchester, on the New Hampshire banks of the Merrimac. He lived on his estate to the advanced age of ninety-four years, but never set foot on the soil of the county to which his name was given. However, he saw it well advanced in all that does credit to American communities.

Archibald Stark, the father of Gen. John Stark and the ancestor of the Stark family in New Hampshire, was born at Glasgow, Scotland, in 1697 and received his education at the university of that city. When quite young he went with his father to Londonderry, in the north of Ireland, where he later married Eleanor Nichols, the daughter of a fellow immigrant from Scotland. In 1720 he embarked for America in company with many of his countrymen and arrived in Boston late in the autumn of that year. As many of them were ill with smallpox, they were not permitted to land and went to Wiscasset, on the Maine coast, where they spent the winter. The following year he joined the

Scotch-Irish settlement in Londonderry, New Hampshire, where he lived until 1736, when his house was burned. He removed to a lot of land on the Merrimac River, then known as Harrytown, and settled near Amoskeag Falls on land granted by the government of Massachusetts to Samuel Thaxter. Here he built a house of logs cut from the trees on the knoll opposite.

Friends soon followed him and the new location received the name of Derryfield. For the protection of the people in the neighborhood a fort to guard against the Indians was built at the outlet of Swagger Brook, sometimes called Fort Brook, later Stark's Fort. This place is on the west side of Nutt's Pond and is soon to be marked by the Historical Society of Manchester.

Archibald Stark died in Derryfield in 1758 and was buried in what was known as Christian Brook Cemetery, but later the bodies were moved to Valley Cemetery, where the stones can be seen in the southwest corner. His head-stone bears this inscription: "Here lyes the Body of Mr. Archibald Stark. He departed this Life June 25th 1758 aged 61 years."

Several sons and daughters were born after the arrival in America, to whom at his fireside he gave the best education his own attainments and the circumstances of the time permitted. The most noted of these, John, was born in Londonderry, August 28, 1758; he was eight years old when his parents moved to Harrytown into the historic old house.

John Stark worked on a farm in Dunbarton owned by Caleb Page, and on August 20, 1758, while on a furlough from the army, married Caleb Page's daughter, Elizabeth. When he returned, his wife remained with her father, and their first child, Caleb, was born there. At his grandfather's death he inherited half of his property. This place is the historical old Stark house of Dunbarton, now owned by Charles Stark.

In 1765 John Stark built a beautiful home for his wife farther up the banks of the Merrimac. This house was burned in 1865, just one hundred years later. To this house it was that at his wife's entreaty he sent his soldiers, ill with smallpox, during the bitter cold winter they were encamped near Ticonderoga. She turned her home into a hospital and became nurse and physician combined. Not a single patient was lost, some twenty in all, including her own younger children.

One morning "Molly," as she was called by her husband, heard the dogs of the household making an unusual outcry in the forest near by. She hastened downstairs to where the old gun stood like a sentinel near the door and with it in her hand rapidly ascended the hill a few rods away, where she saw a bear stretched upon a limb of a tree. The

old gun did good service, bringing the bear to the ground and furnishing meat to last her family some time.

The events of April 19, 1775, rendered no longer doubtful the course to be pursued by the patriots. The blood shed at Lexington and Concord sounded the alarm and aroused a people to arms. Captain Stark heard of these events while at work in his sawmill, which stood at the edge of what is now Dorr's Pond, about a mile from his home. He immediately proceeded toward the scene of action and, being well known along the route, encouraged the people to volunteer and advised that they meet at Bedford.

When he reached the ground on the morning of the Battle of Bunker Hill, giving a quick glance over the field, "There," he said, pointing to the wide open space extending from Prescott's left to the Mystic River, "is where Lord Howe will make his attack." At once he ordered his men of the New Hampshire regiment to put up the historic rail fence; as he had predicted, the attack was made at that point. As the British advanced, taking in his hand a stake he went out in front of his line and drove it into the ground. "There," he said, "let not a single shot be fired until they reach that stake and then everyone of you make sure of his man."

Molly Stark was with her husband in camp during the evacuation of Boston by the British and came near having a hand in the practical work of the day. Because General Washington expected treachery of some sort on the part of the British, he ordered Colonel Stark to take the battery on Copp's Hill. Before starting Stark told his wife to mount her horse after his troops embarked and watch the enemy. If the party was fired upon, she was to ride into the country and spread the alarm. However, the troops were unmolested and she watched them land, advance up the heights and take the battery. The enemy's rear guard was then embarking from Long Wharf. The troops on entering the works found the guns loaded, showing that mischief had been intended, but for some reason had not been carried out.

In the council of war preceding Trenton, Stark observed to General Washington: "Your men have too long been accustomed to place dependence for safety upon their spades and pickaxes. If you expect to establish the independence of these States, you must teach them to place dependence on their firearms and their courage." Washington gave Stark command of the right wing of the army.

Colonel Stark was with Washington when he recrossed the Delaware, was engaged at Princeton and remained with him until his winter quarters were established on the heights of Morristown. After the fall of Ticonderoga, Stark was ordered to take command of the troops

sent to Vermont. He reached Manchester on the 9th of August and, after consulting with Col. Seth Warner, proceeded to take command of the brigade and then went to Bennington, where for several days they had headquarters at Dimick Tavern. On the 14th of August they advanced to Wallomis Mountain and decided to commence the assault as soon as possible. At 1 o'clock on the morning of the 16th they were aroused by the Berkshire volunteers under Rev. Thomas Allen, who proceeded to the general's headquarters, a log cabin, and addressed him somewhat as follows: "The people of the Berkshires have often turned out to fight the enemy, but have not been permitted to do so. We have resolved that if you do not let us fight now, never to come again." "Would you go now," observed Stark, "in this dark and rainy night? Return to your men and tell them to rest if they can, and if God sends sunshine tomorrow and I do not give them fighting enough, I will never call on you again." As midday approached and the Americans were massed to receive orders the sun came out in all its splendor.

At this time General Burgoyne was in need of horses and other supplies, and learning that the Americans had collected at Bennington, Vt., many horses and large stores of food and ammunition, he sent a large detachment of Hessian troops to attack Bennington. But General Stark with his Green Mountain boys and New Hampshire militia, met the Hessians about five miles from the town, surrounded them on all sides, winning a splendid victory, taking 700 prisoners and quantities of guns and some cannon. This is known in history as the Battle of Bennington, and was a fatal blow to Burgoyne's plans. For this brilliant success Stark was made a brigadier in the Continental Army.

Soon afterwards at the head of a more formidable command of New Hampshire volunteers, General Stark marched to Bemis Heights, Saratoga, where the battle was fought which resulted in Burgoyne's surrender, thus ending with glory the campaign of 1777 in the north. In 1780 he arrived at West Point with his troops shortly before Arnold's desertion and was present when General Green gave to the army an account of Arnold's treason.

Stark was called upon to participate in the melancholy duty of deciding upon the fate of Major Andre, as he was one of the thirteen generals who composed the military tribunal.

After the concluding scene of the Revolutionary drama, General Stark, bidding adieu to the cares of public life, retired to his estate. There his long and active career terminated on the 8th day of May, 1822, in the ninety-fourth year of his age. His remains were interred

with military honors in a cemetery on his own estate, now the center of beautiful Stark Park, in Manchester. His wife, Molly, died June 29, 1814, and "as long as American history is read and quoted the name of Molly Stark will be held in affection and admiring remembrance. Of the notable women whose husbands became conspicuous for military service during the Revolution, there was none more thoroughly American than this sensible, modest, kindly, patriotic woman from the backwoods of New Hampshire, the wife of John Stark."

When General Stark was eighty-nine years of age, Congress granted him a pension of \$60 a month, which was more than sufficient to maintain him in his simple tastes and habits. At his death in 1822, with the exception of Gen. Thomas Hunter, he was the last general of the Revolutionary army. In 1829 a plain, granite shaft was erected at his grave. In 1876 the citizens of Manchester planted several memorial trees about the monument, while in August, 1887, the corner-stone was laid at Bennington, Vt., of the great obelisk of limestone, 300 feet in height, to commemorate his historic victory which did not result in the widowhood of Molly Stark. The County of Stark could not be named in honor of a braver hero of the War of Independence.

RESULTS OF THE GREENVILLE TREATY

Gen. Anthony Wayne's treaty with the Ohio tribes at Greenville in 1795 gave the settlers hope and courage, and stimulated as well the immigration of settlers from the East to the Ohio Country. As a matter of fact, the Greenville Treaty inspired the pioneer to build well the foundations for those enterprises that have made Ohio one of the greatest in the sisterhood of states. The rush to the Ohio Country was marvelous. Many of the soldiers of General Wayne took up land in the territory and became citizens of the country they had wrested from the savages of the forests. Eastern Ohio, embracing the modern County of Stark, was settled principally by people from Western Pennsylvania and Virginia.

STARK A PART OF JEFFERSON COUNTY

On July 29, 1797, Governor St. Clair, of the Northwest Territory, created by proclamation Jefferson, the fifth county in the great country between the Ohio River and the Mississippi. Its original boundaries embraced all of Ohio from Lake Erie on the north to the southern line of what is now Belmont County, on the south; and from the Ohio River and Pennsylvania line on the east to the Cuyahoga and Muskingum rivers on the west. Steubenville, the new county seat of Jefferson County, was laid out the same year, and the first sale of lots

was held on August 25, 1797. The founders of Steubenville were Bezaleel Wells, who later founded Canton, and Hon. James Ross of Pittsburgh. It was in honor of the latter that Ross County, Ohio, derived its name. It was at Steubenville that the first land office for the sale of government lands in the Northwest Territory was established, and through this office the business was transacted that resulted in the first community of permanent settlers in Stark County being established.

STARK A PART OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY

But Stark County was to lie another decade in the making, and for the second half of that period was to be under the jurisdiction of Columbiana County, which was formed from Jefferson and Washington counties in March, 1803. Columbiana was one of the original eight counties created by the first General Assembly of the state, and the territory now embraced in Stark County, as well as portions of Summit and Carroll (or old Stark County) was attached to it for election purposes.

CANTON AND LAKE, THE FIRST TWO TOWNSHIPS

When speaking of the Stark County of the early years, not only its present territory is designated, but Franklin and Green townships, Summit County, and Brown, Rose and Harrison townships, Carroll County. While under the jurisdiction of Columbiana County, from 1803 to 1808, Stark County was divided into two townships by a line passing east and west corresponding to the northern boundary of Canton Township extended in either direction. The territory north of the line was called Lake Township; that south of it, Canton Township.

THE CREATIVE ACT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The act by which the original Stark County came into being, reads as follows: "Section 1—Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the following tract of country be and the same is hereby erected into a separate county by the name of Stark, viz: Beginning on the southern boundary of the Connecticut Reserve, at the northwest corner of township number nineteen in the sixth range; thence running south between the fifth and sixth ranges to the southeast corner of the fifteenth township of said sixth range; thence west with the township line until it intersects the eastern boundary line of the United States Military District; thence, west with the township lines until they intersect the Indian boundary line; thence with said Indian boundary line to the northwest corner of fractional township

number ten of the tenth range in the New Purchase south of the Connecticut Reserve; thence north with the line running between the tenth and eleventh ranges to the northwest corner of township number two of the tenth range; thence east with the southern boundary line of the Connecticut Reserve to the place of beginning.

"Section 2—That the said County of Stark shall, from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and nine, be and the same is hereby declared to be a distinct and separate county, and entitled to all the rights and privileges appertaining to the same: Provided, That all actions and suits which may be pending in the County of Columbiana on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and nine, shall be prosecuted and carried to final judgment and execution, and all taxes, fines and forfeitures, which shall be then due, shall be collected in the same manner as if this act had not passed.

"Section 3—That all that tract of country lying west of the tenth range and east of the sixteenth range of the said New Purchase, south of the Connecticut Reserve and north of the United States Military District, shall be a separate and distinct county by the name of Wayne; but, with the County of Stark, shall be attached and made a part of Columbiana County, until the said County of Stark shall be organized, and shall thereafter be and remain a part of said County of Stark until otherwise directed by law.

"Section 4—That there shall be appointed by a joint resolution of both houses of the present General Assembly, three commissioners to fix the seat of justice in the said County of Stark, agreeable to the act establishing seats of justice, who shall make report of their proceedings to the Court of Common Pleas of Columbiana County, and who shall be governed by the provisions of the aforesaid act.

"Section 5—That the commissioners aforesaid shall be paid for their services out of the treasury of Columbiana County.

"This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the passage thereof.

Philemon Beecher,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Thomas Kirker,
Speaker of the Senate.

"February 13, 1808."

LOCATION OF OLD STARK COUNTY

In tracing the boundaries of old Stark County, it must be remembered that the southern boundary of the Connecticut Reserve was the forty-first degree of latitude; that the United States Military District

mentioned was bounded on the north by the Greenville treaty line, called the Indian boundary in the act, north of which was all of Stark County east of the Tuscarawas River. Much of Central Ohio, including about 4,000 square miles and a large portion of the old counties of Tuscarawas, Guernsey, Muskingum, Coshocton, Holmes, Knox, Licking, Franklin and Delaware, was included in the Military Lands, which were bounded as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of range 7, thence south fifty miles, thence west to the Scioto River, up said river to the Greenville Treaty line, thence northeasterly with said line to old Fort Laurens, a short distance south of the present northern boundary of Tuscarawas County, and thence due east to the place of beginning. It will thus be seen that Stark County, as created in 1808, lay between the Western Reserve and the United States Military District, the latter having been appropriated in 1796 to meet the claims of Revolutionary soldiers and officers against the General Government.

LOCATING THE COUNTY SEAT

The three commissioners appointed by a joint resolution of both houses of the Sixth General Assembly to locate the county seat of Stark County were Elijah Wadsworth, Eli Baldwin and another whose name does not appear upon the Columbiana County records. On the 14th of June, 1808, Daniel Harbough, Joseph Richardson and George Alterholt, commissioners of Columbiana County, issued an order, in accordance with Section 5 of the above enactment, upon the treasurer of that county, paying to each of the constituted commissioners appointed to locate the county seat of Stark County the sum of \$13 for his services.

NIMISHILLEN TOWN

Originally—that is, before the county was created—there were three competitors for the seat of justice of an anticipated county. Nimishillentown, as noted, was laid out on the Thomas Road in the early part of 1805. Its site, level and attractive, was on the southeast quarter of section 28, in the township by that name, and its proprietors were Penticost and Scott, Philadelphia land speculators and reputed lawyers. Under their coaching, Daniel L. McClure, the surveyor, made a charming plat of the town, which was exhibited to all prospectors as the sure enough seat of justice whenever the state legislators should say the word for the county's organization. It was laid off in rectangular form, with wide streets and a large public square in the center of the plat for the courthouse and jail; also other paper lots generously appropriated for churches and schools. And the owners

of the town site really erected a large story and a half house, built of hewn logs and covered with clapboards, fastened with nails made by a New Lisbon blacksmith. The plat and the clapboard cabin were about all that Nimishilltown ever amounted to, and in the summer of 1806 its proprietors abandoned it, after it became evident that Osnaburg and Canton were the real rivals for the honor. The town as located by the surveyor was only a short distance south of the present village of Louisville.

OSNABURG AND CANTON, REAL RIVALS

Osnaburg was platted several months before Canton by James Leeper, a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, probably in the early summer of 1805. It was about five miles east of Canton, the latter being nearer the center of the county. When Canton was laid out by the shrewd and reputable Bezaleel Wells, in the fall of 1805, Osnaburg already had several houses. Mr. Leeper, the proprietor, built a log cabin on his town site, started a tavern and when Canton was surveyed soon afterward commenced a fierce campaign against its upholders. Everybody who came into the country with a view to settle was given to understand by the Osnaburg people that the site of Canton, between two streams and bordered with swamps, was a sure breeder of fever and ague; that no water for domestic purposes could be obtained; that the town stood in the path of the bleak western winds; that there was neither timber nor stone with which to build within reasonable distance, and that the adjoining western lands were barren and would never be otherwise. There was a shadow of truth in these representations, and if put forth by a man of better character than Leeper might have made Canton's fight more strenuous. But Canton's geographical position was in her favor and the town was backed by such men as Bezaleel Wells, James L. Leonard, the surveyor, and others of like character, with the inevitable result that, despite some drawbacks, Canton was the favorite when the county was finally organized in 1808.

CANTON CHOSEN THE COUNTY SEAT

When the locating commissioners came to actually interview the proprietors of the two rival towns, the scale soon tipped toward Canton. Leeper was quite a glib talker, without much character, while Wells was a man of few words, but of fine personal appearance, an ex-member of the convention which formed the first Ohio constitution, able and substantial, and, what was as much to the point—if not more—generous in his donations of town lots, in case the commissioners de-

cided in favor of his town. The result was a unanimous vote for Canton; and as appears by the Columbiana County records, the commissioners who thus located the seat of justice of Stark County were paid \$39, or \$13 apiece, for their services.

THE FIVE ORIGINAL TOWNSHIPS

The commissioners of Columbiana County then ordered an election, and on the 16th of March, 1809, the new Stark County Board, consisting of John Bower, James Latimer and John Nicholas, met at the residence of James Campbell, of Canton, for the transaction of business. After they had appointed William Reynolds clerk of the board, they divided the county into five townships, or election districts, as follows:

"Canton Township (election to be held at the residence of Samuel Coultors, in Canton), beginning at the southeast corner of the ninth township in the eighth range; thence north with the line between the seventh and eighth ranges to the northeast corner of the tenth township in the said eighth range; thence west with the township line to the west boundary of the county; thence south and east with the county line to the place of beginning.

"Plain Township (election to be held at the residence of George Harter), beginning at the northeast corner of the twelfth township in the eighth range; thence south to the southeast corner of the eleventh township in the eighth range; thence west with the township line to the west boundary of the county; thence north and east with the county line to the place of beginning.

"Nimishillen Township (election to be held at the residence of Henry Loutzenheiser), to include the eighteenth and nineteenth townships in the sixth range, and the nineteenth and twentieth townships in the seventh range.

"Osnaburg Township (election to be held at the residence of William Naylor), to include the seventeenth township in the sixth range and the eighteenth township in the seventh range.

"Sandy Township (election at the residence of Isaac Van Meter), to include the fifteenth and sixteenth townships in the sixth range and the sixteenth and seventeenth townships in the seventh range."

It was "further ordered that the clerk do ascertain of the associate judges of Stark County how many justices of the peace will be necessary in each of the townships of the county, and that he, having the certificate of said associate judges, do proceed to advertise an election in each of the said townships, to be held on the first Monday in April next (1809) for the election of the number of justices agreed on by the associate judges, and for all other necessary township officers."

WAYNE COUNTY DETACHED

In the meantime the people of Wayne County were getting uneasy and anxious to organize a county of their own. It will be remembered that the old Wayne County of 1796 was the third county formed in the Northwest Territory and originally embraced portions of Western Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, and all of Michigan, including such widely separated towns as Chicago (Fort Dearborn), Sault Ste. Marie and Mackinaw. Wooster was laid out in 1808, soon after Canton became a land office, at which time there were no white inhabitants between its site and Lake Erie.

In September, 1809, the commissioners of Stark County ordered the County of Wayne to be detached from Canton Township, and to be organized as an independent township by the name of Killbuck. That name was derived from a noted Delaware chief, whose village was on the west side of Killbuck Creek ten miles south of Wooster. Being given their freedom, the citizens of Wayne County were directed by the Stark County Board to assemble at the residence of Benjamin Miller, in Wooster, to elect the necessary township officers. That was the first step in the organization of the Wayne County of the present, of which Wooster became the seat of justice in 1811, and was taken in answer to the prayer of the citizens of that county for a separate body politic.

TERRITORY LOST TO CARROLL COUNTY

In 1832 and 1840, respectively, Stark County was decreased in area and reduced to its present size and form by the creation of Carroll and Summit counties. The details of the adjustment as arranged by the counties interested are interesting and pertinent to the scope of this chapter.

Carroll County was created by legislative act on Christmas Day, 1832, and by that measure its area was reduced by the Township of Brown (except the northern tier of sections), the townships of Harrison and Rose, and two tiers of sections on the eastern side of Sandy Township. The citizens of the territory thus incorporated with Carroll County, and the Stark County representatives in the Legislature, were strongly opposed to this invasion of her original area and the spoiling of her regular form. But the division was made, and on the 16th of December, 1833, Commissioners James Hazlett, James Downing and Nicholas Stump, of Stark County, and Commissioners John Shober and John W. Russell, of Carroll County, met at Canton to divide the county funds. The basis of their agreement was the following: In

1832 the valuation of taxable property in Stark County was \$1,981,691, and that of the area given to Carroll County, \$165,451, viz: Harrison Township, \$58,814; Rose, \$45,811; and the portions mentioned of Brown, \$47,770, and of Sandy, \$13,056. Then, as the total valuation in the county, \$1,981,691, was to the amount in the county treasury, \$1,170.05, so was the valuation of the remaining territory in Stark County, \$1,816,240, to the amount of funds the county had a right to retain, \$1,072.35; which sum, deducted from the funds in the treasury, gives (as a remainder) the payment to Carroll County, \$97.70. On the 17th of February, 1834, the surveyors appointed by the two counties met at the residence of John Whitacre, in the town of Paris, to run the boundary dividing Stark and Carroll; and, as then fixed, it has remained.

FRANKLIN AND GREEN TOWNSHIPS LOST TO SUMMIT COUNTY

In December, 1839, a bill was introduced to the State House of Representatives by the chairman of the Committee on New Counties for the creation of Summit County. From that time until its passage February 6, 1840, it was stubbornly fought by John Smith and James Welsh, Stark County representatives, but without avail, as, on the date named, it slipped through the House by a majority of three votes. The bill had been taken up by the Senate in January, 1840, and every effort was made to defeat it by David Hostetter, of Stark, and others. But it became a law on the 3rd of March, 1840. On the 15th of the following May, George Kreichbaum, John Bretz and Peter Stimmel, commissioners of Stark County, and John Hay, Jonathan Starr and Augustus E. Foote, of Summit, met at Canton to make an apportionment of the county funds by the usual plan. A satisfactory financial settlement was made, and Franklin and Green townships were added to the new County of Summit.

FINAL BOUNDARY CHANGE

On February 4, 1848, the State Legislature passed a law making the final boundary change between Stark and Tuscarawas counties. By this act a portion of what is now Bethlehem Township was added to Lawrence Township, Tuscarawas County. By this change the southern portions of sections 25 and 26 of Bethlehem Township, which area lay south of what is now known as "the big bend" of the Tuscarawas River, just north of the village of Bolivar, was added to Lawrence Township, Tuscarawas County.

The following is the description of the change made: Portion of boundary line between Stark and Tuscarawas counties altered to run

as follows: Beginning at a point where the south line of section 25, in township 9, range 9 in Stark County intersects the Tuscarawas River, and thence northwardly and westwardly along the center of the said river until it again intersects the present boundary line between Stark and Tuscarawas counties at or near the aqueduct north of the Town of Bolivar. All of Stark County south of the above line is attached to Lawrence Township, Tuscarawas County.

SUMMARY OF COUNTY BOUNDARY CHANGES

The foregoing indicates that Stark County has passed through many changes in its boundaries. The following is a summary of the evolution of the county, and all the changes affecting it, from the date of its formation until it assumed its final form. It is of interest to note that these changes continued at intervals over a period of exactly forty years, from February 13, 1808, to February 4, 1848. The summary of these changes are given as follows:

February 13, 1808—Erected and temporarily attached with Wayne to Columbiana until organization of Stark.

January 1, 1809—Organized. Wayne attached temporarily until organized.

March 1, 1812—Diminished by organization of Wayne.

January 1, 1832—Diminished by formation of Carroll.

February 3, 1834—North boundary of Carroll altered.

March 3, 1840—Part of Summit attached temporarily until organization of Summit.

March 17, 1840—Diminished by organization of Summit.

February 4, 1848—Part attached to Tuscarawas.

FIRST COUNTY HEADQUARTERS

Stark County was organized on January 1, 1809, but the first meeting of the County Board of Commissioners did not take place until March 16, the same year. This meeting was held at the "House of James Campbell," the minutes of which may be seen to this day in the original Commissioners' Journal now on file in the office of the Stark County commissioners. This record appears at the beginning of this Chapter where the five original townships are described.

The first term of the Stark County Court of Common Pleas commenced on Tuesday, April 18, 1809, at the tavern of Philip Dewalt (sign of the "Spread Eagle"), where the First National Bank now stands. Calvin Pease presided and his associates were Thomas Latimer, James Campbell and George Bair. Stark County was then in the Fourth Judicial Circuit. In the year 1810 the Common Pleas Court ses-

sions were transferred from Dewalt's Tavern to the Green-Tree-Inn, whose proprietor was Samuel W. Coulter, who during the fall of 1809 had taken the place of John Bower as one of the county commissioners. The headquarters for the county were in the upper story of the frame addition to Coulter's Tavern, which stood on what was formerly known as the old "Oberly Corner," at the southwest corner of Market and Second streets, S. W. For a time the cellar underneath the Coulter tavern was used for a jail.

However, in December, 1811, the county commissioners came to the conclusion that the court room in Coulter's Green Tree Tavern should be abandoned and better quarters occupied in George Stidger's new brick block on the east side of the public square. Mr. Stidger was one of Canton's most prominent citizens for twenty years preceding his death in 1826. He was a colonel in the War of 1812 and was thereafter known as "General Stidger." The contract between Mr. Stidger and the commissioners read as follows:

"Stidger is to give for the use of the county the south half of the upper story of said house, and to devote the same to the uses of a court room. The commissioners engaged to put up in said house such accommodations as they think proper for the court, and to do it with as little injury as possible to the house, and to pay the said Stidger the sum of three dollars for each and every court that may sit in said house, except called courts for transacting administrative business."

The board also rented the upper story of the house owned by Daniel Faron for jail purposes, the rent for the same being \$1 per month. The Common Pleas Court continued to sit in the Stidger Block under the foregoing terms until 1814, when the contract was changed so as to call for an annual rental of \$40. This agreement continued until the first courthouse was completed in 1817.

FIRST COUNTY COURTHOUSE

By the year 1815 the financial outlook was so encouraging that the project of building a new courthouse was vigorously stressed both within the County Board of Commissioners and among the early citizens in general. However, the matter did not take practical form until the summer of 1816, when the commissioners received proposals for the erection of a suitable brick structure for county purposes to cost \$6,250, "exclusive of the bell, bell-frame, spire, ball and lightning rod." On the 23rd of July of that year the county commissioners entered into a contract with Thomas A. Drayton for the brick work and John D. Hendley for the wood work. The bricks were made and furnished by Timothy Wallis. The amount paid the contractors was \$5,515.70; so

that with all furnishings the total cost of this first courthouse probably came within the stipulated price. The building was completed in the year 1817 and was at once occupied by the Common Pleas Court and the several county officials.

The county commissioners at the time of the erection of the first courthouse were John Kryder, John Sluss, William Alban and John Saxton. Mr. Saxton served in place of John Kryder during the later part of the construction period.

In the spring of the year 1820 the commissioners advertised for proposals for "inclosing the lot on which the courthouse stands, the fronts on Market and Tuscarawas streets, and the west end, to be made of good and substantial posts and rails and sawed palings, the balance to be formed of boards." This fence, however, was never constructed, for about that time Messrs. Harris and Reynolds leased the west end of the courthouse lot and built thereon a storeroom. The necessity of a fence in the opinion of the commissioners was therefore obviated.

THE OLD COURTHOUSE DESCRIBED

John Danner, one of Canton's best known pioneers, described the first old courthouse in the following words: "The courthouse was constructed of brick, was square in form and not more than fifty feet in lateral dimensions, as the lot was but sixty-six feet in width and the building stood a number of feet back from the south line. The roof was pitched to the four sides and from the center rose the old style tower or belfry, on the vane of which was plainly inscribed the figures 1816, indicating the year in which the building was erected. In the cupola was installed the bell that now does service in the tower of the central fire engine building; and it is worthy of mention in a historic way. This is the bell that the venerable Nicholas Burger rang for so many years with punctilious exactitude and precision—first, at the hour of nine in the morning, to summon the children to the village school; then at the meridian hour, to admonish the good folk of the attractions of the dinner table; and again at nine in the evening, when it was considered time for the stores to close and for all to prepare for bed."

THE FIRST COUNTY BUILDING

West of the courthouse, and on a line with it, was afterward erected a one-story brick structure, containing four offices for the use of the auditor, treasurer, recorder and clerk. On the west end of the lot was a one-story frame building occupied for many years as a store. Between this and the county building was a driveway from Tuscarawas

Street used for putting coal and wood into the sheds which stood in the rear. But, after a few years, these accommodations both for the judiciary and the county officials were out-grown and the public, voiced in the persons of the commissioners, sought something larger and better.

OLD COURTHOUSE REMODELED

In August, 1833, the commissioners considered the advisability of remodeling the old courthouse, "Dwight Jarvis, Esq., being authorized to employ W. W. Knapp, of Massillon, or some other competent mechanic, to go to Ravenna and take a plan of the courthouse at that place, and ascertain whether the court room at Canton can be altered to correspond with that, and to estimate the cost of such alteration." This order of the board did not seem to have been carried out, for in March, 1834, Eli Sowers was authorized to repair the old courthouse in accordance with a plan which he had prepared, and he was paid \$844.81 for his services. As near as can be ascertained the most radical changes were the construction of a back stairway, the removal of some partitions in the south part of the building, the lowering of the judge's stand so as to bring his honor nearer on a level with the common people, and the obliteration of the prisoner's dock, with its prominent and humiliating inclosure.

LARGER COUNTY BUILDING ERECTED

Proposals for a new courthouse were invited by the county board in January, 1836, to accord with a plan on file (probably based on the Ravenna courthouse, which the commissioners greatly admired), but that matter was dropped, and after several years the authorities decided that the better plan was to erect a larger structure for the county offices. A definite decision to that effect was made in June, 1842; the contract for a building to cost about seven thousand dollars was awarded to Francis Warthorst in September, and in March, 1843, work was fairly begun. In the meantime hard times had descended upon the people of Stark County, in common with other distressed Americans, and they called a halt upon the work which was well advanced, in the following message to the commissioners: "Your petitioners, citizens of Stark County, respectfully solicit your honorable body to suspend the building of the county offices until after the expression of the will of the tax-payers of this county, to be determined at the election to be held in the spring. Your petitioners, in making this request, would respectfully represent that they are desirous of ascertaining whether the tax-paying community of this county feel themselves in a situation, taking



(Photographed by the Rolli Studio, Canton, from oil painting now in possession of Harry E. Fife)

PUBLIC SQUARE, LOOKING NORTH, CANTON, ABOUT 1846

On the right is the east side of the Public Square from Tuscarawas Street to Second Street where the Clark Building now stands. On the left are the old Courthouse and the buildings which extended north to where Zollinger's store is now located at Second Street Northwest and Market Avenue



SECOND STARK COUNTY COURTHOUSE, CANTON

Built in 1869-70 and dedicated February 22, 1870. Stood on the site of the present Courthouse

into consideration the present depressed state of monetary affairs of this state, to see built at an additional tax of from \$6,000 to \$8,000 the said county offices; and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray." But the board ruled that "in consequence of the advanced state of the work of the contractor, and also the fact that the additional tax will be necessary to complete the building, the commissioners deem it inexpedient to comply with the prayer of the petitioners."

The new county office building was a brick, two-story structure, extending from the courthouse to the present Court Street. It was imposing for those days and became quite a resort for not a few who did not go thither on strictly county business. Finally the commissioners had to speak plainly, as is evident by the following, passed at their meeting of December 8, 1843, and signed by Messrs. John Bretz, George Howenstine and William Dillon: "Whereas, great complaint has been made in various portions of the county that the public offices, erected for the security of the public records and the convenience of the public, have been converted into gambling rooms, inducing idleness and immoral habits; therefore, it is ordered by the undersigned commissioners of Stark County that from and after this date every species of gaming, whether for amusement or for wager, is strictly forbidden and prohibited in the public buildings. And it is further ordered that the clerk of the board furnish a copy of the foregoing preamble and order for each room of the public buildings."

The lower rooms were all that were demanded for the accommodation of the county offices, and the west room on the ground floor was used for many years as the office of the county recorder. The second story had a hall running east and west, with offices on either side. The front rooms were considered quite desirable and were always occupied. Among those who had offices there for a number of years were Thomas Goodman, Alexander Bierce, Brice S. Hunter and William Bryce, mostly insurance men and all good citizens. The long hall in the second story did not run through the building, but opened into the large room so long occupied by the *Stark County Democrat*, during and after the Civil war, for the county building of 1843 was occupied until the completion of the second courthouse in 1870.

THE SECOND COURTHOUSE

When the commissioners decided that the time had come to erect a building becoming the dignity of the county, which should accommodate both the courts and the county officials, they were not authorized, under the laws of the state, to levy a tax for that purpose to exceed \$15,000. It therefore became necessary to secure the passage

of a special act, which was accomplished March 14, 1867, and which read as follows: "Section 1—Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the commissioners of Stark County be and they are hereby authorized to build a new courthouse, with public offices, at the county seat of said county, on the lot now occupied by the courthouse and public offices, at a cost not exceeding \$100,000. The material in the old courthouse and public offices may, in the discretion of said commissioners, be used in erecting the new courthouse, or sold and the proceeds or any part thereof appropriated to the building or furnishing of said new courthouse.

"Section 2—To enable the commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of this act, they are hereby authorized to transfer to the building fund and use for the purposes of this act, any surplus of other funds now in the county treasury, or which hereafter may accumulate, not needed for the specific purposes for which said surplus was raised; and also raise by taxation on the property of the county whatever sum may be needed for said purpose, not exceeding in all the aforesaid aggregate amount of \$100,000; but the taxes so levied shall not in any one year exceed \$20,000. In anticipation of the collection of said taxes, the said commissioners shall have power to issue the bonds of said county in such sums and upon such terms, bearing legal rates of interest and redeemable at the pleasure of said commissioners, which bonds shall not be sold at less than par value.

"Section 3—Before determining upon a plan of said building, said commissioners may personally examine similar structures anywhere in the state; and they shall call to their assistance a competent architect or engineer to prepare drafts and specifications of the plan determined upon; and the work of the building of said structure may be done either under their own supervision or that of a superintendent, to be appointed by them and subject to their control, in accordance with the plan determined on by them, or any modification thereof they may make.

"Section 4—That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage."

Immediately after the passage of this bill, in 1867, the commissioners issued an order to the effect that if the City of Canton would furnish \$25,000 toward the general expense of completing the courthouse, an order would be issued for its erection. That stipulation having been accepted in May, through the action of the city council, the county board advertised for plans and specifications and on the 12th of October, 1867, considered the plans submitted by Messrs. Henry E. Meyer, J. C. Hoxie, George P. Smith and W. H. Frazer and rang-

ing from eighty thousand dollars to one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

After selecting the plan submitted by Mr. Hoxie, the commissioners advertised for proposals for the erection of the building according to it. The bids were from eighty-seven thousand dollars to one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, the proposal of Poyser & Campbell, the lowest bidder, being accepted, and Henry E. Meyer, of Cleveland, employed as architect and engineer. Soon afterward, Hoxie's plan, for definite reasons, was abandoned, and one prepared by Mr. Meyer for a \$98,000 courthouse was adopted. The contract was finally signed by commissioners and contractors March 11, 1868, funds were raised according to the legislative act, and Washington's Birthday, 1870, was selected as the date for dedicating the new courthouse. The "extras" allowed by the board brought the cost of the completed structure up to a trifle over one hundred and eleven thousand dollars. The public dedication was in the court room, and on the 28th of February the Court of Common Pleas first met in the new temple of justice, Hon. Joseph Frease presiding, and A. W. Heldenbrand, clerk.

Representative members of the bench and bar of Stark County also gathered at that time to "appropriately and solemnly dedicate the same to the administration of justice." On motion of Col. S. Meyer, Judge Frease was appointed chairman and Mr. Heldenbrand, secretary. and the colonel, Alexander Bierce, Robert H. Folger, John McSweeney and Harvey Laughlin were named as the committee on resolutions. That body resolved that Judge Frease, on behalf of the bench and bar, formally dedicate the courthouse, and that the proceedings of the meeting be spread on the court records as "a perpetual memorial of the dedication of the new courthouse." The resolutions were adopted, Judge Frease formally and appropriately carried out his part of the program, and effective remarks were also made by the members of the committee on resolutions.

As indicative of the personnel of the bench and bar of that period, the following were present at the dedicatory exercises:

Bench—Hon. Joseph Frease, Hon. George M. Tuttle, Hon. Norman L. Chaffee and Hon. Philo B. Conant.

Members of the bar—S. Meyer, Alexander Bierce, George E. Baldwin, J. J. Parker, James Amerman, A. L. Jones, Anson Pease, A. L. Baldwin, Robert H. Folger, Harvey Laughlin, William McKinley, Jr., John Lahm, William A. Lynch, W. B. Higby, Ed S. Meyer, Ed F. Schneider, W. C. Pippit, James J. Clark, Louis Schaefer, John C. Stallcup, George W. Raff, John W. McCord and W. W. Clark.



STARK COUNTY COURTHOUSE, CANTON, 1927
Courland Hotel at left

THE PRESENT COURTHOUSE

On March 1, 1893, the State Legislature passed a special act authorizing the remodeling of the Stark County courthouse and building an addition thereto. On March 3, 1893, a resolution was passed by the Board of County Commissioners "to improve the courthouse by constructing a third story and suitable vaults therein, rearranging, remodeling, and completing the several rooms, offices and interior of said courthouse, and by constructing an addition thereto on the east side and providing for having plans, specifications and estimates prepared and submitted by architects." On June 26, 1893, plans, specifications and estimates were presented by Architect George F. Hammond, of Cleveland, Ohio, and were approved by the commissioners. July 5, 1893, the auditor of Stark County was authorized to advertise the sale of \$25,000 worth of county bonds bearing interest at 5 per cent; \$10,000 for nine years and \$15,000 for ten years. No bids were received for these bonds and they were readvertised at 6 per cent and divided as follows: \$5,000 maturing in two years and \$5,000 maturing each ensuing year. These were bought by the First National Bank of Niles, Ohio, at par on September 21, 1893. On September 18, 1893, the bond of James Davault of Columbus, Ohio, was presented and approved and contract was entered into with him for the erection of the east addition and south wall at a cost of \$80,150, and Berea stone and granite were specified as the materials to be used. On January 17, 1894, a resolution was passed to present an act to the State Legislature for authority for the county commissioners to issue county bonds to the amount of \$100,000 for improving the courthouse. This act was passed by the Legislature on June 9th, 1894. The commissioners passed a resolution to issue \$100,000 worth of improvement bonds for \$1,000 each, 5 per cent interest, \$10,000 being due each year beginning in 1904. On July 9th the bond of Melbourne & Melbourne was received and approved and contract entered into for the erection of the west part of courthouse at a cost of \$52,220.30. The courthouse was completed about August 1, 1895, and the total cost of the building was between one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars and two hundred thousand dollars. John R. Poyser, Josiah Clutz, J. O. Krieghbaum and J. W. Wearstler were the county commissioners during the building of the new courthouse. The trustees were Austim Lynch, J. E. Mentzer, Dr. T. Clark Miller and C. C. Baker.

In recent years the present county courthouse has been more or less remodeled in the interior, and an addition built enlarging the county treasurer's office, and various other changes made. In the basement

of the courthouse is the office of the Canton Township trustees; ticket office and public waiting room of the Northern Ohio Power Co. and a larger waiting room in the southeast corner. The present directory of the courthouse gives the officers as follows:

First floor: Commissioners, Probate Court, treasurer, auditor, farm bureau, recorder and custodian.

Second floor: Court rooms 1, 2 and 3; sheriff, clerk of courts and Court of Appeals.

Third floor: Court stenographer, health department, grand jury room and county detective.

Fourth floor: Juvenile Court, tax office, law library, map office and surveyor's office.

FIRST COUNTY JAIL

The first county jail was a wooden structure that stood on the lot now occupied by the Betty Furniture Store, northeast corner of North Market and Fourth streets. This building was constructed of a double tier of good-sized logs with a frame on the outside, the walls thus formed being undoubtedly two feet in thickness. After it was abandoned as a jail the building was occupied by Thomas Cunningham, who utilized the same as a carpenter shop, and it was destroyed by fire during his occupancy. Early writers say that the fire lasted for a long time and created intense heat, by reason of the many heavy timbers used in its construction. The statement has been made, and is undoubtedly authentic, that prior to the erection of the first jail the cellar at the old "Oberly corner" at southwest corner of Market and Second streets, S. W., was utilized occasionally to incarcerate evil doers, and sometimes used to imprison men for debt. In the early days there were laws which thus permitted the imprisonment of individuals for non-payment of debts.

It is said that the old log jail was burned about the year 1833 and that it was considered the worst fire the Town of Canton had experienced up to that time. The heavy timbers together with the combustible material in the carpenter shop of Cunningham made such a blaze that it was with much difficulty that the town fire department and citizens, with the primitive fire engines then in use, were able to get the fire under control; all citizens were supposed to be in line to supply the fire engine with water, boys and women in the empty bucket line, and able-bodied men in the line along which the filled buckets were passed. When the old jail was burning a few men who were loafing about refused to assist in the bucket line, which so angered the man in charge of the nozzle, that he turned the water upon them for a few minutes,

sending them away well drenched. No further refusals for such volunteer service were heard of for some time afterward.

SECOND COUNTY JAIL

In December, 1829, the commissioners authorized the auditor to give notice that sealed proposals for the erection of a county jail would be received, and at a special meeting in February, 1830, the clerk of the board made this record: "After a careful examination of the several proposals laid in for the erection of a new jail it is ordered that the contract be assigned to Calvin Hobart, he having agreed to furnish materials and complete the work for the whole building for the sum of \$3,600; and it is further ordered that the said contractor enter into bond with sufficient security for the faithful performance of the work." This building, which took the place of the old log jail, was completed in January, 1831.

John Danner, a native of Canton and six years of age at the time the second jail was completed, was long a business man and manufacturer, as well as a prominent citizen of public affairs, at the county seat. His pen was also busy in recording county events, in which he took so active a part, and in 1904, then over eighty years of age, he had this to say of the jail of 1830-1831, or the second jail: "The old jail stood for many years on the southwest corner of Cleveland Avenue and Fourth Street, S. W., on the lot now occupied by the office and residence of Dr. E. P. Morrow. The jail stood back from the Cleveland Avenue sidewalk line about fifteen feet, but on Fourth Street, S. W., it came close to the line of the walk. The barn or stable occupied the site of the present brick building, formerly used as a school building; and these two structures were the only buildings on the entire block between Fourth Street, S. W., and Fifth Street, S. W. The ownership of the block was vested in the county, and most of it was used for years as a garden and potato patch.

"The jail building was two stories in height and about thirty-five by forty feet in dimensions. The main entrance on the east front was the dividing line, opening into a hall that ran through the building. The north half was the prison and the south half the residence of the sheriff. The lower story of the north half was very substantially built of stone, and the balance of the building was constructed of brick. In the north half were four rooms on the first floors and four on the second; both below and above was a hall which ran westward and divided the prison rooms, or cells, of which there were two on each side of the hall both on the first and second floors. The barred windows below were about sixteen inches high and thirty inches wide, there being

one to each cell, which afforded all the light and outside ventilation provided. Upstairs the prison departments had window openings of the same size as those of the resident portion of the building, but the former were well guarded with iron bars with apertures between of about six inches square."

This second jail building was used by the county until the erection of the present jail on the courthouse square in the early '70s. The first sheriff to occupy the second jail building was Henry Guise, and the last was Sheriff William Baxter. Perhaps the best known sheriff at that period of the county's history was R. A. Dunbar, who served for several terms both as deputy and as sheriff. "Al" Dunbar, as he was known by his friends, probably had more experience in the sheriff's office than any man of that period. Other sheriffs of that day were: George N. Webb, Daniel Raffensberger, George W. Raff, John Brandon, Henry Shanafelt, Peter Deshong, Samuel Beatty, Daniel Saylor and Peter Chance.

CHAPTER X

EARLY HISTORY OF THE COUNTY'S TOWNSHIPS

BETHLEHEM, CANTON, JACKSON, LAKE, LAWRENCE, LEXINGTON, MARLBORO, NIMISHILLEN, OSNABURG, PARIS, PERRY, PIKE, PLAIN, SANDY, SUGAR CREEK, TUSCARAWAS, WASHINGTON.

BETHLEHEM TOWNSHIP

The Indian capital of Tuscarawas at the old Indian crossing place, above Fort Laurens, the Post mission, and Calhoun's trading house, have already been described and their history given as far as known, in other chapters, and need not here be repeated. Those places were all located at and near the mouth of Big Sandy Creek and included in the original boundaries of Bethlehem township.

Richard Carter, a Quaker friend, and Joshua Comly, a brother-in-law of Carter, settled at the mouth of Sandy Creek at an early day. Elizabeth Hines, whose maiden name was Musser, stated in later years that the Musser family came to Laurensville, opposite to Fort Laurens, in 1807, and that Richard Carter was then living at the mouth of Sandy Creek. Carter was a bachelor, and his two sisters, Sally and Maria Carter, two pleasant young ladies, kept house for him. A trading house had been built upon the ground previously occupied by Mr. Post's mission, by John Fleming, a mulatto from Canada, and a man named Armstrong, who had been captured when he was but fourteen years of age by the Indians, and grew to manhood among them, acquiring their tastes, habits and modes of life. His father found him and tried to persuade him to return with him to his home in Western Pennsylvania, but it was in vain, his nature having been entirely recast in the Indian mould. He said he would not work, and returned to the Indians. Richard Carter got possession of the trading house after Fleming left and kept up a brisk trade with the Indians. The friendly treatment of William Penn and his Quaker friends had so far won the confidence of the Indian tribes generally that they were classed as a distinct race. Beaver Hat said, "When an Irishman fills my powder horn he fills it about half full, an American fills it a little higher; but a Quaker fills it up full." The same generous and Christian treatment would have se-

cured the same confidence to the Irishman and the American. But the country has reaped the harvest of a bad seeding with the Indians. Richard Carter went to Wheeling for supplies and left Elizabeth Cline (then Musser), aged fifteen, and her brother in charge of the trading house. The young fellow was fond of the hunt and left his sister two days alone with the Indians. She said she was not afraid unless they got fire water, but an Indian came along who was on a "bust," took a butcher knife, cut the string of the window shutter and proceeded to throw out the furs and skins, and completely emptied the post. Mrs. Cline knew there was no use to oppose him, but a squaw came along and persuaded the Indian to go away.

Mrs. Comly, the wife of Joshua Comly, took the fever at the mouth of Sandy Creek and died. She left her husband with the care of four small children. This was perhaps the first death among the settlers in the township. Mrs. Comly was buried on the old Stump farm. Mrs. Elizabeth Musser kept house for Mr. Comly until he was able to make further provisions for his family.

The great flood of 1815 was long remembered. It took place in the month of June. Carter's house stood by the house of John P. Bordner. A canoe had been tied at the bank of the river and the water had risen during the night so as to leave only the untied end of the canoe upon the surface. Abraham Yant and his father, Philip Yant, managed, by swimming and diving, to untie the canoe and run it on the porch of the house. The inmates had retreated to the second story and they were carried out and taken to another house until the flood abated. Richard Carter owned over five hundred acres of land and traded the land to George Brantingham, another Quaker friend from England, for city property in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and removed there about the year 1816.

The Village of Bethlehem was laid out by Jonathan W. Condry in 1806. Mr. Condry and Martin Brinton, a brother-in-law, were lawyers from the city of Philadelphia. They located large tracts of land in Bethlehem township. Mr. Condry was accompanied by the Rev. Richard S. Goe. Religiously they had embraced the tenets of Emanuel Swedenborg. Their project was to establish a religious society, moulded after the Moravian Society at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, after which the town was named. Mr. Condry was a man of enterprise and integrity; he built a sawmill on the stream east of the village, and contracted for the building of a grist mill; the latter, however, was abandoned. He erected a store on the northwest corner of Market and Second streets, which was occupied by James Clingle. This was the first dry goods store in the village. It was afterwards occupied by Mr. Goe as a store,

and was torn down many years since. For various reasons Mr. Condy's expectations were not realized. He returned to Philadelphia until after the location of the Ohio canal, when he came to see his landed interests. On riding across a corduroy bridge, his horse was attacked by a yellow jacket and became frantic, throwing Mr. Condy, breaking his left shoulder and otherwise seriously injuring him. From these injuries he died a short time afterward in August, 1827.

Prior to 1815 Bethlehem and Pike townships were included in Canton township, but in 1815 and 1816 Pike and Bethlehem held elections jointly, as elsewhere referred to in the sketch on Pike township.

Bethlehem township was incorporated on the 12th of December, 1816, and an election held in April, 1817. Baltzer Koonts was the first justice of the peace. The first couple married in the township was Aquila Carr and his wife Nelly, whose maiden name is forgotten, the ceremony being performed by Squire Koonts. Adam Grounds, the father of Jacob Grounds, came to Bethlehem in 1806 or 1807. The first three barrels of salt were brought into the township by Mr. Carr, who brought it up the Cuyahoga River in a canoe, hauled the canoe across the portage south of Akron to the Tuscarawas, and floated it down to Bethlehem. He sold one barrel to Godfrey Huff at the mouth of Sandy Creek. Mr. Grounds got one barrel, and the other he secreted in the woods to keep the Indians from finding it. The salt was sold at twenty-five dollars per barrel, but Mr. Carr said he would haul no more at that price.

Jacob Grounds taught the first school at Bethlehem, and was clerk of the first election held at Canton. James Gaff made the ballot box, for which he received fifty cents.

The first public house for entertainment was kept by John Shalter, on the southwest corner of Market and Third streets. The first entries of land were made by Brinton and Condy, Richard Carter, Nicholas Stump, Ebenezer Allman, Harman Vandorston, Mathias Shepler, Charles Linerode and others.

CANTON TOWNSHIP

Canton township is bounded by Plain, Osaburg, Pike and Perry townships on the north, east, south and west, respectively. It is laid out regularly, being six miles square and containing thirty-six square miles. The surface features are varied, the northeastern portion being rolling and inclined to be hilly; in the northwestern it is almost a level plain; south of the central section line it becomes more and more hilly until in the southeastern and southwestern portions it is very rough and hilly, this being particularly the case along the Nimishillen Creek. The

soil compares for fertility with any portion of the county, ranking among the first for the raising of all kinds of grain. Most of the hilly portions of the township and the valleys inclosed by them are clay lands, though interspersed by some gravel and sand hills. Underneath lie coal strata of sufficient thickness to be profitably worked. The climate is generally good, neither too excessively cold in winter nor too hot in summer, neither, on the average too wet nor too dry. The earliest settlements in the township were near the present site of the city of Canton. The first man who came into Canton township with a definite purpose of remaining and making a settlement was James F. Leonard, who had been connected with the land office, which prior to 1805 had been located at Steubenville, Jefferson County. In company with James and Henry Barber, he, in March of the above year, established a station just northeast of the present city of Canton. They were progressive and far-sighted and took considerable pains to induce others to come to this locality for permanent location, showing them suitable lands, and, when necessary, surveying and measuring for them. During the year 1805 many settlers from Maryland and Pennsylvania came to this section, located lands and did some clearing, but nearly all of them returned to their eastern homes to spend the winter. Soon after Leonard made his location he induced a personal friend, James Culberson, to come here and make location, but the latter was soon afterward attacked with inflammation of the lungs, and died on the 5th of October, 1805, his being the first death of a white person in the township. Shortly after the establishment of Leonard's station another was established by Butler Wells and Daniel McClure, about two miles northwest of Canton, near what is now known as Meyer's Lake. In consequence of the wisdom of the location of these first stations they became the points to which emigrants came in their search for homes. In July, 1806, Mr. Leonard was united in marriage with a daughter of James Barber, this having been the first marriage in the township.

In the autumn of 1805 Leonard surveyed and platted the original Town of Canton, and in the following year, at the first public sale of lots, he purchased a lot on the southwest corner of what is now Second Street, S. W. and Market Street. On this lot he erected a brick building, which occupied the spot until 1879, when it gave place to a larger and more imposing structure. Among those who selected and located land in Canton township in the year 1805 were David Bechtel, Jacob Aultman, the Baer family, Philip Schlosser (afterward written Slusser) and William Ewing. Bechtel came from Maryland to Columbiana County in 1803; in 1805 he located his land in Canton township, and in the fall of 1806 he came back with a hired man, built himself a log

cabin, cleared three acres of land and sowed it with wheat. He then returned to Columbiana County, married, and the young couple removed to their new home in the spring of 1807. Here he lived until his death, in the spring of 1833. Philip Slusser came from Pennsylvania to Stark County in 1805 and chose a quarter section of land directly east of Canton, having the same entered in the land office at Steubenville. He was born in the upper Rhine country of Germany, and was a man of decided, upright character. He was one of the first commissioners of Stark County and was held in high regard by all who knew him. His death occurred in 1828. He was the father of the late Dr. Lewis Slusser, so well known throughout this county and honored by all who knew him.

In those early days wolves and bears were plentiful all over this part of the country, ready for any prey to which they could gain access. It was no uncommon event for the settlers to be aroused from their midnight slumbers by the cries of distress from their domestic animals, which were being frightened or attacked by their wild foes. The following account of an experience of some early travelers through this section of country will throw some light on the condition of things at that time: "In 1802 Messrs. Slingluff and Deardorff, in their western trip, arrived at a point near Canton, on their way to Tuscarawas County, and encamped on the banks of Meyer's Lake. They were weary and much exhausted from the want of rest and sustaining food. But with all their fatigue and suffering, they were charmed and refreshed by the prospect presented before and all about them. The lake lay immediately before them, and on its rippling surface, fanned by the gentle breezes of the evening, the rays of the setting sun were reflected in a thousand forms of beauty and splendor. The banks were decked with flowers of different colors and of the fairest hues, while evergreens of the deepest green enlivened the scene. Wild fowl, in countless numbers, were sailing gayly over the water or feeding along the banks. Their bright plumage and graceful movements gave a sense of peace and security to our weary travelers, and they went on cheerfully, and with the prospect of quiet slumbers and an undisturbed rest before them, to prepare their frugal meal and an encampment for the night. They did sleep a little while, but, suddenly awakened, they heard the dismal howl of scores of barking wolves about their camp. The glaring, fiery eyes of the fierce, blood-thirsty animals seemed pressing towards them from all directions. There was no safety but in precipitate flight. Their horses, as weary but now excited as their riders were near at hand, and were quickly saddled and mounted.

"It was several miles to the cabin of the nearest settler, and it soon

became a race for life. For a short distance they rode along the lake, the wolves falling back before them; then, suddenly turning their horses, they rode rapidly in an opposite direction, both horses and riders by this time fully alive to the horror of the situation. The wolves, for a few minutes foiled, became even more furious than before, and soon followed on their track, in constantly increasing numbers. Soon they reached an opening in the woods; the light from the log fire of the settler was seen in the distance. Ten minutes more and they would be saved from every danger for the night. Suddenly a huge black wolf sprang at the flank of Deardorff's horse and was only compelled to relinquish his hold by the free application of Deardorff's heavy whip, but at the very moment of deliverance his horse stumbled, fell and threw him over his head in the very midst of the excited animals. But for his companion, Slingluff, he and his horse would have been torn in pieces and devoured within a very few minutes. Seeing the situation, and appreciating the danger of his friend and companion, Slingluff, with remarkable presence of mind, quickly wheeled his horse around and commenced uttering a series of yells and screeches, even more unearthly than those of the infuriated beasts themselves. They were momentarily checked in the very moment of their triumph. Deardorff, in the meantime, quickly remounted, and before the wolves recovered from their astonishment and confusion from Slingluff's ruse, both reached the settler's clearing, and were safe."

JACKSON TOWNSHIP

At the time of the first organization of Stark County, in 1809, it consisted of but five townships, Plain township being one of the five. What is now Jackson township was then a part of Plain, but in April, 1811, it became a part of Green township. In March, 1815, Jackson township was separated into a new township, and in the latter part of the same year lost part of her territory by the formation of Lawrence township. The first township officers were elected on the first Monday in April, 1815, the election being held at the house of Jacob Click, but no record is extant showing who the successful candidates were. It is impossible to say definitely who the first settlers in the new township were, one reason for which is the fact that many of the first settlers throughout this region in those days were simply "squatters," or roving hunters, who swept over the state in advance of the pioneer settlements. The fact seems certain, however, that a few permanent settlers were in what is now Jackson township some years before the township was organized. Many of the newcomers were in sore straits when they arrived upon the scene of their future homes, possessing often

nothing but a few rude implements of labor, but with courageous hearts they set to work and before many years the township was dotted with cabins and small clearings. The west made gigantic strides in financial prosperity between 1815 and 1835, and this was precisely the condition of things in Jackson township. Improvements went on slowly at first, but finally the prosperity and consequent happiness of the settlers was assured, their rude wilderness homes being transformed into those of civilizing refinement.

In the early days of this section of Ohio hundreds of deer could be seen in the forests at almost any hour, and wolves were also very numerous and troublesome, killing sheep, calves, swine, etc. In fact it was difficult to keep sheep, owing to these midnight marauders, and to the noxious and poisonous herbs growing in the woods, upon which they fed. Sometimes half the flock were carried off in this manner. Swine ran wild in large numbers in the woods, feeding upon the mast which at all seasons of the year could be found in abundance. They were often killed by bears.

The first sawmill in the township was erected by James F. Leonard about 1815, being on Mill Brook, in the southwestern part of the township. This mill was abandoned about 1822, and at the same time another mill was built upon a small stream in the northern part of the township. In about 1820 Daniel Slanker erected a rude grist mill on Mill Brook, which, though the quality of flour produced was of a very coarse variety, proved a blessing to the settlers in that section, who otherwise would have been compelled to go several miles for their flour and other mill products. Near this latter mill was a distillery owned by James Black, in which a fair quality of whiskey was manufactured at the rate of about a barrel a day. Several other industries were started along about the same time, and the settlers were soon enjoying many of the conveniences and advantages enjoyed by the older settled communities.

The Town of McDonaldsville, which is located on sections 9 and 10, was laid out, platted and recorded in March, 1829, the owners and proprietors being John Clapper and Abraham Routan. At the time there were three or four dwellings in the village, but others were soon erected, and soon the necessity of a store became evident. William McCormick was the first merchant in the village, having opened a store about the year 1830. A small building was erected and in one apartment a stock of goods was placed, while other portions of the building were fitted up in a suitable manner and were thrown open to public use as a tavern. This inn soon had a rival, however, as Michael Aley opened another tavern on the "Friday Road," toward Canton, and this place soon became so popular, owing to the fact that it had a saloon attached,

that McCormick was forced to sell out. The village has always had its full quota of enterprising merchants, and all seem to have done a fairly prosperous business.

The first schoolhouse in the township was a rude, round-log affair and was situated at the geographical center of the township, it being erected as early as 1816, through the instrumentality of Mr. Slanker. An eccentric Yankee by the name of Upson was one of the first teachers in this building, and it is said that he usually punished his scholars by treading on their toes, which correction generally produced the desired effect. However, he is credited with having been a good teacher and sowed some good seed in this section.

The first church edifice in the township was erected in 1834 by the German Reformers and Lutherans, the structure being built of hewed logs, and was long known as Mud Brook Church. Among the early members were the families of Slanker, Click, Braucher, Tresch, Humbert, Everhart and Heldenbrand. About 1834 the old building was replaced by a handsome brick structure. This township has not as many churches as some other portions of the county, owing to the fact that many of its inhabitants belong to churches outside the township.

LAKE TOWNSHIP

Lake was one of the two townships which at one time constituted all the territory now comprised within the limits of Stark County the dividing line between the two townships being the line now running between Plain and Canton townships. To what the township owes its name is a mystery, though several explanations have been offered, the most probable of which is that the presence of Congress Lake in the locality suggested the name. When Stark County was actually organized the present Lake township was a part of Plain township, and so remained until April 8, 1811, when the northwestern part of Plain township was organized as Green township, this at that time including the present Lake township. In June, 1816, the following proceedings were had by the board of county commissioners: "Ordered, that the 12th township, in the 8th range, be and it is hereby erected into a separate township by the name of Lake. Ordered also, that the qualified electors of said township meet at the house of Joseph Moore in said township on the 4th of June, 1816, for the election of township officers. Ordered also further that advertisements for said election in Lake township be put up at the house of Peter Dickerhoof in the Town of Union, and at the house of Joseph Moore. (Signed) James Latimer, John Kryder and James Drennen, County Commissioners."

The name of the earliest settler in this township is unknown, but

the following were among those who first made settlement here: Joseph Moore, Henry Schwartz, the Markleys, Jacob Brown, a Mr. Camp, John Morehart, Martin Bachtel, Peter Ream, Mr. Wise, Mr. Meyer, Mr. Pontius and others. The names of the officers first elected in the township are not known, as no record seems to have been kept of them. The settlement of the township progressed rapidly, and in a few years after the first settlement it was impossible to secure government land. The land was of an unusually fine quality, attractive to even a casual observer, and though a small part of the township was swampy, the land was easily reclaimed by drainage within a few years without great cost. It was also soon discovered that the soil was underlain with a fine quality of limestone and also that coal could be obtained abundantly in the western part of the township.

Many hardships and privations were undergone by the first settlers in the new country, and some were compelled by force of circumstances to relinquish their title to their half improved farms and return to the eastern states. Farm taxes had to be paid in money, which was often obtained from the sale of furs, such as mink, beaver, otter and muskrat, and the skins of the bear, the wolf, the panther, the deer and various other animals. The pursuit of these animals often led to many exciting adventures, one of which is here reproduced, as follows: "George Nodle, one of the earliest settlers, owned two cows that were permitted to roam at will through the woods in search of food. On one occasion about sunset, the cows not having returned, Mr. Nodle started with his dog in search of them. He was an experienced and skillful hunter and, as usual, when leaving home, took his rifle with him, though he had but four and a half bullets left. Reaching one of the streams, which had overflowed its banks, Mr. Nodle was unable to proceed any further, but sent his dog across to start the cows, should they prove to be on the opposite side. Away went the dog and was soon barking off in the woods, although after several minutes it did not appear with the cows. Mr. Nodle at last succeeded in crossing the creek, and hurried forward to ascertain what the dog had encountered. It was now almost dark, but as the settler approached the spot where the dog stood at bay he knew that something unusual was about to transpire. He cautiously peered through the twilight and saw with astonishment a mother bear with her three cubs. He instantly drew up and shot the large bear, and then, loading rapidly shot in turn each of the cubs. He now had but half a bullet remaining, and it became a question of doubtful propriety in his mind whether he had better await the return of the sire of the bear family, or leave the spot immediately. He finally adopted the latter course." Many circumstances similar to this occurred.

Soon after the organization of the township various industries, such as saw and grist mills, began to spring into existence and did much to stimulate the settlement and growth of the community. These mills were nearly always of a primitive style and rudely constructed, but in lieu of better ones they satisfied the patrons and did a good business. One of the first of these mills was that erected by George Creighbaum some time prior to 1830 on a branch of the Nimishillen. It was a saw-mill, and was kept busy supplying the settlers with lumber for the erection of their homes and barns.

LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP

That portion of Stark County embraced in the present limits of Lawrence township was laid off by the commissioners of the county at their session in December, 1815. Prior to that time the territory west of the Tuscarawas River was included in Tuscarawas township, and that lying east of the river belonged to Jackson—formerly a part of Canton township. The land east of the river was in market upon the establishment of a land office in Steubenville in 1801, but, for reasons which will be mentioned hereafter, it was not entered, or at least not settled, for some years after improvements were made upon the west side.

The lands west of the river were surveyed in the spring of 1807 by John H. Larwell, and were in market upon the establishment of the land office in Canton in May, 1808. Before being opened to public entry, they were offered for thirty days in quarter sections at auction. Only two quarter sections lying within the limits of Lawrence township, were purchased at the auction sale. The terms of entry were two dollars per acre—one-fourth down and the balance in three alternate annual payments without interest. There was no tax upon the land until the fifth year, and if the whole purchase price of the land was not paid at the expiration of that time it was forfeited to the government, together with what had been paid upon it.

At the time of the survey Indians were numerous along the waters of the Tuscarawas and Chippewa. They were of the Delaware and Chippewa tribes. The numerical strength of the two tribes while occupants of this region is not definitely known. Their headquarters were near Jeromeville, and their chief was a halfbreed known among the whites by the name of Armstrong. He was kind and well disposed toward white settlers. Larwell's surveying corps frequently came in contact with small parties of the tribe. At one time a company of five or six met the surveying party, and in their colloquy gave evidence of anger and dissatisfaction at the encroachments of the whites and at their driving off the game. One of their number, who could speak fairly good English,

said: "You run here—you run there—we cut your legs off—you run no more," at the same time gesturing vehemently, the more effectually to enforce his ideas. This threat intimidated the party, and several of the corps refused to proceed. Larwell despatched a messenger to their chief Armstrong, informing him of the circumstance and their fears. The chief returned assurance that they should not be molested, and as proof of good faith on his part sent as a spy one of his tribe, to watch the movements of the rest and give information to the company upon the first indication of threatened danger.

The first improvement in the township was made upon Newman's Creek (so named from Jacob Newman, chain carrier and axeman of the surveying corps) by Henry Clapper and Adam Lower. They were brothers-in-law and came in company from Beaver County, Pennsylvania, in September, 1908, with horses, farming utensils, and provisions sufficient to last five weeks. In that time they cleared, plowed and sowed three acres, two of which they put in wheat and one in rye. They had no shelter, other than that rudely constructed from brush. At night they slept upon the ground or in the wagon. At the completion of their labor they returned to Beaver County and in March following Henry Clapper came out with his brother Daniel and raised a cabin, the first erected in the township. Their father, John Clapper, and Lower soon followed. Their spring crop consisted of nine acres of corn. John Clapper died a few years afterward, from injuries received by the falling of a tree. He is buried on the place, and is the first interment of a white man in the township. The next opening was made in October of the same year by Stephen and John Harris, from Washington County, Pennsylvania. Stephen purchased at the auction sale the quarter later owned by William Shaefer, for which he gave \$2.49 per acre. Mr. Harris, in common with many other early settlers, considered the bottom lands the more valuable, hence the competition for their possession and the increased price per acre. The two brothers cleared (chopped and heaped) five acres in twenty days, during which time they lived in regular camp style, their board consisting of ash cake and wild meat, and their bed the softest mother earth could furnish. Upon the completion of their fall job they returned to Pennsylvania, but came back in the spring following, continued the improvements during the summer, and in September, 1809, Stephen brought his wife and three children. At this time the only road was the one leading from Canton to Wooster. From where it crossed the Tuscarawas River (then known as the ferry) emigrants for this neighborhood were compelled to cut their way through the woods, following in part an Indian trail that led through Newman's Creek bottom. Mr. Harris drove his wagon, containing his

family and furniture, to an uncleared spot near the spring, where he designed building, and cut away the underbrush before he could turn out his horses to feed. He arrived with his family on Tuesday, immediately commenced getting out timber for a cabin, and on the Friday following it was sufficiently completed for the family to occupy. Previous to this time his wife and children slept in the wagon.

During the succeeding two years William Critz, Jeremiah Atkinson, Mathew Metcalf (or Madcap, as he was called among the settlers), Richard Hardgrove, John Evans and Robert Lytle settled and made improvements in the same neighborhood. In the summer of 1809 William Critz built a hewed-log house, the first of the kind erected in the township. As a sufficient number of hands could not be procured at that day to raise a building, ropes and tackle were used. Michael Critz was the first male and Amanda Harris the first female born in the township.

The settlers along Newman's Creek were subjected to great annoyance from wild animals. Bears and wolves were so numerous and destructive that it was impossible to keep hogs, and in some instances they attacked cattle. Venomous snakes oftentimes made themselves too familiar to be agreeable. During the summer months gnats and mosquitoes were so harassing to the horses and cattle that it was necessary to keep up a smoke in order to drive them off. The country at that day was luxuriant in the growth of what was called pea vine, of which stock of all kinds was extremely fond. A species of onion also grew in the bottoms, which cattle would sometimes eat, giving their breath and milk the characteristic odor of that esculent, to the no small annoyance of the housewife. Both these plants are now extinct.

With the Indians the settlers were quite familiar. Many incidents are related and anecdotes told growing out of their intercourse with them. A number could speak broken English. The names by which several were known are yet remembered, Captain Beverhat, Tom Jeleway and Long John being among the more notorious. There was considerable traffic carried on between the settlers and the Indians. There was but little money, and even that sometimes would not buy what labor or some article of consumption would procure. The Indians had wild turkeys and venison hams for barter. A turkey for a pumpkin and a ham for a breadbasket full of corn meal was a customary exchange. It is characteristic of the Indian to be a beggar and a glutton. They never suffer from want of asking and eat an incredible amount before being satisfied. They were extravagantly fond of sweet milk, and two would empty the contents of a gallon crock, with very little ceremony. While

the men were roaming about, hunting, trapping or fishing, the squaws would dig ginseng and make baskets of ash wood.

In 1811 Mathew Roland emigrated from Yellow Creek, Jefferson County, and settled upon the land later owned by John Kirk. From the ferry opposite Massillon he came with his team up the bed of the river. The tracks of the wagon, in many places could be distinctly traced several years after. James Barber, from Virginia, settled the same year upon the quarter section later owned by Richard Porter. During the summer his son William died from inflammation of the brain, brought on from exposure seining the river. Dr. Rappee, of Canton, was called to see him, but too late to be of service. He was buried in Canton.

The war of 1812 materially checked emigration west of the river. Many who had previously been out and made entries were deterred from bringing their families from apprehensions of trouble with the Indians.

LEXINGTON TOWNSHIP

Among the first settlers of Lexington township were Amos Holloway, Zaccheus Stanton, Nathan Gaskill, John Grant, David Berry and Jesse Feltz, who were attached to the Quaker faith, and who came here in 1805 and 1806. Holloway and Gaskill were the joint proprietors of the Village of Lexington. The first roads in the township were the one leading from Deerfield to Canton, running diagonally across the township, and the other was from Salem, intersecting the first at the Village of Lexington. The first post office was on the first of these routes, three-quarters of a mile west of the town, and established in 1811. At this time a weekly mail arrived at the station, being first carried on horseback by Judeth Farnam. The first child born in the township was a daughter born to Timothy and Alice Grewall, while the first marriage was a daughter of Abraham and Tabitha Wileman to William Beeder.

At that time the soil of Lexington township was considered comparatively worthless, though since then it has developed to be very valuable land peculiarly adapted to the raising of wheat. However, the Mahoning at that time was a large river, its many tributaries from the dense forests yielding to it an ever-constant supply. The early settlers were impressed with the opinion that the Mahoning was navigable and in due time would become a considerable highway of commerce, and this opinion had much to do with the first settlers locating upon its banks. The stream is now but a rivulet. The first house in the town of Lexington and the first with a shingle roof in the township was erected in 1808 by Amos Holloway, and in this building the first store was conducted by Gideon Hughes. The enterprise not proving as lucra-

tive as the owner had anticipated the stock was removed and the building subsequently used as the first house for the assemblage of public worship by the Society of Friends, being at the same time, or during the intervals between meetings, used as a school room. It was a subscription school, conducted in harmony with the views of the Friends, and the first teacher was Daniel Votaw.

Prior to 1812 Indians were numerous in Lexington township. The forests were alive with game and the streams were well filled with fish, and as it is a well known fact that the red men throng and linger where game abounds they were naturally loath to give up this paradise. From the earliest settlement of the township until the war the conduct of the Indians toward the whites was very pacific, there being no savage brutality on their part in the township to record. Another feature which attracted the Indians to Lexington township was the large groves of sugar trees peculiar to the township, from which they obtained their supply of sweets. However in 1813 the savage warwhoop was raised against the whites, many of whom left the township through fear; but Commodore Perry's quietus against the unnatural and barbarous coalition formed by England against Americans was far-reaching in its effect and the Indians withdrew to new or unoccupied hunting grounds, so that after 1813 only an occasional Indian was seen in the township.

The first grist mill in Lexington township was south of the Town of Lexington, and was built by Aaron Stratton. Subsequently a sawmill was built in conjunction. This mill was located on the bank of the Mahoning River. The next mill built in the township was erected by Bryan Elliott, on Deer Creek, about a mile west of Limaville, and in 1818 a grist and sawmill of some greater pretensions was built on the Mahoning River at Williamsport by Johnson & Pennock. The first sawed lumber commanded a value equal to twenty-five cents per hundred feet from 1815 to 1820. Prior to 1812 there was no necessity for sawed lumber in the township. The floors of the cabins were made of punch-ions, their roofs were covered with clapboards, made from straight-grained oak timber, their sides of round logs, their doors of heavy clapboards and swung on wooden hinges; their windows consisted of a couple of feet cut from one of the side logs and the hole covered with greased paper. The chimney and fireplace was a magnificent affair the latter often occupying the entire end of the cabin, and the base of it was built of "niggerhead" stones or "bog-ore" and the balance of the chimney above the contact of the fire was built on the outside of the cabin, of cross-sticks and tempered clay. These cabins were of one room, and were one story high and a "loft." The furniture consisted of a rude table and stools of primitive style. In some cases there were two doors

in the same cabin directly opposite and in such cases logs ten feet long and eighteen inches in diameter were drawn by a horse into the cabin and then rolled into the capacious fireplace. A few green logs of this size, when fairly ablaze, would bid defiance to the most rigorous weather. The form of architecture just described was improved upon and was followed by what is termed the hewed log house. The logs were flattened on both sides, the joists were hewed, the flooring sawed, and the buildings were mostly two stories high. The roofs were made of rived, and often shaved, oak shingles, fastened to the sheeting with nails, costing twenty-five cents per pound. The windows, which were generally few in number, consisted of a four-light sash window, made to hold eight-by-ten panes; the crevices between the logs were filled by juggles, and then neatly plastered on the inside and outside with well-tempered yellow clay. The outside ponderous chimney of the round-log cabin was moved to the inside of the hewed log house. The differences being so great between the surroundings of life in Lexington township than what they are today, many might conclude that those old veterans of pioneer life had deprivations and hardships without any interims of pleasure. Such a conclusion is very wide of the mark; they had their recreations and festivals. The brain power and moral tension for wealth was not so great then, and more frequently relaxed than it is today. The pioneers, outside of superior social enjoyment common among the early settlers, enjoyed great pleasure when, with their sinewy arms, they grappled with the ferocious bear. They felt a wild enjoyment when the fleeting stag fell dead in his lightning course, through the agency of their unerring rifles. Those iron-armed, resolute settlers may have been unlearned in books, but they were wise and ennobled from an admitted converse with nature, when her grandeur was undefaced by man's spoiling art.

MARLBORO TOWNSHIP

Marlboro township includes an area of thirty-six square miles of territory in the northeastern part of Stark County, with boundaries as follows: Lexington township on the east, Lake on the west, Nimi-shillen on the south, and the county of Portage on the north. Unlike many sections of the county, this township is comparatively level, indeed quite flat in the northeastern and southeastern parts, and when first seen by white men the surface was largely covered by water, a fact which interfered very materially with its development. The marshes and swamps which everywhere abounded were not regarded with favor by the homeseeker, and many years elapsed ere they were cleared of the dense growth, drained and fitted for tillage. Extensive drainage systems

were in due season inaugurated and carried to successful completion, and in this way many hundred acres of valuable land were reclaimed, the soil of these redeemed portions being deep, rich and at this time by far the most productive in the township. The township is situated on the Ohio water shed, a portion of its water flowing northward into Lake Erie, and another portion flowing in a southwesterly direction to the Ohio River. The only stream of any importance is Deer Creek, which flows through the northern part, although in early times, before artificial drainage was resorted to, there were a number of tributaries of this creek, which during certain seasons of the year became raging torrents, overflowing the country for many miles on either side. Some of the swamps in the northern part of the township are drained by irregular inlets of Congress Lake, while the greater portion of the southern part is drained by Nimishillen Creek. Until sluices were dug through various parts of the township there was not sufficient draining for successful cultivation, but where this enterprise was accomplished the lands contiguous thereto were largely purchased and improved, the soil, as already indicated, being of a superior quality and well adapted to all the grain, fruit and vegetable crops grown in this latitude. Notwithstanding all the labor expended in reclaiming the lands of this township, there are still considerable areas difficult to till, though of recent years many attempts have been made, with more or less fortunate results, to reduce these low grounds to cultivation.

Marlboro was originally included in Lexington township, the two being created as a civil division in 1816, at the March term of the commissioners' court. In June, 1821, the township of Lexington was divided and the twentieth civil township created from the western part and named Marlboro, election of officers for the same having been held on August 25 of the ensuing year. Some doubts as to the legality of the order of 1821, creating Marlboro, having subsequently arisen, the board of commissioners, in March, 1828, ordered that the twentieth original surveyed township in the seventh range be stricken off and divided from township 19, in range 6, and that said township be reorganized under the name of Marlboro, and an election be held at the same place as before. Since 1823 no further changes in the boundaries of Marlboro have been made, and from that day to the present it has remained as described in the initial paragraph of this article.

The original price of land in what is now Marlboro township was fixed by the government at \$2 per acre, but later was reduced to one and a quarter dollars, the change giving rise to considerable confusion and no little trouble. The first entries were made in 1810, during which time the following persons obtained patents for lands in various parts of

the township, namely: S. D. Cape, Peter Baum, J. Enlow, D. Markley, Mahlon Wileman, R. Beeson, John Brown, David Brown, W. Copeland, P. Baum, J. Snyder, B. Hanna, David Johnson, M. Houser, J. Heiser, William Hoover, Nathan Haycock, Philip Hollingbaugh, C. Hoover, Abraham Harmony, Jacob McIntifer, C. Karkley, John Miller, James McGier, Christian Palmer, Elijah Price, C. Foutz, A. Wileman, Jacob Wileman and Samuel Winger, some of whom moved to these lands and made improvements, the majority, however, having been mere residents, who made entries largely for the purpose of speculation. Settlers came in from time to time, some staying for only a brief period, others remaining and becoming permanent residents. According to the most reliable information obtained there were living within the present bounds of the township, as early as 1820, the following land holders, and their families: Jerub Baldwin, W. Benson, Conrad Brombaugh, W. Cozens, James Enslow, Elisha Everett, G. Houser, Nancy Harpely, Amos Holloway, P. Hollobaugh, E. Johnson, Joseph Brown, Peter Baum, John Brown, David Brown, Isaac Elliott, Timothy Gruel, Daniel Houser, W. Hoover, John Hamlin, Nathan Haycock, Martin Houser and others whose names have been forgotten. From that time on the influx of settlers was more rapid, the following having made their appearance during the next eight or ten years, to wit: William Pennock, Iware Scate, Martin Brantingham, M. Vaughn, John Hardy, R. B. Wells, S. Welsh, J. Shaw, Robert Hamilton, Nathan Price, Amos Coates, Abraham Troxwell, John Lyman, Thomas Crockett, J. Taylor, A. Niswonger, H. Niswonger, Jacob Harper, E. Brooke, W. Hatcher, Peter Lilly, David Thomas, H. Shaffer, Samuel Weary, John Shillenbarger, John Whitestone, Nimrod Smith, J. Replogle, Jonathan Nees, Jacob Nees, M. Young, D. Kieser, Jacob Immel, Eli Shriver, Mr. Logue, A. Shriver, Paulus, Mr. Rodabush, the Seagley family, Joel Blair, W. Allman, Christian Beard and others whose arrival antedated perhaps the year 1830.

The first permanent settler appears to have been Mahlon Wileman, who came as early as 1805, and located in section 1, his father accompanying him and remaining until the spring of the following year. Wileman erected a small log cabin in which he lived alone during the years 1805-6, clearing in the meanwhile a respectable portion of his land and living the contented life of a pioneer. Physically he was a man of heroic mold and undaunted courage, though peaceable in his relations with his neighbors who came in later, having been a member of the Society of Friends and noted for his piety and good works. He was joined in the spring of 1806 by his father, Abraham Wileman and family, the latter settling in section 23, where his death subsequently

occurred at the advanced age of ninety-nine years, perhaps the oldest man that ever lived in the township. The Wilemans were true types of the strong daring pioneers of the period in which they lived, both being noted hunters, and their adventures if narrated in detail would make a volume of thrilling interest. They were also pronounced in their opposition to human slavery and during the days of the "underground railway" their houses afforded a safe refuge to many runaway bondmen, whom they assisted on the way to freedom across the Canadian borders.

It is generally conceded that the second permanent resident of Marlboro was a man by the name of Timothy Gruel, who settled as early as the spring of 1807, in section 24, where, with the assistance of the Wilemans, he built a rude log cabin, into which his family was at once moved. In August following the family's arrival Mrs. Gruel gave birth to a daughter, Elizabeth, the first white child born within the present limits of the township.

During the war of 1812, and for several years thereafter, settlers came in rapidly and it was not long until the best land in the township was taken up. Others who had previously entered choice lands held them in hopes of obtaining good prices and in this way retarded to a considerable extent the development of the country, not finding at once ready purchasers, as they had anticipated. In due time, however, these lands were disposed of and improved, and with the continued influx of population pioneer conditions changed, industries of various kinds suitable to the necessities of the people sprang up in different parts of the country, and an era of prosperity, prophetic of the advanced civilization of the present day, was inaugurated.

It was thought in an early day that rich deposits of lead existed in many parts of the township, and a number of parties from time to time tried to locate it, but all their attempts proved futile. How the report originated is not known, but that it was widely circulated and gained credence, even among conservative people, is one of the strange facts for which it is exceedingly difficult to account. It is said that squirrels became so numerous in Stark County during the years 1824-5 as to become a pest, in consequence of which systematic hunts were instituted to effect their destruction. In one of these hunts nearly two thousand of the little animals were killed, a good natured rivalry having existed among the hunters as to who could produce the greatest number of scalps at the close of the day, one party, a Mr. Grant, of Lexington, carrying off the palm with over two hundred to his credit. For a number of years the pioneers of Marlboro were obliged to go long distances to procure flour and meal and what few groceries they needed,

these trips being invariably made on horseback and covering a period of from two days to a week. In the meantime perhaps the family would be without bread, and it was no uncommon thing for the household to be minus the staff of life for weeks at a time, especially of winter seasons, when it was well nigh impossible to travel through the deep forests in the absence of roads. Wild game, however, was plentiful and easily procured, but even the choicest of these meals would affect the appetite, when eaten without bread or some kind of vegetables, which too frequently were unknown during the season of extreme hardship. In due time, however, mills were erected near at hand, but not in this township. The first grist mill in Marlboro was built about 1846 by Pete Barlow & Company. It was a two-an-a-half story structure, about forty by sixty feet in area, and for a number of years was operated day and night in order to supply the constant demand for its product. It was supplied with good machinery, made an excellent grade of flour, did both custom and merchant work, and was in successful operation for about twenty years. Later a second flouring-mill was started in Marlboro, but being an inferior affair, it soon ceased operation for lack of patronage.

As early, perhaps, as the year 1816 Abraham Wileman built a saw-mill on his farm in section 23 which doubtless was the first industry of the kind in the township. It stood near a small creek, which supplied the motive power, and the machinery was of the most primitive pattern; nevertheless it was highly prized by the early settlers for many miles around and for a number of years furnished them what lumber they needed. The second industry of this kind was erected a little later by William Pennock, and about the year 1825 Benjamin Elliott built a saw-mill a short distance west of the village of Marlboro, both being well patronized in their day.

Exum Johnston, about 1825, or perhaps a year or two later, located a small lumber mill one and a half miles northeast of Marlboro, which did a profitable business while in operation, and about 1830 Elisha Butler built a sawmill on the old Whittaker farm, the growing demand for lumber justifying these enterprises. Another mill for the manufacture of lumber was built near Marlboro in the early 'thirties by Jacob Wirtz, which, like those already alluded to, answered well the purposes for which intended and no doubt returned the proprietor a respectable revenue. Jacob Wood owned and operated a mill north of the village in an early day, as did also Joseph Taylor, and Charles Shiron, and a Mr. Keiser engaged in the manufacture of lumber a little later in the western part of the township. Still later another lumber mill was built in the western part by a Mr. Eby, who operated it for some years with encour-

aging success, and in 1843 a steam mill was built in the town of Marlboro by Allman & Ellison, who did a large and lucrative business, the enterprise having been one of the largest and most important of the kind in the county at that time. Other lumber mills have been run from time to time by different parties, among the leading being those operated by Lewis & Waistler, at New Baltimore, Pennock & Mason, D. Harmony & Company and others, the majority successful in the main and creditable to the neighborhood in which situated.

NIMISHILLEN TOWNSHIP

Nimishillen was named after the creek which takes its rise in the township. There is a tradition that the stream was named from the black alder which grew very abundantly along the bank, the Indian name of which is said to be "Missilla"; prefix to this word "ni", which probably meant stream or water, and you have "nimissilla," since corrupted into "Nimishillen." Colonel Bouquet, a British officer stationed at Fort Pitt, in his narrative of his expedition through this section in 1764, gives the orthography of the stream "nemenchelus," from which the present name was evidently derived.

The first settler in the township was John Bowers, from Maryland. He entered the south half of section 32 in 1805, and in the following spring moved out with his family and commenced an improvement on the east quarter. The winter following his son John, then a stout boy, was taken sick with a fever. There was no physician near and the parents were compelled to rely on their own resources to do what they could for his relief. Teas made from roots and herbs, reputed sovereign remedies in fever, were freely administered, but without avail. The boy continued to grow worse, and in a few days died. It was a terrible shock to the family. The mother blamed it all upon the new country and regretted having left their eastern home. The few distant neighbors were promptly on hand to condole with the afflicted family and render such assistance as was in their power. A rude coffin was constructed out of an old wagon box and the boy buried in the woods, some distance from the cabin. A tree was felled across the grave to protect it from the wolves. Bower sold this quarter to Bollinger, and bought fifty acres of land from Samuel Flickenger in Canton township, to which place he removed, and then died and was buried in Osnaburgh. He was one of the early county commissioners, and also tax collector, when the office was distinct from that of treasurer. The pioneers remembered his passing from house to house with a cylindrical tin box strapped over his shoulder which contained his papers.

There was an Indian trail running east and west, that passed

through the township. John Thomas, a resident of Columbiana County, with the help granted by the commissioners, had this trail widened, so as to make it passable for teams. It was afterward known as the "Thomas road." Penticost & Scott, a firm of land speculators, laid out a town on this road, on the southwest quarter of section 28 and called it "Nimishilltown." Their idea was to make a strike for the county seat. Daniel L. McClure, surveyor, made a plat of the projected town, giving the streets attractive names. A square was donated for the courthouse and jail, one for a school and another for a church. The proprietors erected a cabin, covered it with clapboards, fastening them with nails wrought by a blacksmith in New Lisbon. In the cabin the two men kept "bachelor's hall" and as emigrants came from the east to purchase land, either for a home or on speculation, they beset them to purchase a lot in the new town. Meanwhile Osnaburgh and Canton began to loom up as prominent sites in competition for the county seat. It soon became evident that the contest for the Courthouse was between these two towns. A few lots of Nimishilltown were sold, but no improvements made, and the project of a town was abandoned. The site of Nimishilltown, the first paper town of Stark County, is now a cultivated field.

In 1806 Daniel Mathias, with a wife and three children and his father, then a widower, came from Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and settled on the southeast quarter of section 14. Unloading their cooking and farming utensils they bivouacked under a tree until the men erected a cabin. Jacob Mathias, a brother of Daniel, came out at the same time with a wife and two children and settled near by. A child was born to Mrs. Daniel Mathias in October, 1806, which was the first white child born in the township. Indians were accustomed to camp along the creek during the season of hunting and fishing. They were inoffensive, but, like the tramp of the present day, were persistent beggars. They were particularly fond of whiskey and when once indulged with a taste, there was no let up to their importunities for more "whisk," as they called it. Mathias brought a keg of several gallons with him from Pennsylvania. On the occasion of a visit from several of the tribe he treated them each to a drink. This soon spread among the rest and it was not long until he was besieged by such numbers that his supply of the stimulant was soon exhausted, nor would they accept his statement that he had no more until he exhibited the empty keg, when they made fruitless efforts to squeeze out a few more drops.

The great eclipse of 1811 was noteworthy, Mrs. Mathias was away from home on that day on a visit to a neighbor. On her return it suddenly began to grow dark, although the sun had just been shining brightly. It was soon so dark that she was unable to see the path and she

was compelled to stop until darkness passed away. She was much frightened and supposed the world had come to an end.

Henry Loutzenheiser and John Rupert, brothers-in-law, from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, came out in the summer of 1807 and, with the help of a hireling, made a clearing on the southwest quarter of section 11 and erected a cabin about twelve feet square. Rupert made a clearing upon the adjoining quarter and built a cabin the same year. Loutzenheiser sold his land a few years afterward to Martin Houser, a Revolutionary soldier, and bought the quarter upon which Nimishilltown had been located. Michael Rupert, uncle of Henry Loutzenheiser, married an Indian squaw, and by her had several children. His brother Martin and cousin, Martin Houser were both taken prisoners during the Revolutionary war by the Indians while driving cattle to the army. In 1822 he built a brick house in Louisville, which was the first building of brick in the township. For many years he kept tavern here, sign Spread Eagle. The house was known far and near and was a popular stopping place for travelers. It was one of the places in the county at which "general muster" was held in early times, while the Revolutionary struggle and the war of 1812 kept alive the martial spirit. David Bair, of Paris township, was colonel and Henry Loutzenheiser, major. Dr. Robert Estep, of Paris, belonged to the staff and on parade occasions was out in full dress uniform, brass buttons, epaulets and a chapeau with a large white feather tipped with red. Those were gala days for old and young. They usually closed with a few fights and a dance. Henry Loutzenheiser was the father of twenty-five children, all living at one time, the children of three wives. Notwithstanding latter day achievements, this feat is unrivaled in the history of Stark County. Daniel Brown, living on section 25, same township, was the father of eighteen children. About the year 1814 two of them, a boy and a girl, the former eight and the latter ten years old, were lost in the woods, having been sent by their mother toward evening to bring up the cows. Following the path leading in the direction where the cattle were accustomed to graze, they came to where it forked. Here they disputed which was the right path. It appears both were mistaken, as neither led in the direction of the cattle. As a consequence both children were lost and unable to find their way home. The cattle returned without them. The parents becoming alarmed at their long absence, started in pursuit. Night overtaking them, they aroused the neighbors within reach and everybody that could be spared turned out. Through the long and dreary night they kept up a din of noises and shouting, blowing horns, in hopes of attracting the children, but no response came. It was feared that some wild animal, a bear or panther, had destroyed

them. Daylight came and yet no tidings. More persons were procured and the search continued. About noon the boy was found at a cabin in the eastern part of Washington township, which place he had reached but a short time before. The girl was not found until the second day, and when approached as unconcerned as though she had just left home.

Nimishillen township was organized in 1809. The early records are lost, so that it is impossible to give a list of the first officers elected, but it is believed Daniel Mathias was one of the first trustees and Jacob Tombough, first constable. The northeastern part of the township attracted the greater part of the settlers, mainly because of the beautiful timber. It was a common saying that "the poplar and chestnut were so tall you had to take a rest to see the top." The locality also abounded in ginseng, which was quite a source of revenue. It was an article of foreign export, and in China was said to be worth its weight in gold.

Besides the early settlers already mentioned, may be named Mathias Bower, brother of John, George Wertenberger, Ulrich Shively, John Gans, John Thomas, Benjamin Breyfogle, Henry Warner, Henry Sanor, John Hildebrand, John Thomas and Robert Huston.

OSNABURGH TOWNSHIP

Osnaburgh township and the town of Osnaburgh were located and named before the organization of Stark County. The township was first surveyed in November, 1801, by John Bever, in sections of four miles square, subdivided in 1806 by James C. McFarland. It was originally a part of Columbiana County, and its jurisdiction extended over all that part of Stark County now lying east of Canton township and extending to the present western boundary line of Columbiana County. As near as can be ascertained from early sources, the township was organized in the year of 1806. The records of Columbiana County of that date are lost or destroyed, at all events nothing has been discovered that would enlighten us from any researches made among the archives of that county.

On a beautiful morning in the fall of 1805 five horsemen might have been seen emerging from New Lisbon, then a frontier settlement of less than a dozen log cabins, wending their way westward. They were a party made up to select land for future homes. Of the number were Jacob Kitt, John Sluss, John Thomas, another whose name has been forgotten and a surveyor engaged to accompany them as guide, and who had field notes and knew what quarter sections were yet open to entry. The land office was then in Steubenville, called at that time, for short, Steuben, with an accent on the last syllable. As there was no settlement between New Lisbon and the Tuscarawas River, the extent

of the land office district, it was necessary for the explorers to provide themselves with rations—bread and cold meat—in sufficient quantity to last several days, which could easily be packed in their saddlebags, and this, with a blanket strapped to the saddle, constituted the outfit. The horses could obtain subsistence by feeding upon grass and wild pea vine, a succulent growth of which the woods then abounded. The party moved along in single file, following the section line as indicated by “blaze” marks on the trees, until they reached range 7, when they turned south. Pursuing a southwesterly course, they came to a spring. Here they all dismounted to take a drink and allow their horses to graze. While resting and viewing the land, Kitt was first to say, “I’ll take this quarter.” This was the southeastern quarter of section 18. At that day, for obvious reasons land that had on it a good spring of water was preferred. At the time Mr. Kitt announced his decision to take the piece, the rest of the company, with the exception of one, agreed by an audible assent that he should have it, and a memorandum was made accordingly. The member of the company who interposed no objection, but was silent, is the one whose name we could not procure. Continuing their explorations, the next place they found that had a spring was the southwest quarter of section 17, and this was first claimed by John Sluss. Again the balance of the company said “agreed” except one who was silent before. This strange conduct on his part excited the suspicions of Mr. Kitt. Reflecting over the matter during the night, he was satisfied the stranger intended to enter the same quarter. Mr. Kitt concluded to make an excuse in the morning and return home, which he did with all haste. Providing himself with the necessary funds to make the first payment, he proceeded to the land office in Steubenville, secured the land, and as he was about to leave the town, whom should he meet but the very man whose ominous silence had so disturbed him. His suspicions were true, as the man acknowledged that he was after the same tract Mr. Kitt had just entered.

Mr. Sluss, on his return, secured the place he had selected. Both he and Kitt were married and were living upon land in the neighborhood of New Lisbon. They remained there during the winter of 1806, and came out together in the spring. Each had two horses and Mr. Kitt a wagon. They joined teams and in the wagon both couples packed all their worldly goods. Their route was by the Thomas road, then being laid out, the same that passed through Freeburgh and Louisville, the first legal highway in the county. They came to the improvement of Philip Slusser, who was then building a grist mill and sawmill on the Nimishillen. With the help obtained here, and the assistance of James F. Leonard, a surveyor, who had camped on the west side of the creek, the two emigrants

cut a way to their new homes in Osnaburgh township. Mr. Kitt brought a "hireling" with him. With his help, poles were cut, clapboards rived out, and within a few days a comfortable cabin was erected. The door was hung with wooden hinges, and the latch so constructed as to open with a string from the outside, a style of building quite popular in those days. A small opening was made on one side of the cabin, and this, covered with oiled paper, answered the purpose of a window. A fireplace, connected with a chimney outside, made of sticks and clay mortar, occupied one end. There was no floor other than the ground. A bedstead was constructed in one corner of the cabin by framing in a side and footboard. The bed tick was filled with leaves. Their cooking utensile consisted of a tea kettle, a frying pan and a Dutch oven. A chest answered the purpose of a table and the table furniture was a few knives and forks, cups and saucers made of yellow earthenware, and several plain pewter plates. For some time Mrs. Kitt kneaded her dough in a bucket, afterward in a sugar trough. They brought with them a sow and a cow. In a short time the sow had a litter of eight pigs, and the cow a calf. Although rejoiced at this accession, it increased their perplexities. The wolves were attracted by the smell of cooking, and to save the young offspring at night, it was necessary to take them into the cabin.

About six weeks after Mr. Kitt was settled in his home he heard chopping at a distance. Suspecting there were Indians about, he returned to his cabin, procured his rifle and started in the direction of the sound. He advanced cautiously, always keeping a large tree in range between himself and the locality whence the sound came. Approaching nearer, he detected from the sound of the chopping that it was not done by Indians. Emboldened by this discovery, he advanced upon the company and found them to be the Latimers, James, Thomas and Robert, with two hired men, who were clearing section 13, Canton township, about a mile distant from Mr. Kitt's opening. As a matter of fact Mr. and Mrs. Kitt were rejoiced to learn they had such close neighbors.

Here in the cabin of Jacob Kitt on September 7, 1806, Mary Kitt was born, the first white child in Stark County. She afterward became the wife of Joseph Doll, of Osnaburgh. George Latimer, son of Robert, the first male child, was born soon after. He died in Ashland County, in the spring of 1873, from injuries received in falling from a load of straw.

Of the privations of John Sluss we have not been able to gather anything of special interest. He was a quiet, unobtrusive man, held in high esteem by the community. He was early elected justice of the peace, which office he held for many successive terms, was county commis-

sioner several terms, and a candidate for the legislature. Both he and his wife attained a good old age. Mrs. Sluss died first, and when Mr. Sluss ordered the coffin for her he remarked to the undertaker that as he should need one soon for himself, he would order it at the same time, which he accordingly did, and paid the price, six dollars, the cost at that day of the best walnut coffin made. At the death of Mrs. Sluss, he made sale, disposed of his property among his children, four daughters and two sons and gave his farm to a son-in-law, with whom he made his home. He died a few years after.

In enumerating the early settlers of the township, only those are included who came before the war of 1812. Among them may be mentioned James Leeper, William Nailor, John Studebecher, a Dunkard preacher, who came with all his worldly goods packed upon a horse and cow, Jacob Troxel, Jacob Bowers, Peter McCabe, Henry and Adam Shull, John and George McEnterfer, Daniel Graybill, Henry Bowman, John Criswell, the Shearers, four brothers, Jacob, John, Adam, and Henry; Daniel and John Lichtenwalter, the Floreys and the Camps, who had some reputation as fighters, the Bairs, Samuel White, Casper Gephart, said to have been a Hessian, and others whose names have passed from recollection.

PARIS TOWNSHIP

The man most prominently identified with the settlement of Paris township was Rudolph Bair. He was born in York County, Pennsylvania, and when grown removed to Columbiana County, then a part of Jefferson, and when Ohio was yet a territory. At the call for a convention in 1802 to frame the state constitution, Bair was chosen as one of the delegates. The convention completed the work for which they had assembled in twenty-nine days, an example of industry and faithfulness contrasted with the disposition of many of our officials at the present day. Bair was a member of the first legislature after the adoption of the constitution, which met in Chillicothe on March 8, 1803. Rudolph Bair, Sr., generally called "Rudy" Bair, was a man of more than ordinary ability. Though his education was limited, his natural endowments were above the average. He had a liberal share of good, common sense, a qualification not acquired at college. Such confidence had the community in his judgment and disposition to do right between man and man, that he was a very general referee to settle questions of difference, and from his decision no appeal was taken. He was a member of the German Reformed church, and his daily life was consistent with his religious professions. Though known as a farmer, his business was more particularly that of a land speculator. To accommodate emi-

grants of limited means he often sold land on long-time payments, and though these were not always met when due, he was never known to oppress a delinquent. Rudolph Bair died in 1820, and is buried in the ground he gave to the town of Paris for a cemetery. The walnut slab erected to mark his grave has long since gone to decay, and there is now nothing by which a stranger could identify the place where he was buried.

In the summer of 1806 Rudolph Bair and his brother Christopher made a trip on horseback through the eastern portion of Stark County, with the view of selecting land to enter. They confined their explorations along each side of what was later known as the State road, at that time a mere bridle path. They selected a number of quarter sections in Paris and Osnaburgh townships, which they entered in the land office at Steubenville. Among the number was the south half of section 5. On this place Rudolph Bair, Jr., settled in the fall of the same year. He built a log cabin, into which he moved with all his household goods before the floor was laid or the doors hung. As a substitute for the latter, a quilt was suspended from wooden pins. In this rude shanty the wife was left alone with her young babe several days and nights while her husband returned to Columbiana for supplies. There were Indians camped on the creek a short distance below, where the State road crossed the creek, but there was no white person nearer than Osnaburgh, five miles distant. At night the wolves came howling around the cabin and in order to frighten them off Mrs. Bair would throw out chunks of fire, which had the effect to keep the wolves at a respectable distance.

In 1808 George Thoman, of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, obtained a patent for the northwestern quarter of section 19, upon which he settled the same year. His son Jacob, who later owned the place, was drafted in the war of 1812 and sent to Detroit. While there there was a call for volunteers to go on a perilous expedition to Mackinaw, and he was among the first to offer his services. He assisted in building the fort at that place, and was with the English forces in an engagement August 14, 1814, under Colonel Colgrove. His immediate commander was Major Roller, of Columbiana County.

In 1808-9 Thomas Deweese, Jasper Daniels, John Byers and John Augustine settled in the township. The latter was a prominent citizen, well known over the county. Deweese opened a farm on section 16 and lived there a number of years. His son Daniel often told of going to Slusser's mill, on Nimishillen Creek with a bushel of corn on a bull, and to Yellow Creek for a bushel of salt, for which he paid eight dollars. This same son was drafted in the war of 1812. Thomas Deweese, Jr.,

was born in the township in February, 1808. The cabin in which the family then lived was not chinked, nor had it any floor except the native earth.

In the spring of 1811 Conrad Henning, originally from Lancaster, but subsequently from Beaver County, Pennsylvania, settled in the township. He purchased of Rudy Bair one hundred acres of the southwest quarter of section 4, for two hundred dollars. He was the first blacksmith, and for several years did all the work for the settlers, at the same time opening up a farm.

The first school in the township was opened in the winter of 1810-11, in the dwelling of Jasper Daniels, father-in-law of Thomas Deweese, the teacher. The second school was taught by Conrad Henning, in a building expressly erected for the purpose, on section 4, and the first of the kind in the township. It was a log structure, with a clapboard roof, the ground only partially covered with slabs. There was no chimney, but for comfort a fire was built in one corner and the smoke allowed to escape through the crevices. Holes were cut for windows, and these covered with greased paper, a common substitute for glass. The first marriage in the township was John Bair to Catherine Henning.

Among other early settlers may be mentioned Peter Musser, Zadock and John Welker, John and William McIndefer, Adam Shull, John Thomas, Fulton and Scovery, who were brothers-in-law; Michael Stonehill, George Crowl, Daniel Shively, Samuel Neidig, John Cameron, Vance, Pipher, Wickart and Jacob Hayman, of whom the story is told, that returning home from a "raising," he came across a bear that had been wounded by a rifle shot. Armed with an ax, and his courage stimulated with whiskey he had drunk at the raising, he concluded to have a bear as a trophy for his wife. Advancing upon him with the axe uplifted, intending to cleave the skull, his arm was unsteady and the blow ineffectual. The bear grappled him, and before he could extricate himself, he was severely wounded. He concluded to play quits, and left the bear to depart in peace.

The first sawmill in the township was built by Rudy Bair in 1812, one-half mile southwest of Paris, on Black Creek, so named from the dark appearance of the water, caused by the swamp in which it rose. The mill was destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt and afterward abandoned. The first grist mill was erected by the same party two years later on the same stream about a mile up. It was a two story frame, with two runs of stone. On the death of Bair, the mill passed into the possession of his son, Daniel, and at his death to Benjamin Roop, and from him to John P. Myers. The water supply failing, this mill was aban-

doned, and a steam mill erected near by. A few years afterward Myers sold the mill to Greiner, who removed it to Strasburg.

PERRY TOWNSHIP

At a meeting of the county commissioners December 7, 1813, it was ordered that township 10, range 9, be known as Perry, no doubt in honor of the hero of the hour, Oliver Hazard Perry, who commanded the American fleet on Lake Erie and had gained the victory over the British fleet on the 10th of September previous. An election was also ordered for the selection of township officers, on the last Saturday of February, 1814, at the house of Samuel Patton in Kendall. The election was no doubt held, but the names of those elected are not given in any history of Stark County.

Among the residents of the southern part of the township at this time were such familiar names as Bahnney, Wagoner, Stump, Jacoby, Shorb, McCaughy, Miller, Ritten; and in Kendall and the immediate neighborhood were William Henry, Thomas Rotch, Coffen, Skinner, Wales, Chidester, Bowman, Chapman, Allen and Captain Mayhew Folger, who kept one of the hotels in Massillon. The village of Kendall, now a part of the City of Massillon, was laid out in 1811, by Thomas Rotch, one of the early settlers. He and his wife were Quakers or Friends, from Massachusetts. Arvine Wales and Charles K. Skinner came with Mr. and Mrs. Rotch, and they utilized the Sippo Creek, by building a woolen factory and a sawmill. No doubt these establishments were useful in their day. The war of 1812-14 with Great Britain interfered with the settlement of Ohio and for a time greatly affected business.

A weaver named Moses McCammon worked in the Rotch factory for several years, about 1820, till he removed to his farm in Wayne County, where he died at an advanced age. Mr. McCammon was Scotch-Irish and was something of a poet. For several years, some of his poems were published in the *Stark County Democrat*. They were mostly in the Scottish dialect and some of them were quite creditable. On publishing the first poem he sent, he was highly pleased and so wrote, saying it was the first instance where one of his Scottish productions had been correctly published. He visited the editor of the paper once, remaining over Sunday. On indulging in a dish of ice cream in the evening, the old man, then over seventy, said he had never tasted the article before. Mr. Rotch died in 1823, aged seventy-six years, and his widow survived him less than two years, leaving a bequest that founded the well known institution, the Charity Rotch School. One of the early settlers who owned a farm near Massillon was Hezekiah Bull, from Hartford, Con-

necticut. Mr. Bull was a staunch follower of Jefferson, as were a son and grandson also. All have departed, the first dying in 1820, and the family afterwards removed to Loudonville, where lived and died the two descendants referred to. The son and grandson served in the legislature of Ohio, both in the senate. They were men of character and both men of education. In referring to Perry township and Massillon, the man of all others who deserves honorable and prominent mention for business enterprise and energy in the early days is probably Capt. James Duncan. He located in Perry township in 1814, having come from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where he had done business, sailing a vessel in the merchant service. He owned the old Estramadura farm, south of the town in those days and the land now occupied by the City of Massillon, which was laid out in 1825-26. Mr. Duncan soon had a flouring-mill, sawmill and distillery in operation, and about 1820 loaded a flat boat with flour, whiskey, potatoes, bacon, etc., and when the river was at flood the loaded boat descended the Tuscarawas to the Ohio and reached Cincinnati in safety, where he made a good sale. This success induced other similar trips, all, however, less profitable. Mr. Duncan also had a dry goods store, and was a member of the firm of C. K. Skinner & Company, in a woolen manufactory. In January, 1826, at the brick residence of Mr. Duncan, the only one at that time in the place, were let forty-four sections of the Ohio canal, extending from Summit Lake to just below Massillon. Mr. Duncan's influence had much to do in having the canal located on the east of the river, and he it was who named the town Massillon, after the celebrated French pulpit orator who died in 1742.

The first orchard planted in Perry township was on the south side of the Canton and Massillon road, on the Daum farm, and it is said was planted by Jonathan Chapman, better known as Johnny Appleseed, a nickname given him from his going through the country and inquiring at each house for apple seed in order to plant orchards. In the latter years of his life he was a resident of Richland County. One of the episodes in the history of Perry township was the Kendall community, organized in 1826. The purpose was social reform, on the plan of the celebrated Robert Owen. This community bought of the Rotch estate, in 1830, two thousand one hundred and thirteen acres of land, improved and unimproved, for twenty thousand dollars. The original members were residents of Stark and Portage counties, and were joined by some two dozen others, in 1827, from the state of New York. The community soon dissolved, as times were hard, employment scarce, and they were unable to meet their payments for the land. Robert Owen was truly a philanthropist, and under his management of coöperation and benevo-

lence at New Lanark, in Scotland, his plan proved a great success. He encouraged education and good habits in old and young; had the company build comfortable buildings for their employes, convenient to the factory, provided library and lecture rooms, and aided materially in educating the children, and so promoted the comfort and happiness of the two or three thousand inhabitants of the place. His plan extended to giving to every employe an interest in the business, so that, after giving a low interest to the capital, a share of the residue was laid aside for the benefit of the workman, in case of depression of business. Under such management the establishment at New Lanark was the most prosperous of any in Great Britain.

After the completion of the canal the development of this region moved on with rapid strides, and many well remember the long strings of farm wagons loaded with wheat that used to crowd the streets of Massillon. These came from far and near.

No records of Perry township prior to 1825 are extant, and hence it cannot be stated who served as township officers. The development of the township from 1820 to 1830 was phenomenal. The Ohio canal was built, being opened to Massillon in 1828. About this time Massillon was started, and made rapid progress, soon becoming an important business point, especially in buying wheat. This again brought dealers in goods and other things, as well as shops, and of course, population. The township generally profited by this activity and enterprise, and the excellent land soon advanced in value. They tell of a pioneer named Metcalf, who came in 1810, but after a few years sold out and left, saying: "This country is too thickly settled; I must go where I cannot see the smoke of my neighbor's chimney, nor hear his dog bark."

Among the early settlers were those who were experts with the rifle and were fond of hunting. Four Castleman brothers were distinguished in this line, and many deer, bears and wolves and other animals they brought down. One of them killed the last wolf, north of Massillon. To show the low price of land, Capt. Mayhew Folger, in 1824, sold one thousand acres of "plain" land south of Massillon for four dollars and twenty-five cents an acre, and took his pay in cloth made at Steubenville, in Dickinson & Wells' factory, the former being the purchaser. Doctor William Gardner seems to have been the first physician, 1814, coming from the state of New York. He afterwards located in Canton, and died in 1833. About the close of the war of 1812, provisions were scarce and Charles K. Skinner and two other men built a boat and brought several loads of corn from Coshocton, which sold readily for two dollars a bushel. On one of their trips, when coming up, their boat struck on

the Cedar Ripple, below where Massillon now is, and they came near losing boat and cargo. The first religious society west of Canton, 1813, was the Society of Friends, at Kendal. Their monthly meeting was at Marlboro; quarterly meetings at Salem, and yearly meeting at Mount Pleasant, Jefferson County. The leading citizens thereabouts were members, and their influence was all for good. Their meeting-house was also used for a school. Following them soon were the Methodists. The circuit at first, November, 1810, extended from Coshocton to New Portage along the Tuscarawas River. The first return, November, 1811, was seventy-seven members, but they increased from year to year. The Ohio conference was formed in 1812; prior to that Ohio belonged to the western conference. The Presbyterian people did not organize a church until after Massillon was begun. A post office was established at Kendal, soon after the village was laid out, by Thomas Rotch, in 1811, and he was appointed postmaster. At his death, in 1823 Matthew Macy succeeded and continued till 1829, when it was discontinued. In this then new country tanneries were numerous, and there was one at Kendall, carried on by Thomas Williams. Of course other mechanical pursuits were represented, even to the man who made the spinning-wheel, which was an important necessity. At first there was a ferry at Massillon over the Tuscarawas River, but soon a toll-bridge was built, Judge William Henry being the principal owner. The Judge had a store on the west side of the river, in his brick house, in which his family also lived. After the war of 1812 the emigration west was great, for Wayne as well as Stark was being settled. People became tired of paying toll, and at last a free bridge was built at another part of the river. A while after its erection an attempt was made to destroy it by cutting away its principal supports at the east end, but it was repaired and served the public for many years until a new bridge was built on Main Street.

The first justice of the peace was Francis Smith, who followed blacksmithing. His successor was Capt. Nathaniel Ray, who had been a seafaring man, and who, after some years, returned to Nantucket, and to the sea. Other settlers were from New England and had been seafaring men, among them Capt. Mayhew Folger and James Duncan. Thomas Rotch, William Henry and Gilbertharp Earle had their stores, the last gentleman living for a time at Canton. He was from New Jersey. Social life was cultivated by these people and their congenial neighbors, and it may be known that schools and education were not neglected. The first school in Perry township was taught by William Mott, and he was soon followed by Cyrus Spink, who later lived in Wooster and served in Congress.

PIKE TOWNSHIP

Pike township is sometimes called the "Switzerland" of Stark, from a fancied resemblance in miniature to that rough and mountainous country. Persons who reside in the more level portions of the country wonder, as they climb the steep hills and descend into the low valleys, whatever possessed the early settlers to select such land when there was so much that was level to be had at government prices.

Pike township was organized March 6, 1815. For purposes of jurisdiction the surveyed township west (now Bethlehem), not then organized, was attached. The first election for township officers was held the following month, at the house of Henry Bordner, on the southwest quarter of section 5. In filling the different offices, men were selected from both townships. The township was named after General Zebulon Montgomery Pike, who was killed in the war of 1812, while in command of an expedition against York (now Toronto), the capital of Upper Canada.

The first man known to have settled in the township was George Young. He was born in Maryland, and while yet a boy left home to work for himself. He went to Somerset County, Pennsylvania, and after remaining there a year or two married, at the early age of nineteen. From Somerset he removed with his wife to Jefferson County, Ohio. Here he remained several years, working whenever he could obtain employment, saving his earnings until he had sufficient to purchase two horses and a few farming implements. Packing on the horses some corn meal and salt, his family clothing and stock of farming implements, he started in the spring of 1800 to settle upon a piece of land he had leased from the owner, who resided in Jefferson County; Mrs. Young, with a young babe, rode one of the horses; the other horse Mr. Young led, carrying his trusty rifle, with which he expected to obtain all the meat they would want. What a contrast to the facilities afforded at the present day for migrating west. After several days of wearisome travel through a wilderness country, a portion of the distance by an Indian trail, crossing Sandy Creek at Downing's ford, they reached the Sulphur spring at the head of Limestone Creek, in section 9. Here he constructed a shelter of poles and brush, which served as a protection during a storm and a lodging place at night. His nearest neighbors were John Nichols, then building a mill on the Nimishillen four miles north, and John Faber, whose land was in Tuscarawas County, adjoining the boundary line of Pike, distant five miles.

Henry Bordner and Philip Seffert settled in the township in 1811, and both were chosen township officers at the first election. The same

year Johnathan Cable, from Somerset County, Pennsylvania entered and commenced improving the southeast quarter of section 27. With the help of a hireling, he put up a cabin, cleared and plowed five acres, which he sowed in wheat. He had lived the year previous at Yellow Creek, Jefferson County and when he came out he brought with him provisions enough to last him while engaged in the work. During inclement nights he lodged in the cabin of George Young. Early in the spring of 1812 he moved his family out, then consisting of a wife and three children, two by a former wife. Mr. Cable had hardly settled in in his new home when notice was served upon him that he was drafted and that by a certain day named he must appear in person or by substitute, armed with a rifle and necessary accoutrements, prepared to meet the enemy. Here was a trying time; Mrs. Cable with three children, the oldest under five, in the woods, neighbors few and far apart; the air full of rumors of Indian encroachments and massacres; the thought of being left alone was anything but pleasant to contemplate. But the woman was equal to the emergency. She determined, if possible, to hire a substitute. With the help of a friend, who sympathized with her, she found a substitute for sixty dollars, which she paid with earnings she had saved while they kept taven at Yellow Creek. As the man had no gun, she was compelled to give up their rifle, which she much regretted, as she had early acquired skill in its use, which enabled her, at any time she wanted fresh meat to take down squirrel or wild turkey, with which the woods then abounded. It was a common custom with Mrs. Cable during moonlight nights after her children were asleep, to go out into the new ground and assist her husband to roll logs and burn brush. She could split rails, make fence or cut cord wood. In the harvest field she made a full hand and continued to do so as long as her husband lived. Mr. Cable died in 1848. Mrs. Cable, who survived her husband, was the finest type of womanhood in Stark County. She was tall, of fine form, walked erect, had a pleasant, intelligent countenance, and even in old age her hearing was unimpaired and eyesight good.

Pitney Guest came in 1812, with his father-in-law, Benjamin Miller. They were from New Jersey. Miller served in the war of the Revolution, most of the time under General Greene. He was wounded in an attack made by Cornwallis in North Carolina, but remained in the service until the close of the war. He died in 1828, and is buried in Sandysville. The two families "squatted" on section 16. They slept in the wagon in which they came until a log cabin was built. Mr. Guest had learned the shoemaker's trade, and he was enabled to procure many of the necessities of life by making and mending shoes for the early settlers, as there was no other member of the craft in the settlement. At

the time the neighbors would frequently join together and load a canoe with such articles as they had to spare, float down the Nimishillen, Sandy and Tuscarawas to a place known as the "station," where parties called traders kept whiskey, tobacco, iron, salt, nails, pepper, coffee, etc., which they would barter for corn, flour or anything else that could be disposed of to emigrants. The return trip was irksome and laborious and as soon as the roads would admit traffic was transferred to Cleveland. In the last call for troops in the war of 1812 Mr. Guest was drafted, but before he was called out peace was declared. He lived on section 16 about three years; then sold his improvements for one hundred dollars and entered the northeast quarter of section 7. Mr. Guest was the first justice of the peace elected in the township. He was an ordained minister of the Baptist church, and in exercising the functions of priest and squire did much marrying. He was a man of fine appearance, sound judgment and more than ordinary intelligence. When parties came to him for law, it was his invariable custom to make an effort to have them reconcile their differences or compromise, rather than resort to legal measures. He held the office of justice over twenty years, and might have held it to the day of his death, had he consented. Mr. Guest was killed in 1856, being thrown from a wagon in a runaway, his head striking a piece of timber with great force, fracturing his skull. He was seventy-two years of age. His widow died in 1874, aged ninety-two.

John Holm and his father, Michael Holm, from Maryland, settled in Pike in 1812. They purchased the northwest quarter of section 8, from a man named Andrews. On the farm was a fine spring of water, where the Indians were in the habit of loafing. Arrow heads, implements of stone and Indian trinkets have been found around the place.

In 1814 Amos Jenny, a Quaker, settled in the lower portion of the township. He was a surveyor by profession, but had an eye to business and speculation. He built a saw and grist mill, the first in the township; the latter was quite a primitive structure, the frame simply four corner posts set in the ground, forked at the top for poles to support the rafters, and clapboard roof; the sides were not weatherboarded. There was a run of stone quarried from a rock in the neighborhood, and a bolt about the size of a feather renovater. Although the flour made at this mill could not be compared with the fancy brands of today, it was of good quality for those days.

PLAIN TOWNSHIP

Plain township was among the five that were created at the time the county was organized in 1809. It was a common thing, in early years, for the townships to have within their jurisdiction a large scope

of country, which, as time passed on, and the land became settled by scattering pioneers, was created, piecemeal, into separate townships. This was the case with Plain township. On the 16th of March, 1809, at the first meeting of the County Commissioners, Plain was created, with the following boundaries: "Beginning at the northeast corner of the 12th township, in the 8th Range; thence south to the southeast corner of the 11th township, in the 8th Range, thence west with the township lines to the west boundary of the county; thence north and east with the county line to the place of beginning." Why the township received the name it now bears is an unsolved question. It is said by some that in one part was an open tract of land, or a plain, and the township derived its title from this circumstance. Other reports are that some of the first settlers were from a township in the East called Plain, and in remembrance of their old home bestowed that name upon the new township.

When the township was created by the Commissioners, they ordered an election of officers to be held at the residence of George Harter, on the first Monday in April, 1809. Pursuant to the order, the election was held, with the following result, as nearly as can be remembered, in the absence of the early records: James Gaff and George Wyke, Justices of the Peace; Abraham Van Meter, Clerk; Jacob Warshler, Treasurer, and Henry Friday, Constable. It must be understood that the territory within what was Plain township then included the present Lake, Lawrence and Jackson townships, in Stark County, and Green and Franklin townships, in Summit County, in all, six townships. But, at that time, only a few settlers had yet located in any part of this territory, except the present Plain township. The balance was an uninhabited wilderness, filled with wild animals that afforded rare and dangerous sport to those who were daring enough to hunt them. This class of men was not wanting among the first settlers. They had come into the forest prepared to bravely meet its dangers and hardships and the natural characteristic of human nature to derive pleasure from any and every surrounding asserted itself, and gave to the pioneer a comparatively happy lot. After they became accustomed to the trails of their surroundings, and inured to the loneliness and danger, backwoods life was not so bad after all. Question an old settler on this point and he will tell you that, although he had to work hard and deny himself many comforts, yet, after all, he enjoyed life.

The first man who settled in Plain township was Henry Friday. He was a Hessian, taken prisoner at the battle of Trenton and paroled. There was at that time a strong reproach attached to a Hessian. It was not only because they sold themselves to an unrighteous cause, but it was generally believed they brought with them to this country the Hes-

sian fly, which has so ravaged the wheat crop for many years. It was, if possible, to get rid of the prejudice against him that Friday determined to leave Pennsylvania and seek a home in the wilds of the west. He had a wife and three children. With an old horse and rickety cart, in which were packed his "traps and calamities," he worked his way over the Alleghanies, through Pittsburgh by the scattered settlements along Beaver and across an unbroken wilderness to the southeast quarter of section 30, where he "squatted." This was early in the summer of 1805. He cleared a small patch, which he planted in corn and potatoes, and until the crop matured the family lived upon wild meat and berries. His special business was that of a well digger, and until he obtained employment in this line he would cut grass in what was then known as the "Wild Meadows," located in the southwestern section of the township, for which he found ready sale to emigrants. Though a man of some natural ability, he was of low instincts, inclined to drink and very profane. He must have lived like a digger Indian, for it is said that in a year in which the locusts appeared he had a pie made of them, which he ate and in speaking of it would remark: "Es ist der beshta poy es mer moche kon." Friday remained in the township five or six years, then bought a piece of land in Jackson township, upon which he moved and there died. He was the chief man in procuring signers to a petition to the county commissioners for a road from Canton to Chippewa, which in after years was known as "Friday's road."

At the present day Friday's Road is known as the Canton and Canal Fulton Road. Within the corporation line of the city of Canton it is known as "Fulton Road."

Among those who came in 1807, and before the war of 1812, were James Gaff, David Brady, Adam Rodocker, Leonard William Samuel Bair, John Holtz, George Beard, James Harry, Valentine Speelman, Jacob Hosler, Jacob Sell, Peter Troxel, George Williams, George Adam Rex, Henry Everhard, Jacob Essig, Jehu Grubb, Henry Bachtel and others.

Three soldiers of the Revolution ended their days in Plain. John Keefer, uncle of Solomon Sell, enlisted in Pennsylvania, participated in the battles of Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown and Mommouth, died in 1834, and is buried at Zion church. Moses Nelson died about 1840, and is buried in the Weaver graveyard. Christopher Burget died at the infirmary. The following residents of Plain were soldiers in the war of 1812: David Shook, Jacob Essig, Adam Essig, Abraham Bair, John Shinnaberger, John Holtz and Jehu Grubb. Jacob Essig was the last to answer the roll-call on earth.

The first mill in the township was built by George Adam Rex in

1811. A few years afterward, it was purchased by John Shorb for his son-in-law, Paul Ryder. Ryder died and the widow married Jacob Hostetter, who ran the mill for a number of years. The mills of Henry Everhard, David Wise, Conrad Ruffer and John Trump were all built between 1812-14.

A store was started at the Rex mill at an early day by Abraham Holm and his son Jacob, who did the business. It proved a failure financially. The first tan yard in the township was carried on by Holm on the southwest quarter of section 10.

SANDY TOWNSHIP

The first settlement in what is now Sandy township was made by Isaac Van Meter in the spring of 1805. He came from Brooke County, Virginia, with a wife and child, accompanied by his father-in-law, James Downing, Sr., who had previously entered the land upon which they intended making an opening. Their outfit, consisting of several cooking utensils, a few tools, a little bedding and some provisions, was carried on pack saddles. On reaching the land, northeast quarter section 29, they made a temporary shelter for Mrs. Van Meter; then, clearing away a small piece of ground, with the help of several friendly Indians soon had a cabin raised and covered. Their furniture was such as could be made in the woods with an axe and auger. They constructed a sort of plough with a wooden mould-board, and made home-made "gears" out of bass wood and hickory bark. After a fashion of that day, they broke up several acres of ground and planted it in corn and garden vegetables, after which Downing returned to his family in Virginia. At that time there was no white inhabitant nearer than Gideon Jennings, who lived four miles south, nor was there another neighbor within ten miles. There were a few scattered families above the forks of the Nimishillen, but the distance was over fifteen miles, too far for social intercourse. The winter of 1805, to 1806 was passed without the family seeing the face of another white person. They had frequent "calls" from Indians, then roaming over the country, but their visitations were something like the "tramp" of the present day, not calculated to excite pleasant emotions.

In the spring of 1806 Downing returned with his family, consisting of a wife, three sons, James, Hugh and Adam, and a daughter, Sarah, afterward married to Robert Thompson. During that summer and until spring, the two families lived together. In June Mr. and Mrs. Van Meter became the parents of a son named John, the first-born in the township. This first-born attained manhood, and must have been a man of considerable muscular ability, as it is written of him by one

who knew him well, that "he never met a man who could lay him on his back, or outrun him in a foot race."

In the spring of 1807 Van Meter moved onto the quarter section upon which Waynesburgh is located. In the fall of 1808 his son James, then about four years old, while in the act of climbing over a fence, fell, pulling the top rail upon him, and broke his thigh. There was no physician nearer than Steubenville, a distance of forty miles. A neighbor named James Reaver, assisted by several others, adjusted the leg to a natural position, while an Indian medicine man prepared a splint of white elm bark, freshly peeled, which he bandaged on the limb with strip of like material, leaving a space immediately over the fracture for the application of stewed herbs, which an old squaw would apply every day, at the same time assisting the cure by a pow-pow. The boy recovered in due time with a fair limb. The father moved to Richland County in 1815.

There were undoubtedly persons who settled in the township in the year 1807, but in our researches thus far we have failed to ascertain who they were. In 1808 William Thompson, from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, settled on the northeast quarter of section 30. His children were Margery, married to John Forsythe; Jane, married to John Reed; Polly, married to David Griffith; James followed the ocean as a sailor and was lost at sea; John died in the war of 1812, and Robert married Sarah Downing. When father Thompson was about making his will, as he had accumulated considerable property, he told Robert, his only surviving son, that he intended leaving him all his property. Robert replied that if he did not leave a fair share to his sisters, he would never touch any portion of it. Thereupon his father made an equitable and satisfactory distribution among all his children. Such an act of disinterestedness is worthy of note.

James Hewitt and wife, his brother, John Hewitt, a bachelor, and his nephew, John Creighton, Jr., from Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, came in the same year with Thompson, and settled on the northeast quarter of section 23. Their first child, named James, was born January 30, 1809. William Knotts also came that year bringing his family, his half-brother, John Van Emmon, and their mother, Mrs. Van Emmon. The only emigrant known to have settled in the township in 1809 was Morgan Van Meter, a brother of Isaac.

The township of Sandy was organized March 16, 1809. Its jurisdiction extended over the 15th and 16th townships in the 6th range Brown, Rose and Harrison in Carroll County. The first election was held the first Monday in April, 1810, at the house of Isaac Van Meter,

James Hewitt was elected justice of the peace, and Morgan Van Meter, constable. The township proper had originally less area than the law required, being only five miles north to south. In the formation of Carroll County, two rows of sections were taken from the east side, leaving the township about twenty square miles instead of thirty-six. For many years the place of election was at the house of John E. Pool, in what was known as Hamburgh. It was removed to Waynesburgh about 1825. The following persons settled in the township in 1810: Mathew Mayes, Philip, Henry and George Shultz, John and Alexander Cameron, Simon Shook, William Welker, David Silver and Benjamin Greathouse. When the war of 1812 broke out the following men went from Sandy township: James Downing, Jr., who was elected captain of a company, James Reeves, Benjamin Miller, Benjamin Greathouse, James Carother, John Creighton, Jr., Henry Shultz, John and Robert Thompson and George Shultz, George Shultz contracted fever while in the army, obtained a furlough and died soon after his return home. John Thompson also took the fever and died on his way home. He was buried at a place then called Slippery Rock. They all served under General Harrison.

In 1812 Jonas Baum, with his wife and two children, accompanied by his aged father and mother, settled on section 15. John Creighton came the same year with his two sons, James and Robert, and a daughter, Anna. Michael Keefer and family came in 1813 from Somerset County, Pennsylvania. The next year there came from the same county Daniel Shaffer, Peter Shaeffer, Valentine Rinehart, Henry Gibbler, Thomas Filson and Daniel Bonebreak.

The first schoolhouse in the township was built on the Knott farm in the fall of 1808. It was a rude log structure, with a fireplace at one end large enough for an ordinary saw log, greased paper windows, split logs for seats—in short, in outward adornments and internal arrangements, the couterpart of the schoolhouse of that day in this region of the country. William Lee taught the first school and John Laughlin the second.

The first couple married in the township was Hugh Downing and Mary Hibbit, May 13, 1813. They came to Canton and had the marriage ceremony performed by Samuel Coulter, a justice of the peace. The first death was Mrs. Van Emmon, mother of William Knotts. She was buried on the farm in November, 1808. The place continued to be a public burying ground, known as "Knott's Graveyard." The first preaching in the settlement was conducted by Joshua Berr, a Presbyterian minister, who came in 1818, and held worship at the house of James Downing, Sr.

SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP

Sugar Creek township derives its name from the stream which runs through and drains the greater portion of it. The township was first organized in 1816, on March 4 of which year the following action was taken by the Board of County Commissioners: "Ordered, that that part of range 10 in Stark County which lies south of township 12 in said range, be and the same is hereby erected into a separate township by the name of Sugar Creek." The first election for township officers was ordered to be held at the home of Adam Grounds on the first Monday in April following the passage of the resolution. It is practically settled beyond dispute that the first permanent settler in the township was Jacob Grounds, who arrived in the township in 1808. He took an active part in the subsequent affairs of the locality, for which he was well qualified, from the fact that he possessed a good education for those days and was a man of much native ability. He came to the township very soon after it was first surveyed and, selecting the tract of land which afterwards became known as the Truby farm, which was densely covered with a fine growth of maple trees, he cleared a spot and prepared logs for a dwelling, which he was enabled to raise, with the assistance of kind neighbors. Here the family lived, amid the solitude of the forests, for eighteen months, but in 1810 the township was invaded by another settler, Joshua Carr, who located in the northern part of the township. He also built a cabin home immediately upon his arrival, and soon entered upon the task of creating a farmstead. For a few years settlers came into the township slowly, but after 1815 the immigration was more marked, so that by 1823 nearly all the land in the township was entered. At the first township election, Calvin Brewster was elected justice of the peace and Joseph Poyser, Sr., constable.

The first death in the township was that of Barbara Poyser, daughter of Joseph Poyser, her death occurring in the summer of 1812. The first marriage was that of John Reed to Mary Poyser, the ceremony being performed on the 13th of April, 1813, by William Henry, Esq. The first birth was that of Jacob Poyser, in 1813.

With the coming of new settlers it became necessary to make some much-needed improvements. At that time roads were mere paths through the woods, and during the wet season of the year they were almost impassable. But as soon as practicable county roads were surveyed and fitted up for public travel and eventually the township was crossed with a network of highways. At the same time various industries began to spring up in different parts of the township in order to supply much-needed articles for the settlers. In 1816 a grist mill was

erected on Sugar Creek by Henry Willard, the structure being a frame building, about thirty feet square and two stories in height. Sugar Creek was dammed and the mill was supplied with water by the usual means of a race. Two sets of stones were placed in the mill, one for wheat and the other for corn, and power was communicated from the huge breast-wheel by means of rude wooden shafting. This mill was at that time considered a valuable acquisition to the locality and for many years enjoyed a fine patronage. Henry Corninger built a distillery at an early date, the location being about a half mile north of the mill just referred to. There were two stills, with a united capacity of about fifty gallons, and for a while the concern did a fair business, but was at length, in the course of a dozen years, discontinued. A sawmill was erected by a Mr. King near the center of the township, on the bank's of King's run, and a few years later John Edgar built a mill on Sugar Creek, above King's mill.

Four villages have sprung into existence in the township. Justus Station dates its inception from the time of the construction of the Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling Railroad and has always been an enterprising and progressive village. Plainsburg, which was first known as Stambaughtown, was also long known as a desirable locality and acquired considerable of a reputation because of the large production of berries in that section. Beach City was first located by the erection of the Willard Mill, in 1816, and at first was known by the name of Willard's Mills. The town was not properly laid out and recorded until many years after its settlement, when the advent of the railroad made the same necessary. In March, 1872, Amos Woodling the county surveyor, laid the town out into lots, and since then several additions have been made, so that the village is now one of the important towns in the valley. The Town of Wilmot was laid out by Jacob and Henry Wyant in April, 1836, the tract being surveyed by John Whitacre, the county surveyor. A post office was located at the village about the time it was first laid out, George Pfouts being the first postmaster.

Because of the later settlement of this township, schools were not started here as early as in some other parts of the county. It is probable that the first schoolhouse was erected as early as 1820 at Wilmot. It was a log structure, with huge fireplace and chimney rough clapboard seats and desks, and puncheon floor, and did service some eight or ten years, when it was replaced by a neat frame building, which was in turn, (about 1840), replaced by a small brick building. The first school taught in the township is by some thought to have been in the Grounds neighborhood, the instructor being Jacob Grounds. From 1815 to 1830 the various school districts were created and provided with schoolhouses.

The early religious history of the township is shrouded in much uncertainty. The Weimer church (United Brethren) is said to have been built as early as 1825, and was a log structure, being used for all public purposes, as church, schoolhouse, town hall, etc. The Bunker Hill church (Methodist Episcopal) was built about 1830, and a number of other buildings were erected at an early day to satisfy the demand for places of religious worship. A noteworthy event in the early religious life of the township was a revival which was conducted at the cabin of John Weimer for six consecutive weeks, the most intense enthusiasm prevailing throughout the neighborhood at the time.

All in all, Sugar Creek township is today one of the best in the county, this being true not only of its natural features, but of the character of its citizens as well. It is said that during the early stages of the war of the Rebellion, Sugar Creek township furnished more volunteers than any other country portion of the county of the same area.

TUSCARAWAS TOWNSHIP

The time of the government survey, place and terms of entry, of the land west of the Tuscarawas River was given in the history of Lawrence township. In the treaty of Fort McIntosh (1785) the Indians ceded to our government their claim to the land east of the Cuyahoga and Tuscarawas. Their title to the lands west of those rivers was not extinguished until 1805, at the treaty of Fort Industry. The fee in the ground covered by the channel of those rivers is yet in the Indians, a fact not generally known.

In the history of Tuscarawas township, by R. H. Folger, the following statement appears: "The first permanent settlement in the township, then known as part of the New Purchase was made by two brothers, John and Robert Warden." The year the Warden brothers settled in the "New Purchase" is not given, but in a historical article written by Mr. Folger and published in March, 1870, he says: "In the spring of 1807, the Wardens crossed the Tuscarawas River and finding a good spring of water at a place now known as the Section, they halted and commenced prospecting." Taking the two articles in connection, the reader would be led to infer that the Wardens came to Tuscarawas township in 1807, and were the first to make a permanent settlement. Though it may be a matter of little importance who was the first actual settler of Tuscarawas township, yet as our people are becoming interested in pioneer matters, it is well to have actual facts, so far as they are obtainable.

In the spring of 1808, soon after the land office was opened in Canton for the sale of land west of the Tuscarawas River, Philip Slusser.

then running a saw and grist-mill on the east branch of the Nimishillen, where he had been living over two years, entered three quarter sections in what is now Tuscarawas township—the east half of section 14 and the southwest quarter of section 21. In the fall of the same year Peter Slusser, a son of Philip, who had married the year before, assisted by his brother Philip, and his brother-in-law, Henry Augustine, built a cabin on the lower quarter of section fourteen. This was the first building in the township and believed to be the first one on the west side of the river within the limits of the county. The next spring (1809) he moved out with his family, cleared about three acres and planted it in corn which yielded well. The next two cabins were erected by Andrew Augustine and David Gaff.

In the spring of 1809 the following persons settled in the neighborhood and made improvements: Robert and John Warden, Charles and Daniel Hoy, Isaac Poe, Peter Johnson, William Henry, John Mason, and Edward Otis. In 1810 came David Bowersmith, Isaac Charlton, Robert Barr, Lewis Rogers, Frederick Oberlin, Stephen and Thomas Eldredge, William Byal, John Noel, Seth Hunt and the Tottens. Most of these came from Pennsylvania, the balance from the New England states.

In this year, on the 5th of March, by order of the county commissioners, all that portion of Stark County lying west of the Tuscarawas River was organized into a separate township and named "Tuskarawas." It will be observed that the orthography of the township and the river from which it takes its name have since that day been changed in accordance with a modern rule in grammar. For many years after its organization the name was frequently written and called "Tuscaraway." Among the settlers about Canton the term "over the river" was applied to it, but emigrants from a distance usually designated it as "The New Purchase."

Tuscarawas was the first township organized west of the river and its original boundaries included in part or in whole, Jackson, Lawrence, Perry, Bethlehem, Sugar Creek and Franklin, now in Summit County. Previous to its organization the northern part of the township was a part of Plain; the southern belonged to Canton.

The first election was held on the first Monday in April, 1810, at the house of William Henry, which was located near the river a short distance above the old stone bridge. The result of the election was as follows: Justices of the peace, William Henry and Daniel Hoy; trustees, Stephen Harris, Daniel Hoy and Peter Slusser; overseers of the poor and supervisors, Henry Clapper and Thomas Chapman; fence viewers, Adam Lower and William Crites; house appraiser, Andrew Augustine;

treasurer, William Henry; constable, Stephen Harris; clerk, Peter Johnson. William Raynolds, then county clerk, administered the oath of office to the township clerk, and by him it was administered to the other officers. The place of election was removed the next year to the house of Daniel Hoy on section 16. It will be observed that the duties of several offices were performed by one person, the cause of which was not so much the scarcity of material as the unwillingness of many to serve for the inadequate compensation for services rendered. In the "Book of Orders" in the Clerk's Record for 1812, was found one in favor of William Henry for eighteen and three-fourths cents, "for paper by him found and for his services as treasurer of said township."

The first white child born (May, 1819) in the township was Samuel Slusser. The second was Amanda Henry, afterwards the wife of C. B. Cummins.

The first death west of the river, within the limits of the county was that of John Ritter, who became sick while moving out in the spring of 1811. As there were no house accommodations, he lay in his wagon and there died. He was buried on his place, now Perry township. The first death within the present limits of the township was a daughter of Joseph Poyser, in the summer of 1811. She was buried in the woods on the land later owned by John Crisman.

The first settled physician in the township was Dr. David Anderson, who came in 1832. Previous to his coming the settlers were dependent upon Canton and Kendall for medical aid. Drs. Scott and Brooks, residents of the latter place, were usually called upon. The first season of the prevalence of cholera in the west, an emigrant family, in passing through Brookfield, had a child to sicken and die of the disease, from which it spread, and some eighteen or twenty of the inhabitants of the neighborhood fell victims. During the rage of the epidemic Dr. Michener, then a resident of Massillon, took up temporary quarters in Brookfield and rendered efficient aid in relieving those who were attacked by the dread disease. He afterwards purchased a farm near the village and remained there in practice a number of years. Besides the two physicians named, others have come and gone. The first marriage was Daniel Hoy to Mary Gouty, solemnized by William Henry in 1811. The second was Wesley Hatton to Mary Forsythe, the year following.

The first preaching in the neighborhood was by Edward Otis, a Baptist from one of the eastern states. He would frequently hold forth at private houses and is represented to have been an effective speaker. The Presbyterians were the most numerous of the different denominations, and at an early day had stated preaching at the house of James Latta. The first permanent place of worship was a log building erected

by them in 1812 on section 16. Rev. James Adams was their first pastor. A church was organized and regular services continued to be held there until the building became dilapidated and the organization broke up. The first cemetery in the township was located in this church yard. The Methodist brethren commenced holding meetings about the same time. They met in private houses, generally at William Dean's and Peter Johnson's. The first regular preacher was Rev. Jacob Frey. First public place of worship, the brick schoolhouse in Brookfield, erected in 1825 and originally designed to answer the double purpose of schoolhouse and church. They continued to occupy this until the erection of their new building, in 1843. The first school on the west side of the river was taught by Jehiel Fox in the winter of 1812-13. It was a night school and had quite a reputation as scholars attended it from what would at the present day be considered a great distance. The first day schools were taught by David Lawson and John Boreland.

The first gristmill was erected by Lewis Rogers on Newman's Creek in 1812. It was a tub mill and for several years only did chopping. Afterwards a bolt was attached, which was considered quite an accession, though it had to be turned by hand. Previous to the completion of this mill the settlers were compelled to take their grist to the mills on the Nimishillen. For a number of years the mill of Squire Rogers did all it had capacity for, but the erection of others in the vicinity having improved facilities for doing work so curtailed its custom that it was finally abandoned and the building allowed to decay.

The first sawmill was erected in 1811 by William Henry on Sippo Creek. It continued in operation only a few years, as the supply of water was insufficient to make it profitable.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

This township, so named in honor of the first President of the United States, lies in the eastern part of Stark County, with the following boundaries: Columbiana County on the east, and the townships of Lexington, Paris and Nimishillen on the north, south and west, respectively. It is civic township 18, range 6 of the congressional survey, and contains about thirty-six square miles of territory, which for agricultural purposes, stock raising and all that tends to material prosperity is perhaps unexcelled by any like area in the county of Stark. Topographically the township is varied, being gently undulating in portions, broken in others, but in no part is the land too rugged for successful tillage, being in the main comparatively level and traversed by a number of small streams and water courses which afford ample drainage. From east to west, through the central part, is a ridge separating the

head waters of Sandy Creek from the Mahoning River. This ridge, though irregular and severed at intervals, is distinctly defined and serves as a watershed, the land to the north sloping gradually in that direction and sending its waters into Beech Creek, the draining to the south finding its way into Black Hughes and Sandy Creeks, the last named one of the leading affluents of the Tuscarawas. The township was originally covered with a dense growth of the usual varieties of timber found in this part of the state—oak, walnut, poplar, beech and a variety of other species predominating on the broken lands, white elms of gigantic size grew on the lower portions and skirted the water courses. The soil, in the main a deep black loam resting upon a clay subsoil, is rich in all the elements of plant food, and as already indicated, is peculiarly adapted to general agriculture, all the grains, fruits and vegetables raised in this country being of sure growth and prolific returns.

At this late day it is impossible to ascertain with any degree of accuracy who were the first white men to locate homes within the present limits of Washington township, no record of the early settlers having been kept, and but little attention being paid to anything concerning them. It is possible that the first comers were "squatters" or hunters, a restless, adventurous class that appeared as the precursors of civilization, and who, after remaining a brief period abandoned their temporary improvements had migrated farther westward. The names of these early comers will never be known, as they left no traces behind by which they could be identified or by which the story of their strange, simple lives could be learned. One of the first permanent settlers of whom there is any definite knowledge was a man by the name of Ezekiel Marsh, who was known to have made a small improvement in section 14 prior to the year 1810. When seen by Ellis N. Johnson, of Washington County, Pennsylvania, that year, who made a tour of the country, Marsh was living alone in a rude log cabin furnished with a large rough chimney, lighted by a small window consisting of a simple pane of glass, and supplied with a few hand-made articles of furniture of the simplest pattern. Around this primitive domicile he had cleared about an acre and a half of ground, which, planted in corn, beans, potatoes and other vegetables, supplied his few household necessities, and, with the abundance of wild game with which the forest abounded, furnished a comfortable subsistence. After living a few years where he originally settled this indomitable pioneer sold or traded his claim to Isaac Tinsman, and, purchasing another piece of land in the same locality, improved the same to the end of his days. Mr. Marsh was a large man possessing great strength and absolutely a stranger to physical fear. Upon one occasion, while passing a neighbor's house, he heard

several frightful screams issuing therefrom, and, quickly entering, found a drunken brute of husband cruelly beating his wife, who, prostrate on the floor, was writhing beneath the blows of a heavy oaken cudgel. Marsh at once interfered and, seizing the man by the shoulder, threw him by main force to the opposite side of the room. In the movement the frenzied man caught up a large butcher knife and, as soon as free, plunged it deep into Marsh's abdomen, inflicting a horrible wound, from the effect of which he died in great torment a few days later. The murderer was arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment in the penitentiary. Isaac Tinsman improved the old man's farm and lived upon it many years. William Shafer was an early comer and about the time of his arrival the Harbster, Stucky and Dickey families came to the township, they being joined shortly afterwards by a number of substantial pioneers who settled in various localities and made good improvements. Among the early settlers were a number of thrifty Germans, and several Quaker families also came in when the country was new and took an active part in its development. In the year 1827 the following men owned land in the township, namely: Samuel Basserman, John Boyer, Isaac Bonsell, J. Conrad, Henry Davis, Michael Dickey, Joseph Grim, John Galbraith, Holland Green, F. Harbster, Charles Hambleton, Jesse Hughes, Caleb Johnson, E. N. Johnson, Simon Johnson, Jacob Kittsmiller, David Miller, John Millison, R. M. Mason, John McHenry, Jonathan Pierpont, Silas Risley, John Ruse, Jr., Samuel Stucky, John Shively, Jacob Shively, John Shellenberger, Jacob Shideler, Daniel Shideler, William Shaffer, John Spoon, Jacob Sechrist, Jonathan Shappless, John Towns, Samuel Talbot, John Unkefer, David Unkefer, Thomas Wickersham and William Wood, the majority of whom moved to their respective claims, improved good farms and became permanent residents, the others, in a few years, disposing of their holdings at figures far in advance of the original price of entry.

The first grist mill in the township was built by Ezekiel Marsh and stood on a small stream which received its water supply from the natural drainage of the surrounding country. A rude dam of brush, stone and logs was built across the stream, and a small race conducted the water to a great wheel by which the machinery was operated. The mill was supplied with two sets of buhrs, for the grinding of wheat and corn, and flour and meal, though of a coarse quality, was highly prized by the patrons. His enterprise was started about 1820 and a few years later a mill for the manufacture of lumber was built on the same dam by the same party. Sawing at that time was generally on the shares, the proprietor of the mill taking half of the lumber as compensation for his labor. Both of these mills were well patronized, and for nineteen years

furnished the lumber and breadstuff for a large section of the country in Washington and other townships. Mr. Marsh, with the assistance of his sons, operated them until his tragic death after which, by reason of other mills being built in the vicinity, they gradually fell into disuse and were finally permitted to run down.

The Hale brothers, of Steubenville, with the generous assistance of the citizens of Mt. Union, erected a mill at the latter place soon after it was laid out, but the enterprise came to an untimely end before being operated, the building burning to the ground immediately after completion. The proprietors at once proceeded to erect another mill, which was operated under their direction a short time, and then sold to Solomon Teegardin, who did quite an extensive business until it met with the fate of its predecessor. Henry Schooley, in an early day, came from Salem and, with the encouragement and financial aid of the citizens of the town, built a flouring mill, the first in the township operated by steam power. Two sets of stones were used at first, but the patronage grew so rapidly that it was soon found necessary to increase the grinding capacity. Accordingly the old buhrs were removed and four sets of improved stones supplied. A fine article of flour was made and with the new improvements the proprietors began a combined custom and merchant work. Mr. Schooley disposed of the mill to a man by the name of Bard, by whom it was operated until it passed into other hands. The flouring mill at Strasburg (now Maximo) was soon built after the railway station was located in the village, being a large frame structure, furnished with machinery for the manufacture of flour by the modern process.

CHAPTER XI

THE EARLY HISTORY OF CITIES AND VILLAGES

ALLIANCE—BEACH CITY—BREWSTER—CANAL FULTON—CANTON—
EAST CANTON—EAST GREENVILLE—EAST SPARTA—GREENTOWN—
HARRISBURG—HARTVILLE—JUSTUS—LEXINGTON—LIMAVILLE
—LOUISVILLE—MAGNOLIA—MAPLETON—MARLBORO—MAS-
SILLON—MAXIMO—MIDDLEBRANCH—MINERVA—MOUNT UNION—
MCDONALDSVILLE—NAVARRE—NEW BALTIMORE—NEW FRANKLIN
—NORTH CANTON—NORTH LAWRENCE—PARIS—PLAINSBURG—ROB-
ERTSVILLE—UNIONTOWN—WAYNESBURG—WEST BROOKFIELD—
WILMOT—OTHER VILLAGES: BELFORT, HOWENSTINE, WILLIAMS-
PORT, REEDURBAN, NORTH INDUSTRY, FREEBURG, CAIRO, BATTLES-
BURG.

EARLY HISTORY OF ALLIANCE

The early history of the present City of Alliance dates from the year 1806 when the community round about the present city was settled by a colony of Quakers, most of whom came from the State of Virginia. Early records show that in the fall of 1806 Amos Holloway, Aaron Stanton and Jane Stanton, all of Virginia, settled on the east side of the Mahoning River a short distance north of the present City of Alliance. Soon other Quakers came to the community among whom were the families of Zacheus Stanton, Nathan Gaskill, John Grant, David Berry, and Jesse Feltz. The little settlement became known as Lexington. Here these Quakers built the very first "Friends Meeting-House" in the county. The first school was built on the west side of Wildman's River, and the first store was kept by a man named Huzzy in the year 1807. The first grist mill was built in old Williamsport now in the north part of the City of Alliance by a Mr. Pennock.

These pioneers selected their homes at this location, because they were of the opinion that the Mahoning River would ultimately become an important navigable stream and a leading water way communicating with the Ohio River. At length Amos Holloway and Nathan Gaskill became the proprietors of the town, which they platted in the year 1807 as the Village of Lexington. By legislative decree the Mahoning River

was made a public highway of commerce, and provision was made in the survey for all necessary docks and wharves at Lexington.

Roads were soon made from Deerfield in Portage County to Canton, and from Salem to Lexington, but neither these roadways nor the Mahoning River were sufficient to develop the Town of Lexington. This settlement explains the Quaker origin of the community, in the vicinity of the City of Alliance.

The next attempt to found a town in this section of the Mahoning valley was made some thirty years later, when on July 24, 1838, the Town of Freedom was platted by Matthias Hester and John Miller on the present site of the City of Alliance. The original plat of Freedom contained sixty lots, all on land owned by Hester and Miller. Mr. Hester erected the first buildings and gave the town the name of "Freedom." The town was known as "Freedom" until about the year 1850 or until the completion of the Cleveland and Chicago divisions of the Pennsylvania Railroad, when it was changed to "Alliance" by General Robinson of Pittsburgh. The General named the place "Alliance" because he believed the two railroads were to unite their interests at that place. That the city was well named cannot be questioned. Today it is one of the most progressive and one of the best known industrial centers in the state.

Matthias Hester was the most prominent figure connected with the founding of Freedom. He was a tailor by trade, who conducted a shop for about ten years at Salem, Columbiana County, before he moved to Mount Union, and, a couple of years afterward, to the site of Freedom. With John Miller he laid out the town, to which he gave a name, in July, 1838, and soon afterward held a public sale of lots. He disposed of several upon which buildings were erected and himself opened a general store, which was without competition until 1841. In that year both Mr. Hester and William Aultman laid out additions to Freedom, and S. Shaffer, a Pennsylvania German, opened another store.

Mr. Hester continued in the mercantile business until 1848, and then withdrew to give his attention to his real estate. On September 10, 1850, when it became evident that the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad was a certainty, he made an addition of fifty-four lots to his town, almost doubling its area. The promoters of the line had held meetings in the village and graphically portrayed the benefits of the railroad, but many of the people were slow to believe, the truth being that they had no money to invest. "They looked with suspicion on the coming of the steam car," says a reliable writer in the *Alliance Review*. "At this time the surplus of the farms was hauled to Massillon twenty-



OLD VIEW OF PUBLIC SQUARE, ALLIANCE



MAIN STREET, ALLIANCE, LOOKING EAST FROM ARCH STREET



THE BIG SNOW IN ALLIANCE, EAST MAIN STREET, LOOKING WEST

six miles away, where a market was found for wheat at from 30 to 50 cents a bushel, and thence it was shipped by canal to river points and eventually found its way to the markets of the world. The merchandise was received from Pittsburgh or other eastern cities at Wells-ville, from which point it was transported by wagon to its destination. It was promised by the railroad promoters that these things would be of the past on the coming of the railroad. The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad came in 1851. Its building brought a mixed class of laborers with it to the community—a vast army of men. Simultaneous with the coming of this road the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company was surveying a line from Pittsburgh to Chicago. Their surveyors were setting stakes to mark the line of the road on the south border of Freedom. The right of way was secured, and in 1852 the road was so far completed that a train of cars ran from Pittsburgh to the crossing of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh line, where now stands the City of Alliance. On Christmas day in 1852 an excursion train from Pittsburgh was run from this crossing on a sight-seeing expedition. Some welcomed the coming of the iron steed and saw great things for the future. Other of the farmers saw nothing but danger and disaster, and one farmer of this class who had large holdings where stands a portion of the city today, sold his possessions at a sacrifice and purchased elsewhere, in some remote quarter, far distant from the vexing sound of the passing locomotive. At this date Alliance was unknown. It was born in 1853, an offspring of the locomotive, a legitimate child of steam. The name 'crossing' gave way when officials of the two railroads decided to erect a station here, and by common consent christened the new foundling 'Alliance.' Previous to this the ground about the crossing owned by Simeon Jennings, Joseph J. Brooks, I. N. Webb and Elisha Teeters had been surveyed by County Surveyor Whitacre and divided into lots. A town site was located, and thus was the beginning of Alliance. The growth of the town was very slow, the accessions were few and infrequent. There was nothing to attract. The country was almost a wilderness. There were few comforts of any kind to be enjoyed. The post office was almost three miles distant. There was no market. But the railroads changed all this. The two railroads, the 'crossing' of which was the father of Alliance, became trunk lines of the great 'Pennsylvania' system. The name of the Ohio and Pennsylvania line was changed to the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and Alliance was made the terminal of the east division of the road. A round house was built and a small repair shop erected. Alliance being the end of a division, where

trains were made up and train crews rested, it was sought by railroad men in search of homes, and it was soon known as a railroad town."

The Teeters family is closely identified with the founding and growth of Alliance. The old farm and homestead of the head of the family, Elisha Teeters, was about two miles northwest of the present city, and consisted originally of 172 acres. When it was wild land he settled thereon with his young wife in 1835, and about sixteen years afterward, then mature and prosperous, he bought a farm of eighty acres in the way of the new railroad and laid out his town. The east border of Alliance was Liberty Street, the railroad crossed the northeast corner, while Union Avenue was the west line. Main Street was about the center of his eighty acres. He held the first public sale of lots September 15, 1851. The first lot sold was at the corner of Freedom and Main streets, and brought \$35. He sold it on condition that it must be improved with a building; and a hotel was erected there, and this site has always had a hotel or some other public house. The lot at the corner of Linden and Main streets, opposite the Lexington Hotel, was sold for \$16, and one of the old landmarks of the city covering that ground was torn down in 1915. Only three lots were sold the first day, but in the following year real estate transfers in the little village became more lively. Mr. Teeters donated the site for the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the old church building is now incorporated in the present Scranton block. He gave the present site of the Baptist Church at the corner of Freedom and Market streets. In company with Mr. Weickard, Mr. Teeters in 1863 erected a block where the Alliance Bank building, a six-story structure, now stands. This building was constructed in 1863 and stood for fifty years until torn down in 1913. In that old building Mr. Teeters opened a bank, the first institution of its kind in Alliance, and subsequently became a charter director of the First National Bank. The building at that location has always been used for banking purposes, and the ground is now the most valuable corner in the city. Mr. Teeters was the owner of the land for a great many years.

He was a member of the firm of Teeters, Lamborn and Company, which bought land east and south of the original plat and gave to Alliance the Teeters-Lamborn Addition of some 160 acres. The company donated land to a number of factory enterprises in that section of the city. Mr. Teeters died in June, 1899.

The late Dr. Levi L. Lamborn was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1829, the youngest of eleven children. His father, Townsend Lamborn, was a prominent whig politician and was a can-

didate for governor of Ohio on the anti-Masonic ticket. When Levi L. was about eight years of age he came with some of his elder brothers to Ohio and located near Salem, attending a Friends' school in that locality, as his parents and most of his relatives were Quakers. In his sixteenth year he began reading medicine under the direction of Dr. Solomon Sleeve, of Damascus, afterward attended lectures in Philadelphia and finally graduated from the medical department of the Western Reserve College, Cleveland, in 1849. He entered upon the practice of his profession in Mount Union, where he continued fifteen years. In 1863 he moved to Alliance, and, after engaging in professional work for three years, retired to develop his real estate, and, a few years afterward, to engage in banking. He had already become prominent as a union democrat, having served for two terms as clerk of the Ohio House of Representatives. In 1866 and 1868 he bought and platted a tract of over 150 acres which afterward became the southern addition to the city, and subsequently, in partnership with Elisha Teeters, under the firm name of Teeters, Lamborn & Company, laid out an addition of 990 lots, so that Doctor Lamborn is well considered one of the founders of modern Alliance. His name was identified with the place at a much earlier date than this, since in 1854, when the *Alliance Ledger* was printed at Salem and he was practicing medicine at Mount Union, he also served as editor of the local paper, which was soon afterward issued from "home office."

In 1874 Doctor Lamborn engaged in private banking with E. W. Gray, although for several years previously he had transacted quite an extensive loan and discount business. He was a man of remarkable versatility, breadth and strength; was successful, genial and affable and achieved such public prominence that in 1876 the democrats nominated him for Congress. At different times he served as a member of the board of trustees of the Ohio State Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and always conducted himself with great credit, from both the standpoints of ability and honesty, in every public service which he assumed. His death at his home in Alliance June 14, 1910, was a distinct loss which was felt far beyond the borders of the county.

Hugh Blakeley, also owner of a portion of the original plat was living at the age of eighty-six in 1915.

In reply to a letter of inquiry, Hon. B. F. Weybrecht, one of Doctor Lamborn's oldest and dearest friends, has furnished the following additional information regarding the doctor and his work as a founder of Alliance:

"The original plat and the several additions afterwards added to Alliance by Dr. Lamborn and associates (Elisha Teeters and Hugh

Blakeley) now constitute about one-third of the present area embraced within the corporate limits of the city. Dr. Lamborn's contributions to the city should probably not be credited to himself, but rather to the company of which he was a member (Teeters, Lamborn & Company). This company secured for the city the division end of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, now the Pennsylvania Company, by donations of land for shops, roundhouses, etc., and also were liberal in making up the large cash bonus required by the company. In 1870 Dr. Lamborn, in company with his associates, interested himself in securing the location of Alliance of the Marchand and Morgan Steam Hammer Works of Pittsburgh, now the Morgan Engineering Company. No two agencies have contributed so much to our growth as have these two factors. Besides being one of our largest industries, this company either directly or indirectly should be credited with the establishment of the American Steel Foundries, The Transue & Williams Steel Forging Corporation and The Alliance Machine Company.

"Dr. L. L. Lamborn will probably be best remembered in this locality as a public speaker of wonderfully magnetic powers and eloquence. In his young manhood he was an ardent advocate of the Abolition Cause. He was editor of the first newspaper published in Alliance, the *Ledger*, founded in 1854. In 1876 he was the opponent of William McKinley in his first campaign for Congress. The campaign was marked by debates by the two principals throughout the district. A short time prior to this Dr. Lamborn had imported the first carnation brought to America and was propagating them in his greenhouses, in which he took great interest. Prior to these debates Dr. Lamborn would invariably and courteously present McKinley with a boutonniere of this new flower. From this incident McKinley formed an attachment for the carnation, which in after life, appealed to him as a badge of favor."

Within the following two years additions to the original town were made by Jennings & Brooks, I. N. Webb, William and Elisha Teeters, Samuel Baffer and Mr. Hester, and the village increased in population from about two hundred to double that number. The next step forward was marked by a petition signed by a hundred ambitious citizens and praying the county board for a regular incorporation. It was dated March 15, 1854, and couched in the following language: "To the Honorable County Commissioners of Stark County, Ohio: We, the undersigned citizens of Alliance, Freedom and Williamsport, situated in Lexington township, Stark County, Ohio, humbly petition your honorable body that we are desirous of being organized into an incorporated village for general purposes, under the name and style of Alliance, the territory included in said corporation to include the full section of

land in said township No. 25 and the south half of section No. 24, a plot of which is herewith presented; and we have also hereby appointed Gideon Seymour of Alliance, the person authorized to act in our behalf in presenting this, our petition."

The petition was granted by the county commissioners, Samuel Smith, Mathias Sheplar and L. Alexander. The first election of village officers took place in the old brick schoolhouse on October 4, 1854 and resulted in the election of the following: Harvey Laughlin, mayor; David Hoover, recorder, and Matthias Hester, A. C. Hanger, Henry Chapman, F. N. Pierce and George Woodworth as members of the council. The first meeting of the council was held on the evening of October 5, 1854, and the first ordinance which was adopted by that body was one to regulate the speed of locomotives while passing through the village. The maximum speed allowed was fixed at six miles per hour. The second act of council was the appointment, by resolution, of A. C. Hanger and Matthias Hester as a committee of two to draft an ordinance to regulate the sale and traffic in intoxicating liquors. Thus it will be seen that the two great dangers menacing the village at the date of its incorporation were—the railroads and the saloons, and these received the first attention of the first council at its first meeting.

Lot sales grew more frequent. Houses were springing up like magic. Alliance was to become a railroad center. Farmers found that a market for their produce had been brought to their doors by the railroad, and they began to look upon them with favor.

ALLIANCE IN 1888

By Henry Howe

Alliance is eighteen miles northeast of Canton, on the P. Ft. W. & C.; C. & P.; L. E. A. & S. and A. N. & A. R. Railroads.

Alliance was originally called Freedom, and was laid out in 1838, by Matthias Hester and John Miller. The original proprietors of the land were Matthias Hester, William Aultman, Michael and John Miller, Messrs. Scott and Cassidy. The first house was erected and the first store established by Mr. Hester. The growth of the town was very slow until the crossing of the P. Ft. W. & C. and C. & P. R. R. at this point gave it a new impetus. The population in 1850 was 250.

General Robinson at this time gave the place the name of Alliance, on account of the relation it was expected the two systems of railroads would occupy to each other, although no alliance had been consummated at that time. Since then the growth of the town has been steady, until it now stands among the important manufacturing centres of the State.



NEW WEYBRECHT FAMILY MONUMENT,
CITY CEMETERY, ALLIANCE



HOME OF COLONEL MORGAN OF THE NOTED MORGAN ENGINEERING
WORKS, SOUTH UNION STREET, ALLIANCE

City Officers, 1888: O. M. Coxen, Mayor; James Culberson, Clerk; Wm. Teel, Treasurer; Judson L. Philips, Solicitor; M. Stacey, Marshal; Matthew White, Street Commissioner. Newspapers: *Leader*, Independent Democrat, Wallace H. Phelps, editor; *Review*, Republican J. W. Gillespie, editor; *American Carp Culture*, Fish Culture, L. B. Logan, editor and publisher. Churches; two Presbyterian, one Lutheran, one Catholic, one United Brethren, one German Reformed, one Methodist Episcopal, one Congregational, one Disciples, one Baptist, one Welsh Congregational, one Friends and two others. Bank: Alliance Bank Co., John Atwell, president, W. H. Ramsey, cashier.

Manufacturers and Employes: Elmer E. Cline, general machinery, six hands; Millord & Co., foundry work, seven; Stanley & Hawkins, flour and feed, six; Alliance Steam Boiler Works, four; G. L. Chapman, general machine work, three; F. Baugh, castings, eight; Morgan Engineering Co., 400; J. T. Weybrecht, sash, doors and blinds, fourteen; The Solid Steel Co., 215; The A. W. Coats Co., hay-rakes, twenty-six; George N. Yant, planing mill, seven. State Report, 1888. Population, 1880, 4, 636. School census, 1888, 1,832. C. C. Davidson, superintendent of schools. Capital invested in manufacturing establishments, \$51,300. Value of annual product, \$154,000. Ohio Labor Statistics, 1888. Census, 1890, 7,607.

ALLIANCE DISASTER IN 1886

In 1867-68, there was built in Alliance an opera house at an estimated cost of \$80,000. Even at the time of its completion the building was considered unsafe, owing to the use of poor material and hasty construction. Indeed, so well was this understood, that its property value was very materially affected thereby and the building was sold in 1877, for \$9,000. At this time, some \$14,000 to \$16,000 were expended in improvements, but without permanently securing its safety as subsequent events demonstrated.

The frontage of the building was eighty feet, by the same depth; it consisted of four stories, containing stores, offices and assembly rooms with the third floor entirely occupied by the opera house auditorium, stage, etc., with a seating capacity of one thousand although fifteen hundred were sometimes crowded within its doors.

On June 2, 1886, two of the offices on the second floor, and three of the four stores on the street floor were occupied by business men. An adjoining two-story frame building east of the opera house, was occupied upstairs as a dwelling, by the family of George Myers, and downstairs by the grocery of James I. Rickard. Early in the day they discovered that their doors did not open and shut freely; they at once

surmised the pressure of the yielding east wall of the opera house to be the cause and notified Mr. Florian Marchand, manager of the building. Later in the day, Mr. Marchand in company with J. T. Weybrecht, an expert builder, made an inspection of the building, with the result that its immediate vacation was ordered. At 4:30 Messrs. Marchand and Rickard were anxiously watching the building, when fragments of brick began to fall.

At once perceiving that the end had come, they raised the alarm. The frightened inmates of the stores and offices came rushing out, none too soon. A long gap opened in the east wall, an awful roar swept over the startled city, a cloud of dust rose slowly against the slanting rays of the afternoon sun, and the stately pile fell crushed like an eggshell into utter and shapeless ruin.

The fire bell rang out clear in the awful silence that followed. Men and women stood for an instant spellbound with horror; then a cry arose on all sides: "The opera house has fallen!" Every mind instantly rested on the occupants of the ruined structure. Women screamed and fainted, men shuddered and turned pale, and all rushed to the scene, dreading the worst, scarcely daring to hope. As if by magic, the streets were black with people, with blanched faces and fast beating hearts. The general and intense relief can be imagined when it was definitely ascertained that positively no person was killed or even injured. The families of the persons whose various occupations were conducted in the opera house block were naturally frantic with fear and terror, only equaled by the joy caused by the unexpected good news that all had escaped.

By a combination of circumstances peculiarly fortunate the great ruin became the tomb of no living being. Had those falling walls, sinking floors and crashing timbers engulfed, as well they might, hundreds of happy, unsuspecting pleasure seekers, the mind shudders at the awful picture.

That such a risk of terrible calamity as menaced the people of Alliance for a term of years was permitted in the state of Ohio, is evidence that our laws on the construction and maintenance of public buildings are not such as should satisfy the people.

MOUNT UNION COLLEGE IN 1888

Mount Union College, located at Mount Union, south of, and connected with Alliance by an electric railway, is a progressive institution that has exerted a wide educational, moral and religious influence. It had its beginning in a school founded by Rev. O. N. Hartshorn, D.

D., LL. D., in 1846. It had unusual success and the outcome was the college, founded in 1858. The institution has had a phenomenal growth, largely owing to the energy of Dr. Hartshorn, ably assisted by his colleagues. It would have been impossible for the college to reach its present large proportions but, for the princely gifts and wise counsels of Hon. Lewis Miller, of Akron, and Messrs. C. Aultman and Jacob Miller, of Canton. Its buildings are handsome and extensive, beautifully situated on the grounds, which comprise some fifty-four acres. A new building has just been erected through the generosity of T. R. Morgan, Jr., of Alliance, Richard Brown, of Youngstown, and others. This building is to be used for a gymnasium and observatory, and is said to be one of the finest college edifices in the State.

The Museum of Art and Science is valued at more than a quarter of a million dollars. Bayard Taylor said of it in the *New York Tribune* in 1876, "The museum of Mount Union College is among the best I ever visited anywhere, and the natural specimens are the most select and valuable I have seen in any country."

In 1886, Dr. Hartshorn retired from his long and useful career, and in 1888, Rev. Tamerlane Pliny Marsh, D. D., of Chicago, was elected his successor. Under his control the institution is rapidly increasing its sphere of usefulness. The institution has been attended by more than 18,000 persons, has graduated 1,477, and during the past year has had 580 students in its different departments. Among its most noted graduates are Governor Humphrey, of Kansas, Bishop John G. Vincent, LL. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., Prof. H. S. Lehr, president of Ada Normal University, Von Jackson, Privy Counsellor to the King, Stuttgart, Germany, and many other eminent men.

BEACH CITY

Beach City had its origin with the erection of the Willard grist mill in 1816. This, together with Mr. Willard's residence, and the residence and distillery of Henry Croninger, constituted what was then known as Willard's Mills, until 1830, approximately, when Mr. Bell, who then assumed ownership of the mill, opened a small store, in which was placed a stock of goods valued at perhaps \$300. After this, largely through the influence of the Bell family, several families located at what then became known as a little village by the name of Bell's Mills. P. V. Bell became a prominent man largely on account of his pecuniary influence. As has been said, he greatly improved the old Willard grist mill, and began doing merchant work, hauling the flour in a six-horse wagon to the canal, whence it was con-

veyed to market. He was respected and trusted by the people, who loaned their money to him without a doubt that it would be forthcoming according to agreement. The store was conducted on an extensive scale from a fine general assortment of goods valued at about \$8,000. But, notwithstanding Mr. Bell's honest intention, he finally failed in business, and his creditors received little or nothing for their pains to accommodate.

But the farmers in the neighborhood did not relish the idea of having no store at the mills; so they formed a sort of stock company with a paid-up capital of some \$7,000, and invested this amount in goods, placing in the store two men, who came well recommended, to dispose of the goods. Things progressed smoothly for a few years, when suddenly, like a clap of thunder in a clear sky, the sad news flashed abroad that the enterprise had collapsed. Eastern creditors came forward, and the two clerks, with well filled purses and eyes no doubt undergoing a series of chronic winks, pushed with greater haste and secrecy for the West than accorded with their usual demure movements. Assignees were appointed by the court, the stockholders were called on for an additional sum of money, and in a short space of time the "stock store" was a sorrowful remembrance of the past. Getty & Converse with a portion of the same goods, about \$1,500 worth carried on a store for a short time, and then sold to Col. Hiram Reed, who continued a few years, securing, in the meantime, a post office at the village. He finally closed his goods out at auction.

Welty & Weitmer opened a store about 1870, but soon after failed and made an assignment. About the same time Eli Ax opened a large general store. Doctors Ayers, Robinett and David Crise opened a drug store about 1875; William Raff was the proprietor of a clothing store; Hiram Brown, druggist; John Hoss, hardware store; Hay & Fetro, dry goods store; Henry Rose built a large tavern about 1870; William Agler was the proprietor of another hotel in the early eighties; George Crise operated a planing mill; a Mr. Linn was saddler; Fellows Brothers owned a wagon shop; Kyle Brothers built a large grist mill in 1880; J. M. Shetler built a warehouse in the early seventies, buying and shipping considerable grain.

At one time Beach City was known as Barr's Mills and so appears on the Stark County plat of 1870. This name was derived from Jonathan Barr, who purchased in 1861 a large mill on Sugar Creek. In 1866 he constructed a good mill race and operated his grist mill for many years. Since that time the village of Beach City has grown and prospered until it is now one of the thriving villages of the county.

BEACH CITY IN 1928

From *Canton Daily News* March 4, 1928

By Maud M. Howells

The Arcadia of Stark County where fishing is fine in the summer-time, hunting unsurpassed in the cold months of the fall. Where fertile fields throw a fragrant mantle protectingly about the village that nestles contentedly on the banks of Sugar Creek.

This is Beach City, the throbbing heart of Sugar Creek township. Rich in history and lore, the town lives up to its early traditions with a pride that makes every resident of the place eager to say "I live in Beach City."

Three presidents of the United States have stopped in Beach City. Pres. Benjamin Harrison liked the place so well, that when he was married he took his bride there for a honeymoon. Pres. James A. Garfield, in the years before he was the nation's chief executive and was driving a canal boat team of mules along the banks of the Erie Canal, spent some time in Beach City. And, of course, Pres. William McKinley was there on many occasions.

They have lived with presidents—those Beach City folk—and to-day they are keeping alive the traditions of those days when Beach City drew presidents to its portals.

Although there are scarcely 1,000 persons living within the corporate limits of the village, such an overwhelming feeling of civic pride have they, that they have accomplished things, which a city of Canton's size would hesitate to undertake.

When the need for a new high school building was felt the men and women of the community got together and planned a building that would serve as a school, as a social center, as a village gymnasium and as a motion picture theater.

A bond issue of \$78,000 was floated and the school community center was built. There were a few who said it was too big a bond issue for such a small place, but those few like Oliver Goldsmith's "they who came to scoff remained to pray" are just as enthusiastic about the handsome building as the others. And there is scarcely an hour of the day, or evening that the building is not in use.

One day the men of Beach City decided to entertain the women folk with a dinner. Something different. They caught muskrats, sold the skins and cooked the animals, first boiling and then frying them, and the general opinion in Beach City is that muskrat makes the finest meat in the land.

The supper was served in the dining hall of the school. And what a fine dining hall it is, too! No affair of any size is held in the village but that this dining hall is used.

The school has its own specially marked china and silverware, enough to take care of 300 guests and it's available for the use of any organization or group in the village.

The school has its own kitchens too. At noontime the girls of the domestic science classes cook lunch for the other pupils of the schools. Beach City's high school adjoins the two grade school buildings and only a few seconds' walk separates the three buildings, making it very simple for all the school children to be fed in the high school dining room.

Then in the evenings the kitchen and dining room is turned over to the community.

On the main floor is the auditorium with its stage and rows of seats. It is a theater, when the seats are in place, a gymnasium when the chairs are removed.

Beach City has but one motion picture show each week and that is held under the auspices of the school and in the school auditorium.

Those Beach City folk are extremely modern. They use motion pictures in the teaching of history. Every Thursday afternoon special educational films are shown to the school children and in the evening special feature pictures, selected by the school committee are shown to the grown up folk. Motion picture night is a big one indeed and early suppers are the rule so that the people can assemble in the high school before the beginning of the picture.

N. K. Weimer, who was in service during the World war and whose brother, J. H. Weimer, an aviator, was shot down by the Germans in Metz, is the youthful superintendent of the Beach City schools, a man young enough to be in sympathy with the modern ideas of the young folk, and a man with such a record for fine service back of him that the entire community has the greatest faith in him.

Such fine basketball teams are developed in that school gymnasium that none other in the county can win over them. Both the boys' and girls' basketball teams hold the county pennants.

Developing the body, the mind and the soul of the young folk of the village, seems to be the aim of every citizen in the community. And the healthy, happy faces of the 265 school children prove that they are accomplishing this admirably.

There are three churches in the town, Methodist, Lutheran and United Brethren churches.

Ever since 1906 the town has had its own water works system and

the water tower is another structure that is pointed to with pride. Four artesian wells provide the water and the net work of mains covers the entire town. G. C. Kopp is superintendent. The N. O. P. and L. Co. furnishes light and the village has an efficient volunteer fire department.

Beach City is a community of home owning citizens. More than 95 per cent own their homes. There are no tenements, no poor districts and not a needy family.

There are no industrial plants to disturb the calm atmosphere of the community. Time was when there was a handle factory there turning out handles for axes and other implements used on the farm. The town also had a canning plant at one time and a rubber factory for the manufacture of hot water bottles and the like.

But times have changed and the village today is without a single industrial plant.

A newspaper was needed to keep the villagers informed as to the happenings among their neighbors. The merchants of the town banded together and began the publication of a fortnightly newspaper. That was five years ago and the newspaper has been issued regularly since that time. The merchants buy advertising in the paper which covers the cost of printing and the distribution and the *Beach City Business Men's Messenger* is delivered free to every home in the vicinity. Papers are sent as far away as Wilmot and Winesburg.

It is a splendid medium of dispensing news. When N. K. Weimer, the school superintendent, was awarded a life high school certificate because of his splendid work the newspaper told the folk of the community what a fine man Mr. Weimer is.

Distribution of the paper is handled by the post office.

Which brings us to the subject of the postmaster, who also is editor of the paper.

He is A. B. Wingate, whom Canton people know well, he having served for eight years in the Stark County recorder's office, four years as a deputy and four years as recorder.

Mr. Wingate after completing his work in the recorder's office returned to his first love, Beach City, and has served the village as postmaster for the last five years.

Mr. Wingate was superintendent of schools there for ten years, heading the public school system when C. B. McClintock, a Beach City "product," was attending high school.

Beach City likes to refer to Mr. McClintock as a "Beach City Boy." They are proud of the work he did in helping bring the Don. R. Mellett murderers to justice.

"Mr. McClintock was a fine boy when I had him in school; a studious lad and a mighty fine orator," said Mr. Wingate, who not only is the postmaster but one of the civic leaders.

Mr. Wingate likes to talk about the soldiers Beach City has given to the country's service. During the days of the Rebellion Sugar Creek township furnished more Union soldiers than any other township of its size.

There are three of these old soldiers living, William Raff, Philip Bash and Michael Haas. Never is a patriotic parade staged that these three aged veterans do not march.

When the World war came, Beach City sent twenty-seven of its finest young men into the service. Two of them never came back, Melwood Hostetler and John Weimer, whose plane was brought down by the Germans as he flew over the lines at Metz.

Soon after the close of the World war the Beach City folk raised money and erected a monument to its soldiers. This monument was dedicated in 1921 with U. S. Representative Joseph Himes as the principal speaker.

The late John C. Welty was born and reared in Beach City and many others of its sons have attained prominence in other cities.

Beach City has one bank but it is a tremendously busy institution. The Beach City Banking Co., with F. H. Parks as its cashier has in the seven years it has been under his management grown until today its deposits amount to \$650,000. The bank serves the entire section as Beach City is the leading shipping point for many smaller towns in the vicinity.

William M. Reed formerly county auditor is the mayor of Beach City and G. C. Kopp the head of the water works is also village marshal.

"We don't need a police force," said Wingate. "We are a community of law abiding folk and we are too busy thinking about things to do for the good of the community to get into any trouble.

"Do I like Beach City? Well I have lived in Canton and I know that Beach City is the finest place in the land to live, even nicer than Canton. Here a man can be just what he is. No pretenses are necessary. Your neighbors know what kind of man a person is and there is no use in putting on airs. We work in working clothes here. Its not necessary to dress up in your best clothes to go to work."

Beach City has a splendid band of twenty-five pieces, under leadership of John Justus.

Many of the older folk remember the days when the quadrille was danced instead of the fox trot, days when dances were held in barns

and the fiddles and the resonant voice of the dance caller made the place a merry one.

Speaking of dance callers, there is Joe Cabbut, veteran at this art. He's given up calling dances, however, and spends his time in his little grocery across the street from the schoolhouse.

Mr. Cabbut called his last dance two years ago. His first one he called fifty-four years ago when he was a boy of fourteen. He was so successful at it that he became known as one of the finest callers in this section. He traveled to many places just to call dances.

The last one Mr. Cabbut called two years ago was a disappointment, however. "The folks don't know how to keep time any more," he said as he sat beside the stove in his grocery. "The young folks don't know how to dance. They hop around, Johnny Jump-ups, I call them."

The famous Greenville treaty line extends south of Beach City. This line was established through an agreement between the white settlers and the Indians in this part of Ohio. White settlers were allowed the land as far as the treaty line.

So much for the Beach City as it is known among the people who live there.

But at the edge of the town is the old Falls House, the stone tavern which was built 110 years ago and has been used as a tavern continuously since that time. It's fame is state wide.

Of charming old colonial architecture, the inn is built entirely of huge blocks of stone. So difficult was the work of construction in the days when there were few roadways in that vicinity, that five years were required to build it. It is the only tavern in Ohio and one of the few in the country that has been open continuously for 110 years.

Pres. Benjamin Harrison liked the fishing, hunting and scenery of Sugar Creek township so well that when he was married to Miss Caroline Lavinia Scott the daughter of Prof. John Scott of Miami University the two of them drove by stage coach to Beach City and spent their honeymoon at the Falls House. The room which President Harrison and the bride occupied has been kept unchanged and the great wooden bed is in the room today.

C. T. Benfer, present owner, bought the tavern and ninety acres of ground eight years ago. He painted the woodwork and made other improvements but he did not change any detail of arrangement, leaving the rooms as they were a century ago.

The tavern is located near the Big and Little Sugar creeks. Nearby is the falls from which the tavern gets its name and the music of the spilling water can be heard in the tavern.

Days when the railroad was being built through Beach City the tavern housed 135 men at a time.

Pres. James A. Garfield stopped there in the days when he was driving a mule team along the Erie canal tow path.

Many tourists visit the historic spot each summer. The tavern is under management of F. A. Bates who has been in charge since last May. Mr. Benfer prefers to live quietly in his house near the tavern. These days he spends much of his time curing and smoking hams, and by the same methods that were employed by the pioneer settlers a century ago.

Funny thing about those hams. Mr. Benfer won't sell one or a piece of one. "I'll give you a good ham sandwich any time you come," he tells those who seek to buy a sassafras smoked ham.

Beach City was located in 1816 by erection of a grist mill by Henry Willard, and the town was known as Willard's Mills.

The mill was a frame structure about thirty feet square and two stories high. Sugar Creek was dammed and the mill supplied with water by means of a race. Two sets of stones were placed in the mill, one for wheat and the other for corn and power was communicated from the huge breast-wheel by means of wooden shafting.

This mill was considered a valuable acquisition to the locality and for many years had many customers.

Henry Corninger built a distillery a half mile north of the mill. There were two stills with capacity of about fifty gallons and while the concern did a fair business it was discontinued after twelve years.

A sawmill was built by a Mr. King on the banks of King's Run and later John Edgar built a mill on Sugar Creek.

Sugar Creek township was organized in 1816. The first settler was Jacob Grounds, who arrived in 1808. Grounds was a man of good education and much native ability and took a prominent part in the affairs of the township. He came to the township soon after it was surveyed and selected the tract of land, afterwards known as Truby's farm. It was densely covered with a growth of maple trees and he had to clear a place large enough for a cabin. Neighbors came from a distance to help him build his house and here the family lived in the solitude of the forest for eighteen months.

Joshua Carr was the next settler. He arrived in 1810. Settlers came slowly for the next few years, but after 1815 immigration was more marked and by 1823 practically all the land in the township was entered.

With the influx of new settlers it became necessary to make many improvements. Roads were mere paths through the woods and during

the wet seasons they were impassable. County roads were surveyed and fitted up for public travel and in a few years stage coaches were dashing through the village of Beach City and drawing up with a flourish at the famous old tavern.

The town of Beach City was not laid out correctly and recorded until many years after it was organized. The advent of the railroad made recording of the town necessary. In March, 1872, Amos Wodling, the county surveyor, laid out the town in lots and since that time several additions have been made.

One of the biggest events in the early history of Beach City was a revival conducted at the cabin of John Weimer, ancestor of the superintendent of schools. The revival continued for six weeks and great religious fervor prevailed throughout the neighborhood.

BREWSTER

The village of Brewster is located in Sugar Creek township about three miles southwest of Navarre. This town has the distinction of being the last village laid out in the history of Stark County, having been platted in 1906 by the Bimeler Land Company of which John Bimeler, of Zoar, was president; J. W. Pontius, Canton, was vice president; James D. Barry, Canton, secretary, and Louis Loichot, Canton, treasurer. While it had existed as a community center before this time the civil life of Brewster dates only from the organization of this company.

While it is, then, the newest of Stark County towns, Brewster seems to have prospects of considerable development during the next few years. It is easily accessible, by rail, or by motor bus service from Massillon, and is naturally an excellent shipping point, and factories may be added to the industrial roster as the town increases in size. It is at present well served by retail stores of every description and amply supplied with churches and schools.

Relative to the growth and development of the village since the year 1906, we quote the following article published in the *Canton Daily News*, January 14, 1923—"So far as home building operations are concerned, Brewster probably has the record for Stark County. There is thought to be more building of dwellings per unit of population in that town than in any other section of the county. With less than 1,000 inhabitants, Brewster has under way no less than a dozen homes, and this during the dullest of the winter season. One entire street is almost entirely composed of new houses, under construction or recently completed. More construction work is planned for the early months of spring and summer, residents say.

There are other points of distinction of which Brewster citizens are justly proud, however. The town has, for example, a railroad station larger and more commodious than any in Canton, or than any other in the county, despite the small standing given in the census records. This is the office building occupied by the Wheeling and Lake Erie railroad, as well as a railway station.

To think of Brewster is to think of railroads, for all that the town is and does and is interested in, industrially, is transportation. The Wheeling and Lake Erie shops, located there, not only employ a large percentage of the working men of the town, but bring in additional hundreds daily from surrounding towns and cities, until the number of employes there is greater than the entire population of Brewster.

More than 800 men are at work in the shops, it is estimated. These men are bringing their families to Brewster to live in increasing numbers. There are many advantages to this idea.

Living expenses are likely to be lower in the smaller town. There is a saving of time and effort in living nearer the place of occupation. And there is more opportunity to own their homes and generally improve living conditions. While many of the workmen will not forsake the obvious advantages offered by the larger centers of population, such as Canton and Massillon, where many of them live, there is certain to be a steadily increasing number who will eventually make their homes there.

The railroad Y. M. C. A. is a center of the activity of the town, with a large building, well designed to meet the needs of the community, which is, of course, essentially a railroad community. Spacious and well kept reading and lounging rooms and a restaurant are much used by the Wheeling employes, and a hall where meetings may be held, and which is used as a theater, are part of the equipment of the association there.

The remainder of the business life of the town is entirely retail. There are no factories of note, and little industrial activity other than the shops, which so completely occupy the man power of the vicinity.

CANAL FULTON IN 1915

In 1814 a village known as Milan was platted by Matthew Rowland on section 9, west of the Tuscarawas. Within the next ten or twelve years it had grown into so much of a settlement that, in 1826, when the Village of Fulton was plated by William Christmas and James W. Lathrop, of Canton, it was located on the canal then being constructed, opposite Milan. By 1828 the Ohio canal was opened from Cleveland to Massillon and in 1832 to Portsmouth, and Fulton shared

for years in the impetus to trade and commerce given by the opening of a free waterway through the State to the Ohio Valley. In 1853 it absorbed the old Town of Milan as the incorporated Village of Fulton, now known as Canal Fulton. The word Canal was added to the name Fulton in 1830 with the opening of the Ohio Canal through the town.

The first post office was established in 1828 with Amaziah Meese as the postmaster. This office was discontinued after a short time but was reestablished in 1830 with John Robinson as postmaster. Dr. W. E. Moulton is the present incumbent. During the days of prosperity of the Ohio Canal and previous to the coming of the railroads to this vicinity Canal Fulton was one of the principal grain markets of Eastern Ohio and grain was hauled to the buyers from as far distant as Mansfield, Ohio, seventy-five miles to the westward, and stored in the warehouses awaiting shipment to Cleveland, and thence to points on the Great Lakes and also southward to Portsmouth on the Ohio River to be reshipped to Ohio and Mississippi River points. John Robinson and John McCadden were two of the most prominent grain buyers of that time. Some of these old warehouses are still standing and have been converted to other purposes. The present Hotel Porter, of which Carl Yoder is proprietor is one of the buildings.

Some of the original founders and settlers of the town were Abraham Stephens, Richard Porter, Philip Patton, John McCadden, John Robinson, Joshua and Benjamin Bleiler, John Mobley, John Hammer, W. R. Alban and Abraham Hoover. Many descendants of these men are still residents of the town. The town was incorporated about 1838. The town records were destroyed by fire some years ago and it is impossible to secure the exact date on this account. The first mayor was W. R. Alban. A. H. McCadden, the present mayor, was first elected in 1883 and served eleven terms in this office at different times since that year. John V. Dugan is clerk; J. W. Lerch, treasurer, and Richard Kirk, marshal of the corporation. The town has a water works system, electric light and power, and storm water and sanitary sewerage system. The streets are paved with brick and there are but two short stretches of paving to be completed before it will be connected with both Massillon and Akron by brick roads. Fire protection is provided by a volunteer department of thirty-four men, a steam fire engine, hose carts, fifteen fire plugs and four large cisterns. There are a number of good brick business and office buildings in the business section of the town. There is a first grade high school of which Kenneth Huffman is principal, providing a four-year course. M. D. Morris is superintendent of schools. The enrollment is approximately 300 pupils. There is also a Roman Catholic parochial school. The present popula-

tion is about one thousand one hundred. During the last two years there have been about twenty-five new modern homes built and at the present time there is a demand for houses to accommodate the increasing population.

CANAL FULTON

From *Canton Daily News*, February 25, 1923

Canal Fulton, one of the few towns in this vicinity, or even in the state to be entirely free from debt, and maintain a cash balance in the municipal treasury, is soon to pass from this category. The village council will ask for a bond issue to complete a mile of paving and other improvements in the spring.

The improved highway will connect the Cleveland highway at the Summit County-Stark County line, and will be the last connecting link of paving between Massillon and Cleveland, a distance of sixty-four miles. County and state aid will be given in the construction work.

While most towns are under a heavy burden of indebtedness, Canal Fulton, with a population of 1,200 now has a cash balance in the treasury of \$1,600. The tax levy for the village is 1.8 mills, which includes a special levy of .2 mill, assessed to clear the town of deficits in current expenses.

Mayor I. W. Lerch and the present town council, with the active aid and coöperation of the leading business men of Canal Fulton have cleared up the balance. Now they are planning a conservative program of development which will bring the town up to the standard of any town of similar size in the vicinity.

First among the proposed improvements is the paving. The council plans to motorize its fire equipment this spring, giving more efficient fire protection. A sewage project is also planned to handle the sewage of the east side of the town.

A civic athletic field and playground, offered to the city, by a philanthropist who will provide the site, if the town will equip and improve it, will also be accepted if plans are carried out.

The town will provide a free camp for tourists, it is expected, and this will be equipped in such manner as to add to the comfort and convenience of visitors.

Canal Fulton has recovered steadily from the business depression which followed the war. Credits are stabilized, bills are being met promptly, much buying is taking place inside the community, considerable money is in circulation, and property ownership is distributed among the greater percentage of the population.

Canal Fulton is now 97 years old, as an incorporated town, but con-

siderably older as a village. Milan, laid out in 1814, by Mathew Rowland, on the west side of the Tuscarawas River, was the forerunner of Canal Fulton. It is not now the principal portion of the town, however. This was laid out in 1826 by William Christmas and James W. Lathrop, although a considerable settlement was already in existence.

Already undergoing a business boom, the town rapidly became the greatest wheat shipping center in Ohio. It was situated in the midst of a fertile valley, in which the production of wheat was great. The Ohio Canal, which passed through the village, was the great shipping route of eastern Ohio before the days of the railroad. Five huge warehouses were built for the storage of grain, and wagons streamed in and out of the village, in endless procession, while laden canal boats, drawn by straining mules, carried the grain to Cleveland to be shipped over the lakes.

Two of the old buildings survive, one in use as a hotel, the other known as the opera house. The ruins of the canal, once the most important trade artery of the state, are still in evidence. But the town has passed beyond the canal boat stage.

Prominent in the business revival which followed the depression of 1921, were P. F. Blank, postmaster, and L. W. Meyers, hardware dealer. Blank is a democrat, Meyers a republican, and both are active in party affairs. But there is no hint of political enmity in their civic activities. They have worked together, and are close friends despite their rival political affiliations.

Blank has increased the receipts of the post office by \$2,000 a year during the eight years of his incumbency. They are now \$6,000 a year, a rather high figure for a town of 1,200 inhabitants.

Meyers has boosted every civic project which has seemed to offer promise, and is looked upon as a leading business man of the town.

The industrial life of the town is not founded upon mere expectations, either. The Fulton Pit Car Company, employing approximately 125 men, ships its products to every mining region in the United States. It now sends out from 5,000 to 6,000 mine cars a year.

Originally incorporated in 1903 for \$10,000, it later merged with the Kenova Mine Car Company, and the capitalization was increased to \$325,000. It now has reorganized, and there are again two distinct companies, although stockholders hold their original interests in each.

The Fulton Drop Forge Company, after producing large quantities of shell cases and other war-time necessities, found itself at the close of the war in an inflated condition, with a surplus of stock, and material which could no longer be put to any advantageous use.

After the plant had been closed for a year it purchased the patent

for a swivel bench vise, and will start extensive manufacture of the new product in a short time. A. L. Eicher is general manager of this plant, which employs 50 or more men.

The Welco Cereal Company, putting out a cereal substitute for coffee, reports a healthy business. The National Chemical Company, which began operations three years ago, manufactures tire patches, oils, polishes, and radiator cement which enjoy an extensive sale. The Quality Coal Company, a \$60,000 corporation, is operating a sixty-foot vein recently discovered, a short distance outside the town.

A school system with more than 250 pupils is housed in a well equipped modern building in central location. R. C. Frantz is superintendent and has been there for three years, but the real story of the growth of the school system is told by C. A. Brown, who for more than twenty years has been janitor at the school.

Brown is a descendant of John Brown, of Harpers Ferry fame, who was his grandfather's brother, and has also an interesting history of the activities of his famous great uncle.

Brown has spent all his life in Canal Fulton, and has reached the conclusion that it is a pretty good place to live. He has great confidence in the town, but longs for a reversion to the simpler tastes and habits of the earlier days, when, as he says, men took a pride in their work, and not only in their pay envelopes.

Canal Fulton is well supplied with churches, housed in attractive edifices. The Presbyterian was the first to be organized, although it was not originally inside the town, but was moved in from Newman's Creek, three miles away. It was started in 1815. Rev. S. W. Stophlet is now pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was the first actually in the corporate limits, where it was established in 1831. Rev. H. C. Klotz is pastor. St. John's Lutheran Church, of which Rev. P. L. Fudge is pastor, and the Salem Reformed Church, of which Rev. R. C. Smith is pastor, were more recently organized.

The Catholic Church of St. Philip and St. James was founded fifty-two years ago. Rev. Fr. Sutter is the present pastor.

Canal Fulton is not planning a wild campaign of expansion, but rather a deliberate and steady growth, and it is well started on its way.

CANAL FULTON BUSINESS DIRECTORY, 1870

Cove, S., & Son, wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of stoves, tin copper and sheet iron ware. House spouting made a specialty, 58 brick block.

Clark & Leaser, manufacturers of Moores' excelsior threshing machines; repairing and custom work done to order.

Easly, Charles, retail dealer in groceries, grain and produce of all kinds, junction of Tuscarawas and Liberty.

Easly, J. B., dealer in stoves, plows, and manufacturer and dealer in tin, copper and sheet iron ware, Canal Street.

Engel, Sam, & Son, proprietors of steam sawmill, manufacturers of hard lumber.

Gilker, H., & Son, proprietors of planing mill and dealers in all kinds of pine lumber, shingles, lath, dressed flooring, and sidings; manufacturers of plows.

Houtz, A., M. D. Office, Canal Street.

Kirch, Rev. N., pastor of Catholic Church, High Street.

Mobley, John, & Son, manufacturers and dealers in boots, shoes, leather, hides, shoe findings, French and American calf skins. Morocco and Roans. Lining, binding and custom work done to order. Canal Street.

Porter, T. J., dealer in drugs and medicines, Canal Street.

Robinson, C. W., dealer in staple and fancy dry goods, carpets, hats, caps, boots and shoes, crockery, groceries, notions, etc. Canal Street.

Ridenour, A. W., M. D. Office and residence, Canal Street, above post office.

Sullivan, T., retail dealer in groceries, brick block.

Sowers, A. H., M. D. Office, Canal Street.

Seaver, John W., carriage builder, High Street.

Wagner, J. W., dealer in foreign and domestic hardware, agricultural implements, etc.

Wilcox, M. E., Esq., justice of peace.

EARLY HISTORY OF CANTON

The early pioneers in the settlement of Stark County commenced near the present site of the City of Canton. Previous to the year 1805, the land office for all this part of the country was at Steubenville, in Jefferson County, of which originally this county was a part. Connected with the land office was James F. Leonard. He seems to have been the first one who came into Canton township with the purpose of remaining and making a permanent settlement. In March, 1805, in company with James and Henry Barber, he established a station just northeast of the present city, and near the county fair grounds, on the well known Reed farm. This farm has the reputation, therefore, of being the first settled in the township and in the county. Leonard and the Barber brothers took pains to induce other settlers to come here, and showed them lands



PUBLIC SQUARE, CANTON, 1864

Showing the old Courthouse at the right, and at the left, facing Tuscarawas Street, is the building containing county offices. The people were assembled on the Square to hear reports regarding the Civil war



A RELIC OF BY-GONE DAYS

The City Brewery, operated by L. Balser, and located at Market Avenue North and Fifth Street Northeast, Canton, where Loew's Theater now stands

suitable for location; and, when required, surveyed and measured them. Leonard, as a land surveyor, made frequent trips to Steubenville; and, on one of these trips, he induced one of his personal friends, named James Culbertson, to come back with him. Soon after coming here, however, the latter was attacked with inflammation of the lungs, and died on the 5th of October, 1805, his being the first death among the white people in the county. Others from Pennsylvania and Maryland came during the fall of 1805, who located lands and did some clearing, but returned to their eastern homes before winter. Soon after the establishment of Leonard's Station, another was established by Butler Wells and Daniel McClure, who were also surveyors from Steubenville, upon lands located and owned by Bezaleel Wells, about two miles northwest of Canton, near what was then called the Large Spring, now well known as Meyer's Lake, so named from Andrew Meyers, who afterward owned a large body of land around it. Wells and McClure brought workmen with them to build upon the lands and to cultivate them, their effort being most likely the first one for a systematic occupancy and cultivation in the township. These stations of Leonard and Wells were chosen with good judgment and discrimination; the one being in the undulating forest region almost at the very entrance of the less rugged and hilly lands between the branches of the Nimishillen Creek, as compared with the lands east and south of Canton, which, though good lands for farming and rich in mineral resources, were not, at this early period, so well adapted to please the eyes of emigrants from the older settlements seeking a new location; the other, upon the plains west of the Nimishillen, offering a tempting bait to settlers desirous of finding land already cleared, and waiting for the farmer to come in, possess and bring out its rich resources. As a consequence of this foresight on their part, these stations soon became, at this early period, the points to which emigrants came in their search for new homes. The woodless lands of the prairie, however, did not, for a long time at first, receive from the early settlers the attention which from their agricultural worth they should have had. Most of them preferred the wooded lands northward from Canton, and hence the early settlement of Plain township is almost coincident with that of Canton township.

In July, 1806, Leonard united in marriage with a daughter of James Barber, one of his associates, which is worthy of special note as the first marriage in Stark County.

In the autumn of 1805, Leonard surveyed and platted the original Canton, and at the first sale of lots by public outcry in 1806 he purchased the lot on the southwest corner of Second and Market streets, and erected thereon a brick building, so long and so well known as the

Oberly corner, which stood a relic of the olden times until the year 1879, when it was torn away to give place for Sherrick & Miller's large and imposing hardware store and building. Later he removed to Plain township, thence to Jackson township, afterward to Summit County, and finally to Cleveland, where he died at an advanced age. Meeting as he did, at that early period, all classes of persons who had come West to look up new locations for themselves and families, he had many adventures, and in after years took great pleasure in relating these and stories of the pioneer times. One of these may give a better insight into the then condition of things by being given here. A stranger from the East came to the station, during Leonard's absence on a trip to Steubenville, to register lands for various persons in the land office there, which he had measured for them. It was on a Saturday, in the spring of the year 1805; the Barber brothers and Culbertson, who were in charge of the station, were engaged by the stranger to show him the lands as far from the station as it was safe to venture, on the following day, Sunday. The stranger had brought with him \$338 in silver, in a heavy cloth sack, in which he also carried his provisions for the journey; for greater security, before starting out to look at land, he placed this in the trunk of a hollow tree and carefully covered the opening with moss, so that it might not be discovered by anyone during his absence. Returning to the station late on Sunday evening, he concluded to let it remain in the tree until the next morning. But what were his terror and astonishment when, on Monday morning, he could find no trace of sack or money, or the very necessary, in those days, bread and meat. The man was inconsolable, and as there was an encampment of Indians in the neighborhood, he naturally charged the theft upon them. But as he could find no trace of his money, and an encounter with the Indians to justify his suspicions and recover it was entirely out of the question, he went homeward with a heavy heart; \$300 in those days was a large amount, and it was doubtless the man's whole fortune, the savings from many years of previous industry and economy. On the way back he met Leonard and told him of his loss and also of his suspicions against the Indians. Leonard consoled the man as best he could, and assured him of his own belief that wolves, and not the Indians, were the thieves, and that probably the money would be again recovered at some later day. Four months later, three men from Pennsylvania were looking over the land, about a half mile from the tree trunk in which the money had been placed, to find a desirable location, when one of them picked up a piece of the ticking sack; this, of course, led the man who was conducting them to relate the story of the stranger's loss, whereupon all made diligent search and found nearly all of the stolen treasure. Wolves, indeed,

true to their instinct, and lured by the savory smell of cooked meat, had discovered the hiding-place and carried off sack, bacon and money; but as they had no special need of the last, they left it lying around loose among the leaves of the forest.

THE TOWN OF 1822

When it was first incorporated as a town, January 30, 1822, it was a little frontier settlement, which received its mail two or three times a week by stage. Although the writer was not there to see, he can well imagine that this picture drawn by an older settler than he is fairly true to life:

"By this time the town was in touch with the world's doings. The stage coach came through with the mails several times a week. Its arrival was quite an event. The driver sounded his horn when he reached East Tuscarawas Street, cracked his whip, hit up the pace as he swung around the public square, passed the market house and drew up with a flourish at the tavern, where everybody that could get there in time was on the scene.

"The landlord came out, placed steps at the coach door and invited the passengers to enter his hostelry. It didn't cost much to lick up. Whisky was cheap. Distilleries and grist mills were dotted all over the county. Their products were Stark's principal exports then.

"In the good old days before the country was cleared up there was a pretty high stage of water in the Nimishillen and Tuscarawas—a creek was a creek and not a ditch half the time then, and navigation was possible for light craft at least part of the year. Canton, in the forks of Nimishillen Creek, was at the head of navigation.

"It was indeed quite a port. The docks were at Oak Grove, south of town. There the *Nancy Lee*, the *Mary Ann*—or whatever names Dick Elson or Thomas Hurford, the late Alexander Hurford's father, or other voyagers bestowed upon their rafts or pirogues—tugged at their hawsers while the stevedores carried aboard the cargo of whisky, flour and bacon to the extent of a ton or so. Then the venturesome voyager—a combination captain, chief mate, cook and crew—unhitched rope, shoved a pole into the water, shouted his farewells, and slowly down the stream with the current went the little craft and its lonely occupant. Along it moved to Bolivar, thence to the larger waterway, the Ohio, past Cincinnati, and into the Mississippi, drifting down to New Orleans. There the cargo was sold, and frequently the boat, for timber. Months later the traveler reached his starting point, usually with considerable cash and much material for conversation. Mr. Hurford made \$2,000 on one of his trips."



EAST SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE, CANTON, 1866

Between Tuscarawas Street East and Second Street Southeast, where Bender's Cafeteria and Dueble's Jewelry Store are now located



WEST SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE, CANTON, 1869

Where the Stark County Jail now stands

At first meeting of the town board in January, 1822, two ordinances were passed—one to “preserve cleanliness and promote safety” and the other “to regulate the market and extinguish fire.” The town authorities evidently did what they could to make Canton safe from the attacks of disease and fire, but something more was required to make it grow; and that something, more than all else, was to provide means by which residents could travel and transport their goods and supplies with reasonable convenience. When the Ohio Canal passed them by in favor of that upstart of a Massillon, eight miles west, they received a real shock. Soon it seemed as if all roads led to the Wheat City and none to Canton; so much so that even its position as the county seat was sadly shaken.

At the time the first town corporation was born there was no courthouse at the county seat, although sturdy John Saxton had been running the Repository for seven years. Perhaps there were 300 men, women and children within its corporate limits. Of course, the old log jail was up, and Canton had had a postoffice for fourteen years or so, but it no longer was in the Repository building. There were several taverns and a few stores. There were several churches and schools, and the Masons had just established themselves in town. But the period was altogether a day of small things.

FROM TOWN TO CITY

The first radical measure passed by the Legislature after Canton had been incorporated as a town, in 1822, was that of March, 1839, which divided its territory into four wards and created a town council, consisting of the mayor, recorder and two members of each ward. In August of that year the names of John Myers and of Arnold Lynch appear upon the ordinance book as mayor and recorder respectively; in May, 1839, from the same source, it is learned that Jacob Rex was mayor and D. A. Agnew recorder.

According to the old ordinance book the last ordinance of the town council, entitled “An ordinance to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors and for other purposes,” was passed August 14, 1852, and attested by Benjamin F. Leiter, mayor, and J. B. Estep, recorder.

Under the provisions of the constitution of 1851, and early in 1853, Canton became an incorporated village. Thereupon the village board commenced to overhaul the ordinances of the old town board and adapt them to the new situation. Measures were passed prescribing the duties of the village mayor, recorder, treasurer and marshal, regulating the liquor traffic and providing penalties for offenses committed against the public morality.

The village organization continued until March 22, 1854, when, under authority of the same law by which the town had become a village, the village council changed Canton into a city of the second class. After that time the ordinances were attested by the president of the council and the clerk of the city; Thomas Goodman was the first president and James B. Estep the first clerk of the municipality.

SANDY & BEAVER CANAL

The brave struggles of the Cantonites to get into connection with the great waterway through the Sandy & Beaver Canal and the Nimi-shillen & Sandy Slackwater Navigation Route have been described, with the impotent outcome of all such measures. While the Slackwater project seemed alive there was quite a real estate boom. Ground was broken with a ten-horse plow on Walnut Street running from North Street south to where the Pennsylvania Railroad was afterward built, past the Aultman Works, crossing Market Street at Navarre, and running south on the west side of Market to the South Creek. That part of the work was finished, but while prospects seemed high a panic hit the country, the Sandy & Beaver Canal fell to pieces, Shriver's Run refused to supply sufficient water to the local canal, and everything went to smash, including the Canton boom.

RAILROAD AND FACTORY TOWN AT LAST

But the people of Canton were not to be discouraged and in 1849 the county commissioners subscribed for \$75,000 worth of the Ohio & Pennsylvania stock, which was afterward increased to double that amount. That railroad was subsequently merged into the great Pennsylvanis system, which had more to do than any other one agent to drag Canton out of the class of frontier towns and make a real city of it.

At that critical time in the little town of Greentown, nine miles north of Canton, was a shop manufacturing harvesting machinery that desired to be more advantageously situated near a railroad. Messrs. Ball and Aultman came here, looked over the ground, talked with the citizens and decided that Canton conformed to specifications. They secured lots on the line of the railroad, put up buildings, and in the fall of 1851 brought their tools and fixtures from Greentown to Canton, the first of a long line of manufacturers to come here for a home.

The population of the town in 1850 was only 2,600. In the next ten years it increased 55 per cent, and in the ten years following 114 per cent. The industrial era had begun. Year after year it increased the variety and quantity of its products and its army of workers. Safes, watches, bricks, axles, metal roofing, steel—these indicate the stages by which the town advanced.

CANTON IN 1846

By Henry Howe

Canton, the county seat, is 120 miles northeast of Columbus. It is finely situated in the forks of the Nimishillen, a tributary of the Muskingum. It was laid out in 1806 by Bezaleel Wells, of Steubenville, and the first house erected the same year. Mr. Wells was the original proprietor of the town, and died in 1846. The view shows a part of the public square, with the court house on the left and the market in the centre. It is a very compact town, with many brick dwellings. A large business is done here in the purchase of flour and wheat, and within the vicinity are many flouring mills. Canton contains one German Reformed, one Lutheran, one Presbyterian, two Catholic and one Methodist church; ten dry goods, two book, two hardware and seven grocery stores, two newspaper offices, one gun barrel and two woolen factories, two iron foundries, and about two thousand inhabitants. The Canton female institute is a flourishing institution, with near 100 pupils.—Old Edition.

THE CITY OF CANTON IN 1888

By Henry Howe

Canton is a solid substantial appearing town. A marked feature is its public square in the centre, whereon forty years ago was a market. The square is some two hundred feet long, all open and paved, used as a street and bounded with substantial buildings. The new view is looking out of the square down Tuscarawas Street. On the right appears the new courthouse, occupying the site of that shown in my old picture; beyond is seen the tower of the Hurford House, and in the distance appear the spires of the First Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian and Lutheran churches, costly and elegant buildings. The last named is built of the cream-tinted Massillon sandstone, on which is carved the sublime heart-resting line, which opens Luther's famous battle hymn—"A mighty fortress is our God."

The Hurford House at which I stopped, is a remarkably well-built, well appointed hostelry. It has 110 rooms, and cost, including furniture, \$125,000. The proprietor, Mr. Alex Hurford, is past the bustling period of life; has the honor of being one of the town born; his first appearance here was in the "sad and dreary month of November" A. D. 1817; but there is nothing of the sad and dreary about him. He had lived in the town and has given me some amusing items.

Like a large part of the original stock of this central backbone region of Ohio, his father, Thomas Hurford, was from Pennsylvania



TOWER OF THE STARK COUNTY COURTHOUSE,
CANTON

Renkert Building at the right



CITY HALL, CANTON, 1927
Fire Department Building at right

moreover a Chester County Quaker, and a queer thing about him was that he changed his Quaker garb at the beck of a poll parrot. He was in Winchester, Virginia, on business, and while there, on passing up a street he was startled by the cry, as he supposed from an upper window, "You're a Quaker." Looking around, he saw no one and started on, but had proceeded but a few steps more, when the cry was repeated, "You're a Quaker." Again looking around and seeing no one, he hastened on, angry at what he considered a deliberate insult on his religion. Some hours later he passed the same spot, when he was again saluted with the same cry, "You're a Quaker." Quickly turning he discovered the guilty party; it was a parrot. He was so much chagrined at the circumstances, that, as soon as he got home, he doffed his Quaker clothes and never resumed them.

My father learned the milling business, emigrated to Ohio and worked in a mill at Steubenville, for the great man of the place who had founded it, Bezaleel Wells. During this time he took a flatboat to New Orleans with flour, on which he cleared \$2,500. With this money he came to Canton, which had been laid out by his old employer, Bezaleel, and built the now abandoned mill yet standing below the Oak Grove.

Before the building of the Ohio canal the people were wretchedly poor for the want of a market. Within my memory, the farming folks used to start to church Sundays barefoot, carrying their shoes and stockings in a handkerchief until they got to the foot of south hill, near where Aultman & Co.'s works now are, when they would stop and put them on. At that time wheat brought but 25 cents a bushel and had no outlet except by wagon to Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

The only things that would bring cash were beeswax and ginseng. Store coffee then cost 50 cents a pound. It could not be bought without ginseng, beeswax or money. Most well-to-do families made it a point to have store coffee on Sunday; on other days, used coffee from burnt rye or wheat. My father, about 1823, kept a store on the southeast corner of Market Square, now the site of Durben & Wright's drug store. He paid about 25 cents a pound for ginseng. It was cut into, say, about four-inch pieces and strung on strings, like as our grandmothers used to string their apples for drying. The ginseng was sent to Pittsburgh in wagons and thence to China, for the use of "the pig-tail people." They used it as a substitute for opium and as joss sticks, to burn as incense before their idols.

On my original visit to Canton I met Mr. John Saxton. He was born in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, in 1792, came to Canton in 1815, when it was a village of 300 inhabitants and not a newspaper west of



PUBLIC SQUARE, CANTON, 1927
Market Avenue North in distance

it, and died here Sunday, April 16, 1871, at the age of eighty-one. A late publication says of him:—"He was the oldest editor and morally one of the best men in the profession in the United States. He started the *Stark County Repository* in the year 1815, and continued it consecutively for fifty-six years.

When the news came to him of the surrender of Napoleon III. at Sedan, to the Germans, he copied from his files of fifty-five years preceding, the account of the surrender, June 18, 1815, of Napoleon I. after Waterloo, to the Germans and British, and wrote a very touching article upon the mutability of human affairs. Almost to the day of his death he continued to set type with his own hands. Major McKinley, M. C., married with his son's daughter.

His paper was a pure, cleanly issue. He felt deeply the moral responsibility of an editor's position. His biographer says of him—He practised religion in his daily life. He literally went about doing good. His every-day work was planned to that end. He began and ended it with a careful reading of the Scriptures and prayer. He ascertained who was sick and who was needy and had about as many patients for his daily visits as a physician in moderate practice. In his old age although too deaf to hear a word, he was ever present in his pew at church, feeling it was good to be there. His temper was so under control, that one who had worked by his side for over thirty years, never knew him to lose it but on a single occasion. The children on the streets loved him for his genial smile and loving ways, and he knew them all by name. The people called him "Father Saxton." In politics he began as a Federalist and eventually became a Republican.

A genial and obliging gentleman I find here in the editor of the *Stark County Democrat*, Mr. Archibald McGregor. He is a much older man than was Father Saxton when I knew him. They call him "Archie," in all this part of the State. He is every inch a Scotchman, was born in Lanarkshire, and takes a just pride in the fact. He presides at all gatherings of the Burns Club, in this region, and gives them original poems of patriotism in the dialect that warms the hearts in memories of the land of Robert Burns, Walter Scott, Gretna Green, Johnnie Groat's house, Hogg's Tales, etc.

The *Stark County Democrat* was started jointly by his father and himself in 1848. His father, Mr. John McGregor, was a graduate of the University of Glasgow, and a teacher by profession. He was by nature an ardent Republican, and a leader of the Radical party of 1819, bent on establishing a British Republic. Their plans were betrayed, and he with his family first fled to the mountains and then to America to escape capture and imprisonment. And his little clan of McGregor



MARKET AVENUE SOUTH, CANTON
Showing McKinley Block and the McKinley Hotel on the left

which he had brought, grew and helped to brighten the land, he taking them to the liberty-crowned hills of Vermont for their first nestling place.

Since the last statistics of 1888 were gathered, Canton has taken a surprising bound in importance among the manufacturing points. This by the accession of the Hampden Watch Manufacturing Company from Springfield, Mass., combined with the Dueber Watch Case Company from Newport, Kentucky. Unitedly they employ over 2,300 workmen, who with their families increase the population over 5,000. This brings, at this writing, just gathered, the census of Canton, for 1890, to 26,337. The establishment of these works in Canton was in consequence of a proposition made by its citizens, at the close of some preliminary negotiations, to Mr. John Dueber, of Newport, Kentucky, that if he would bring his works here and those from Springfield, Mass., which he had recently purchased, they would give him \$100,000 in cash, twenty acres of land on a beautiful commanding site and exemption from city taxation for ten years; the whole representing a cash valuation of at least \$175,000. So happy now is Canton, for she starts on the new decade prepared to supply the time for the whole world—tick! tick! tick!

EAST CANTON

The village of Osnaburg now known as East Canton was laid out in 1806 by James Leeper of Washington County, Pennsylvania. Leeper saw the vision of making the place the county seat of the new county which was soon to be organized. In order to make the beginning of the town he built a one-story log cabin and called it a tavern. He influenced many to locate in the neighborhood and soon there was a flourishing little settlement larger than the cluster of cabins then constituting what was to become the town of Canton.

It is, perhaps, yet to taste the joys of metropolitan existence, however, for it is approaching closer and closer to the city limits, and may, in time, be a part of greater Canton. In fact it is a suburban town now, and willingly so, as is evidenced by the dropping of the historic name of Osnaburg, a few years ago, and the rechristening of the town as East Canton.

A surprising number of the inhabitants are employed in Canton and a scant three miles separate the outermost residences of East Canton from those of Canton itself.

But it has not lost its identity in the change, and probably never will, even though it might be surrounded by new and entirely strange elements of big town life. One of the most historic of Stark County

towns, it will long retain traces of the days when Canton was a mere cross roads and which Osnaburg residents passed through unheeding on their way to Massillon to do their trading in a big city.

On a corner of the main street stands a low, solidly built brick structure of somewhat ordinary appearance, but of a design unknown in modern days. It is older than any building in Canton and was the leading hotel of Osnaburg 100 years ago, just as it is today the only one.

Stone steps in the doorways have been worn almost completely through by the feet that have passed in and out in the century that has brought Stark County from an untamed wilderness into the front ranks of industrial sections of Ohio.

Here the stage coaches thundered up to the doors when stage coaches were the last word in rapid transportation, and when stage drivers were of the elite, as aviators or automobile racers are today. Wagon trains, traveling slowly from east to west laden with the impedimenta of a new civilization, were drawn up in vacant lots nearby, while drivers spent the night in the hostelry, ah, as was frequently the case, in their wagons, when the hotel was filled. At one time in the history of the little town, seven hotels were not sufficient to accommodate the stream of travellers who journeyed through into the "new west"—while western Ohio and Indians were still unsettled.

Across the street is another ancient structure, rivalling the hotel in age. It is of the same early architectural type, and it, too was used as an inn in the bustling days of 1800. Both these buildings were of unusually excellent construction and except for their design, might pass for new buildings. Brick buildings at frequent intervals along the Lincoln highway through its entire eastern half marked the stopping places of stage coaches, and many of these still remain intact.

But East Canton is not alone interesting historically. It has a comfortable and steadily growing residential section. The shortage of houses which was manifest at the close of the war still exists to a certain degree, according to residents, and no house is empty for any great length of time. Some Canton family always takes care of that—moves out to the smaller town and the members of it become commuters.

The flourishing tile and brick industry just outside town has continued to flourish, and is operating at full force now. Most of the labor of the village is employed here, and a veritable colony of laborers live near the kilns.

The usual quota of garages and retail stores completes the business side of the town. The garages especially, are large and well equipped. So are the markets and other retail businesses although some of the

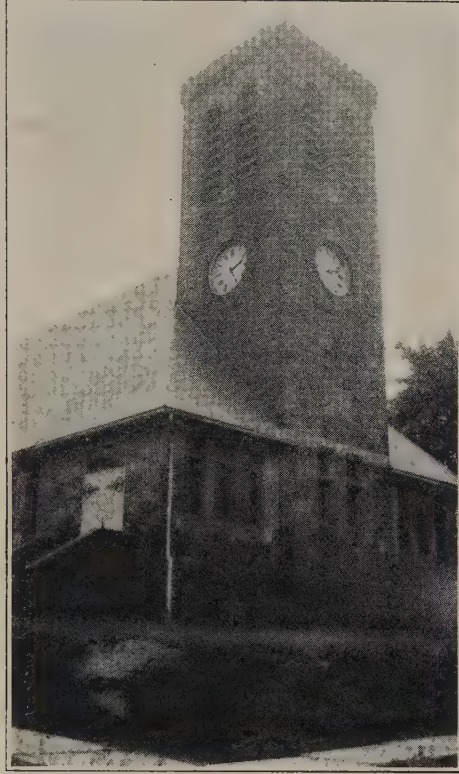
latter seem to have been hurt by the proximity of the larger trading center.

Despite its extreme age the village which once aspired to the political and commercial supremacy of the county shows no signs of senility. It is still alive, and prospering—125 years old.

By the time the war of 1812 came there was a flourishing settlement in Osnaburg. Among those who had their cabins there and who were leading citizens of the village were William Nailor the first justice of the peace, who kept court records above the rafters in his cabin; John Studebecher a Dunkard preacher who came with all his worldly goods packed on a horse and leading a cow into the village; Jacob Troxel, Jacob Bowers, Peter McCabe, Henry and Adam Shull, John and George McEnterfer, Daniel Grayhill, Henry Bowman, John Criswell and the four Shearer brothers, Jacob, John, Adam and Henry, Daniel and John Lichtenwalter, the Floreys and the Camps who had quite a reputation as fighters, the Bairs, Samuel White, Casper Gephart, who was said to have been a Hessian and the Leepers and the Jacob Kitts and John Sluss and his wife.

Early historians say that James Leeper, the founder of Osnaburg, met a tragic fate by drowning while he was under the influence of liquor; and that his wife after her husband's death made her home with a tenant by the name of Jacob Uhlem, whose house took fire, imprisoning Mrs. Leeper who was burned to death. It is also stated that William Nailor kept the next tavern after that of Leeper. Jacob Kepingler was also a well known tavern keeper in an early day. The first store in the town was opened by John McConnell in the year 1807. His stock of goods was quite limited, being confined to the leading articles then in demand in a new country. The firm of Updegraff & McGuggins kept a hatter shop at a very early day. Ira Wood was the first known doctor in the town, but the year of his coming cannot be determined.

The history of Osnaburg would be incomplete without mention being made of Christian Kountze, the successful merchant, whose traits of character have left an impress that will not soon be erased. Though not a very early settler, yet his name is prominently identified with the town and township. Mr. Kountze was born in Saxony, where he had learned the trade of a lace weaver. He came to this country when a young man, and on landing in New York all the money he had was three kreutzer, about 2 cents in our money. He immediately sought work. Unable to procure employment at his trade, he engaged in labor—any thing that offered. Having accumulated a few dollars, he was induced by a fellow countryman to engage in peddling. With his lim-



KOUNTZE MEMORIAL CHURCH,
EAST CANTON



THE OLD WACK TAVERN, EAST CANTON

ited means he commenced with a small bundle of notions; then with a pack which he carried upon his back, and finally he made a raise to a horse and wagon. He prospered, and in the course of time was advised by a Pittsburgh merchant, with whom he dealt, to settle in some town and open a store. He located in Osnaburg about the year 1825. He was a man of strict integrity, would never himself, nor permit any employee to, take advantage of or deceive a customer. His work was as good as his bond. He reared his family to habits of industry and economy, accumulated a handsome fortune, and died in 1866, aged seventy.

His sons who became prominent bankers in the east erected the Kountze Memorial church to the memory of their father and endowed it with sufficient funds to keep it in excellent repair for years to come. It is one of the finest examples of a stone church building to be found in any small community.

In the late sixties there was a public school building on the northeast corner of Liberty and Market streets; the Mt. Tabor M. E. Church and cemetery was located on East Walnut Street; immediately west of this church J. Warner operated a tannery; the Trinity Church and cemetery was located on the southwest corner of Walnut and Market streets; the St. Pauls Church and cemetery was located on West Church Street; the cemetery was located across the street from the church at the corner of Plum Street; J. & B. F. Shangle operated a steam saw-mill on the northeast corner of Market and Walnut streets; the Evangelical Church stood on the southwest corner of Church and Wood streets; some of the leading business men on Nassau Street were as follows: J. Wack, tavern keeper; J. Staub, store; M. Warner, A. Shefler, T. Baker, store; W. Warner, cabinet shop; C. Steffen, hotel proprietor; D. Stalhe, store; H. Slusser, store; G. Dewesse, post office and store; J. Kehler, and J. Myers.

In the year 1870 there were 160 lots in the village of Osnaburg, about half of which were occupied with business buildings, residences, churches, etc.

One of the most interesting old landmarks in East Canton is the old Wack Tavern whose colonial architecture is reminiscent of the days when the stage-coaches drew up before it with a flourish. It was built by Jonathan Zerbe, but was operated for many years by John Wack. In his younger years John Wack was a wagon maker in East Canton. George Wack, his son continues to conduct the old tavern at the present time. Harvey Wack, a brother of George was his partner for many years, but he is now deceased. The present proprietor states that the hotel business in East Canton is not what it was in stage-

coach days, and it is seldom that a weary traveler seeks lodging within its doors. All the traveling salesmen stop in Canton and drive over to East Canton on their business errands. The silent rooms of the large tavern, the old fashioned furniture with which it is filled and the spacious lower hallway are filled with spirits of the past—ghosts of the days when the stage-coach swung through the muddy roads and gave over the burden of fair belles in crinoline and beaux in satin waist-coats to the solicitous care of mein host.

At the present time there are three industrial plants in the town, two brick plants that give employment to many men of the village and a lumber yard. There are also several garages and a good blacksmith shop conducted by Louis Meiser, who has been mayor of the village for the past eight years. He became mayor shortly after the name of the place was changed from Osnaburg, which sounded most too German-like for the war days, to East Canton.

The following is from the *Canton Daily News*:

“Most of the East Canton folk were born and reared there. There is something compelling about that wee community of 800 persons.

“The finest place in the land to live,” said Earl Liebttag, the young postmaster who has been giving the East Canton residents their mail for the last twenty years. He has been postmaster only since 1914, but before that he helped his father, C. J. Liebttag, as the older man was blind and needed his son’s eyes to read the addresses on the letters. The post office as well as the village store has been in the Liebttag family for ever so many years. It’s rather a busy little place at that. Postmaster Liebttag handles in the neighborhood of 2,000 pieces of mail a day, some of it destined for the townsfolk and the rest given over to the two rural mail carriers who operate out of the village. Postmaster receipts average about \$2,400 a year.

The oldest resident of East Canton is Mrs. Mathilda Maxheimer whose age at the present time is ninety-seven years. She is the daughter of the first white child born in Stark County. She has a good memory, recalling the things her mother told her when she was a small girl. Her mother was Mary Kitt, born September 7, 1806. She recalls that her mother told about the wolves howling around the first little cabin where she was born. Stories, too, she remembers of the good old Indian chief, Osna, from whom the village received its first name. Chief Osna visited with the settlers and so loved the place that when he died he was buried in the village. Wild animals prowled through the place in those days. Indians in their bright array frightened the timid wife of Jacob Kitt, Osnaburg’s first settler.

“One day when my mother was just a little girl she was cooking

before the fireplace helping her mother who was too ill to leave her bed," said Mrs. Maxheimer. "My grandfather was far away from the cabin in the fields. Chief Osna and another Indian came to the door and begged for food. My mother had just finished baking white bread, a very great luxury for the settler's to have. Loath to part with the fresh bread she gave the Indians corn bread and some beans. Chief Osna was so grateful that he gave my mother a peacock feather which she treasured all her life. Another time when she was sent to the spring for water an Indian sprang out of the bushes and asked her for a drink. She wasn't afraid but allowed him to drink out of her bucket. So you see they weren't savage Indians, just simple minded children of nature said Mrs. Maxheimer. She was ninety-seven years old in December, 1927. She can see without the aid of glasses and has excellent power of hearing.

Settlers in Osnaburg blamed the habits of James Leeper proprietor of the town for losing the county seat to Canton. Mrs. Maxheimer heard of the story of Leeper's downfall from her mother who as a little girl often saw Leeper reeling from his tavern.

"There was a big mud puddle in front of the tavern," said Mrs. Maxheimer. "One night Leeper was supposed to be suffering from 'snakes in the boots' and he ran from the tavern into the road, fell into the mud puddle and the next morning they found him there, dead. My mother said he was face downward in the mud and apparently had drowned."

"Jocab Kitt was one of the first school teachers. He gathered the boys and girls in his home, teaching them the rudiments of education until a log schoolhouse could be built," said Mrs. Maxheimer. "One day there was a fall of three feet of snow and the children had to be taken home on horseback. That night it rained forming a hard crust on the snow. Many deer were caught by the older boys, one, a large buck, they put in a pen near the school. The animal afforded great sport during recess but as he refused food he was turned loose again and allowed to dash off through the forest. Kitt was also a violinist and as the young people gathered for corn huskings, flax pullings and log rollings he played the fiddle for the young folks to dance. My mother often told me how my grandfather would take two of the children on the horse in front of him, tuck his fiddle under his arm, my grandmother would take my mother on the horse in front of her and the family would ride away to a flax pulling," said Mrs. Maxheimer. "My grandfather loved to fiddle and although there was no money paid for music in those days he seldom missed an opportunity to play for the old barn dances."

The Business Directory of Osnaburg in the year 1870 gives the

following: John Staub, dealer in dry goods and groceries, Nassau Street; J. Shengle, sawyer and lumber dealer, Walnut Street; B. A. Whiteleather, physician, Wood Street; Samuel F. Wise, cabinetmaker and painter, Wood Street.

EAST GREENVILLE

The first post office in Tuscarawas township was named Greenville, and was located in the northwestern part. It was established about 1825, discontinued and afterward reestablished as East Greenville. At one time quite a settlement had gathered around the post office, but the neighborhood has long since been accommodated by the rural free delivery. Regarding this situation an early historical writer says, "The first post office in Tuscarawas township was at the village of Greenville, and William Byal was the first postmaster. As the office paid but a small salary, although the postmaster was entitled to 30 per cent of the receipts for letter postage and 50 per cent on newspapers and periodicals, Mr. Byal resigned in 1828 and there being no one to take the office, it was discontinued and the effects belonging to it taken to Massillon.

The town was formally laid out and platted in June 1829 by Jacob Frey. The original plat shows about forty lots situated on the north and south side of what was then called Canal Street, but which is now the Federal Highway No. 30 between Massillon and Wooster. The principal north and south street at the public square on the plat was called Poplar Street. A few of the earliest settlers in East Greenville are as follows: D. Weygandt, J. Baer, J. Hill, G. Kerstetter, H. Gattis, J. Mays, P. Eyster, G. Cailer, G. Waisner, J. Bowers, E. Eyster, W. Ouler, G. Snyder, W. Bikart, H. Miller, N. Miller, N. S. Tanbow, J. Anderson, John Snyder, J. W. Stansbury, J. McCain, J. Waisner, hotel proprietor, and J. Inboden. Public school District No. 2 was situated at the west part of the village. A steam sawmill was operated by J. Baer. The Methodist Church and the post office were on the north side of Canal Street. The hotel was at the northwest corner of the square.

EAST SPARTA

The village of East Sparta was laid out by Amos Janney, and the plat recorded in the Recorder's office, "third month, twenty-second 1815," as he put it, in the quaint phraseology of the Friends, to which sect he belonged. He called it Sparta, after the rival of Athens, in the history of ancient Greece, believing that a great name would cause it to flourish, and become as great, perhaps, as its ancient namesake. In the original plat there were but four streets—two each way—cross-

ing at right angles, and designated by the names Buffalo, Elk, Wolf and Bear. A postoffice was established in 1854, and called Pierce, in honor of Gen. Franklin Pierce, then President of the United States; John Croft was appointed the first Postmaster. Abraham Cozier opened the first store in Sparta, about the year 1820, but did not continue in business very long. His establishment was a rather small one, and a larger one was opened through the instrumentality of James Hazlett, of Canton, who owned some property in the place, when Cozier closed out his store.

About the year 1819, a man named Luther Drury came from Canada accompanied by his wife, two children and a niece. He erected a "bloomery" (furnace for the production of malleable iron direct from the ore) and forge for the purpose of making wrought iron from the native ore obtained in the vicinity. The experiment did not prove satisfactory, and, in 1823, Mr. Drury sold the establishment to James Hazlett, of Canton. The bloomery was discontinued, and, under charge of John Laird, the forge made a better quality of iron. Mr. Hazlett sold the forge to Mr. Janney in 1826, and in 1840 bought it back again, together with Mr. Janney's mill and farm. The forge was soon after discontinued, and the first mill built by Janney had been burnt and a better one built.

Abraham Kaiser opened a small store in Sparta in 1820, but soon after Hazlett became owner of the iron works he sent his brother-in-law, John Laird to Sparta to conduct a store. Kaiser then closed out his store. Another pioneer business man in the village was Michael Muckley, manufacturer of and dealer in flour, feed, lumber, etc., on Wolf Street. Other business men were as follows: S. Cable, general store; J. Fogle, blacksmith shop and G. Walker, grocery. Buffalo was the main business street, which is today the main street of the town. There were sixty-four lots in the original plat and in 1870 about forty of these lots contained business places and residences. The town is located in the northwest quarter of Section 26 of Pike township and at the present day is a good village on State Highway No. 8.

The organization of the Christian Church of East Sparta came about in this way. Morgan J. Van Meter, John Russell, Heydon and Amos Janney commenced a series of meetings, which were held by appointment at private houses. They were not intended to be denominational, but the parties engaged in them called themselves Bible Christians. A number of converts were made. The same body afterwards became Disciples, and John Whitacre preached for them. The present Christian Church of East Sparta was organized in 1840.

GREENTOWN

Greentown was laid out in February, 1816, by Henry Wise and Peter Dickerhoof, owners and proprietors. A total of sixty-four lots was laid out, thirty-two of which were on the land of each proprietor. The lots were laid off from the northeast and the southeast quarters of section 30, township 12, range 8. In accordance with a peculiar idea of the owners, the village was unusually and peculiarly laid out. Each square was divided by two diagonal alleys, and at the four corners of the central square were four small open parks, or squares, the one at the northwest being called Jones' Square, the one at the northeast, Burrow's Square, the one at the southeast, Blakely's Square, and the one at the southwest, Allen's Square. Mr. Wise owned the northern half of the village, and Mr. Dickerhoof the southern half. Both men, in after years, did a great deal to build up the village.

It is said that James McNabb built the first house in the village. It is thought that this building was erected immediately after the village was laid out. Other buildings were soon erected, and ere long, several families were found residing in what may be called ancient Greentown. It is probable that a man named Goodwill opened the first store in the village. The date is not given, although it was not far from 1820; he did not own over \$200 worth of goods. Hiram Myers, who succeeded him, had a very good store, and made some money, devoting the most of his time to this pursuit. Other merchants have been: Ephraim Ball, G. & M. Wise, W. J. Lininger, Henry Nunamaker, Wylie, Smith & Co., Henry Clemmer, Isaac Hunsberger, Thomas Gorgas, Pollock & Hayes, J. H. Wise & Co., Henry Shanafelt, Young & Stine, Feather & Glassor, Willis & Baugh, H. Shanafelt & Co., Peters & Shafer, France & Bair, S. S. Bumberger, O. P. Shanafelt, Shanafelt & Shafer and Isaac Hall.

Some of the business men in Greentown in the year 1870 were as follows:

J. E. Dougherty, Physician and Surgeon; McDonough Street; L. E. Smith, Justice of the Peace; O. P. Shanafelt, Merchant and postmaster, corner Jackson and McDonough streets; Jacob Souders, General blacksmith and manufacturer of carriages, wagons, sleighs, etc., on Brown Street; I. Acker, Steam sawmill; Wise & Acker Co., Foundry; S. C. Shriner, Shoe shop; H. Shanafelt, General store; and Housely Wise & Co., Steam Grist Mill, one half mile west of Greentown.

Other prominent residents of Greentown were as follows: Michael Wise, Joseph Miller, J. Shanafelt, D. Reifschneider, C. Kryder, P. Shanafelt, P. Dearolf, J. Peters, J. Haak, A. Miller, Joseph Moore,

D. Steinhaver, W. Wise, C. Kissinger, T. Gorgas, J. Acker, H. Strahl, M. Eber, J. Weary, S. Bitterman, G. Heffner, R. McPike, J. Getz, W. Alspach, M. W. Shaffer, C. Hossler, G. Kreighbaum, H. Shiner, J. Baugh, G. Getz, A. H. Cole, B. E. Brayer, Mrs. Raber, Mrs. Lichty, Mrs. Cooper.

The village also had its industries for about twenty years from 1840, and for more than a decade it was quite a center for the manufacture of agricultural implements. It was at Greentown that E. Ball commenced the manufacture of the Hussey reaper, and the small industry which was moved to Canton in 1851 was the basis of the immense plant which was founded and developed at Canton by Mr. Ball and Cornelius Aultman. Although considerable mining of coal has been done near the village, and may be accounted as one of its earlier industries, the transfer of the Ball-Aultman Works to Canton retarded the growth of the village.

Among the physicians at the village have been Stough, Ogden, Parliman, Dolwick, Chittenden, Ashman, Jones, Stephens, Bomberger, Belding, J. E. Dougherty and his son, L. E. Dougherty.

Among the tavern-keepers have been William Rupp, Mr. Roberts, G. H. Wise, Henry Shanafelt, Sr., Peter Shanafelt, Israel Schlott, C. F. Dunseizen, Samuel Getz, H. B. Herr, Gerhart Leed, Benjamin Eby, Urias Weidman, Samuel Miller, Samuel Botz, Samuel Shriner, Haak & Shanafelt, Ruck & Haak and Mr. Greenwalt.

H. P. Houck operated a steam sawmill for many years; the Greentown Coal Co., and the Mogadore Coal Co., operated mines near the village; Ferdinand Schumacher, of Akron, operated a warehouse at the railway station near the village; Isaac Stripe in 1875 manufactured tile and brick near the station; Hiram and James Stripe manufactured sewer-pipe, fire brick and roof tile; Daniel Myers was a well known stock buyer and shipper.

HARRISBURG

Harrisburg is situated in sections 2 and 3 of Nimishillen township, on the main highway between Canton and Alliance. It is the oldest town in the township, having been laid out by Jacob Harsh in 1827. It is said that a lame man by the name of Patterson kept the first store in the town. Soon after Jacob Wolfe and Jonas Hoover opened a store and tavern together, the former having special charge of the tavern. Another early store-keeper was David W. Rowan of Canton who opened his place of business as early as 1832. Another Canton man, H. H. Myers was also a pioneer merchant in the town. The first physicians in the town were Dr. Abraham Stanley and Dr.

Solomon Shrive. Henry and Jacob Stambaugh, farmers were early preachers in the neighborhood. They were members of the United Brethren Church and held worship in school houses and barns.

For many years Harrisburg was known as Barryville, P. O., a post office having been established at the village on May 18, 1830, with Jacob Wolfe, as postmaster. It was called Barryville, because there was already a post office in the state named Harrisburg, and according to post office regulations two offices by the same name in the same state was not permitted.

By the year 1835 Harrisburg was quite a thriving village, on the old stage-coach road between Pittsburgh and Cleveland. The land round about the town attracted the attention of the early settlers, because it was covered with a heavy forest growth, which led the pioneers to believe that the land was much more fertile than in the vicinity of Canton, which territory, was mostly covered with a scrubby growth of oak trees.

Harrisburg as originally platted contained about sixty lots with two main streets, named Canton Street and Cleveland Street. A parochial and public school were established. In 1870 the following were leading citizens in the town: J. Krabill, P. Keener, D. Koontz, Dr. Fryfogle, Dr. Sheetz, J. Bissler, L. Dapry, N. Smith, T. Smith, L. Frantz, E. Prince, M. Charlot, H. Shaffer, J. Formet, E. Brown, J. Gigandet, O. Deeplain, L. Loichat, F. Fournier, A. Jeannin and J. Stockbarger, who operated a tannery in the northwestern part of the town.

RICHVILLE

Richville, a village situated in section 29 of Perry township was laid out by John Houk in 1836. Mr. Houk it is said was proud of the title, "the proprietor of Richville" and did what he could to give the town celebrity.

In recent years Richville has grown considerably because of the development of several real estate allotments. There are several places of business, good schools and churches.

Richville was originally composed of forty-two lots. Main Street was the only east and west thoroughfare, while East Street and West Street were the two north and south streets.

HARTVILLE

The Village of Hartville, located in sections 11 and 14 in Lake Township was first settled just prior to 1830, in which year the first store was opened by John Houghton. He was followed soon after by Joseph Brown and Peter Schollenberger. About 1838 a tavern was

opened by John Morehart. Daniel Baum was later the proprietor of this tavern for many years. Other early business men in the town were W. C. Lautner, Dealer in general merchandise; John E. Morter, Blacksmith; P. Shollenberger, Dealer in horses; D. Wearstler, Tannery; George Machamer, General store and post office; Henry Grosenbaugh, Merchant; Dr. L. E. Moulton, Physician and surgeon; also a Doctor Hoffman was an early resident; William Wagner, Teacher; S. S. Geib, Justice of the Peace; G. W. Morter, Mechanic inventor of Morter & Berry's improved adjustable shovel plow; H. Goetz, carpenter shop; Neidich, Cabinet shop; other residents were W. Richard; F. Newbauer, C. W. Gieb.

When the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad was built through Hartville the growth of the village was given a great impetus; and from that time on, the town has enjoyed a steady and constant growth. In the more modern day many thriving business enterprises have been developed at Hartville among which may be mentioned the F. E. Schumacher Co., manufacturers of screen doors and windows; The Quality Rubber Co., manufacturers of automobile tires; Goetz & Keller and Neff Bros., both general merchandise stores; A. A. Kurtz and Brumbaugh Bros., groceries and meats; the Hartville Hardware Co.; J. A. Ebal & Son farm implements, Hartville Motor Car Co.; Service Motor Co.; H. B. Merkle, clothing; F. S. Brumbaugh, grain elevator and coal yard; Richards Bros., flour mill and coal yard; J. I. Bishop, manufacturer and dealer in wagons and farm implements; other prominent residents were Jos. Schollenberger, Michael Nidy, Henry Goetz, Peter Keller, Joseph Moore, W. J. Keiser and George Austin. Austin lived to be 106 years old.

Hartville is situated in a rich farming community. The marsh areas to the east of the town are widely known for their great fertility and more than a thousand acres of land is given over to the raising of celery, onions, carrots and in fact all varieties of garden vegetables which are shipped in great quantities to Pittsburgh and other eastern points.

Hartville is a prosperous village, with good schools and churches and excellent mercantile and banking institutions. It is located about twelve miles north of Canton, and one mile south of Congress Lake.

JUSTUS

The Village of Justus is situated in Sugar Creek township on the main highway between Navarre and Beach City about one mile east of Brewster. The town was first called Justus Station dating its beginning from the time of the building of the Wheeling & Lake Erie

Railroad. In 1880 Justus was composed of a few residences, two general stores and United Brethren Church. George Wilhelm conducted the largest general store.

The Village of Justus is composed of fifty-three lots, situated chiefly along the highway between Navarre and Beach City. Branches of the Wheeling & Lake Erie and the Baltimore & Ohio pass through the town; also the Northern Ohio Electric line. The interests of the town have always centered around the railroad industry.

LEXINGTON

The Town of Lexington is a hamlet on the east bank of the Mahoning River in section 11 of Lexington township two miles north of Alliance. It was surveyed into lots about the year 1807 and was named in honor of Lexington, the first battle of the American Revolution.

About 1827 Williamsport was laid out into lots as a town suburban to Lexington on the south. In an early day the town of Lexington had a tavern, a general store, a Friends' meeting-house and a school. The town was largely settled by Quakers and in its early years was a thriving village. The town was composed of thirty-six lots with Market Street running east and west and Main Street running north and south.

LIMAVILLE

Limaville is a village located in section 4 of Lexington township on the Deer Creek. It was laid out by David Hollaway on June 18, 1830. Grist mills soon sprang up in the village and the water of Deer Creek furnished the power. The town was long known for its excellent mill sites. One of the most prominent millers in an early day was Henry A. Soliday, who with his brother-in-law, B. F. Sparr owned and operated the Valley Mills. Other well known early residents of Limaville were James Campbell, grocer; H. Muerman, proprietor of the Burnett House on Atwater Street; W. J. Osborn, insurance; L. Paine, minister in the Methodist Church, whose home was known as "Pleasant Side" in the north part of the town; E. W. Paxon, manufacturer of boots and shoes and at one time mayor of the village; John H. Ware, manufacturer of furniture on Jefferson Street; J. P. Zaiser, dealer in dry goods notions, hardware, etc., on Church Street; Dr. J. H. Day; A. Dielman, pottery manufacturing; in 1870 Limaville had three churches, the Disciple, the United Brethren and the Methodist. The post office was on the corner of Church and Jefferson streets; Deer Creek skirted the town on the south while the Cleveland and Pittsburgh line of the Pennsylvania railroad is on the east side of the

village. The town is composed of 132 lots. The original plat of Lima-ville contained only twenty-two lots, but additions were made as follows: Dec. 8, 1830, ten lots added by David Holloway; Oct. 3, 1830, fifty-nine lots added by Peter Akey, Isaac Winans, and Alva Proutz. Akey and Proutz also added forty-one lots on July 24, 1836, making a total of 132 recorded lots.

LOUISVILLE

The father of the village, was Henry Loutzenheiser, a Pennsylvanian German from Westmoreland County, who settled on the southwest quarter of section 11, about two miles northeast of the present site of Louisville, in the summer of 1807. Nimishillen had been laid out a few months before, as a candidate for the county seat honors, and, as we know, lost the fight. Mr. Loutzenheiser and his brother-in-law, John Rupert, came together and built cabins on adjoining quarters. A few years afterward Loutzenheiser sold his land to Martin Houser, a revolutionary soldier, and bought the southeast quarter of section 28, containing a log house and lesser remains of the ambitious Nimishillentown.

In 1825 Mr. Loutzenheiser built the two-story brick house which was the first structure of the kind in the township and stood in Louisville for so many years. In that noted building he opened the tavern with the sign of the Spread Eagle, which became such a popular stopping place for travelers. In its palmy days most of the traveling was on horseback, and the usual charge for man and beast over night—supper, breakfast and lodging, with two “horse feeds”—was 50 cents. The locality was known as “Loutzenheiser’s,” and was one of the places where general muster was held at stated intervals. John Augustine was general; David Bair, of Paris township, colonel, and Henry Loutzenheiser, major, of the troops which gathered around and in the Spread Eagle Tavern. Those were gala days for both old and young. The parade usually closed with a few fights, and in the evening there would be a friendly dance.

Landlord Loutzenheiser, in the course of time, became the father of twenty-five children, all of whom were living at one time. He married three wives. His nearest competitor was a Daniel, a farmer living on section 25, same township, who was the father of eighteen.

The Village of Louisville was laid out in 1834. A start was made by Henry Wolf putting up a hewed loghouse and keeping in it a store and tavern with bar combined. Solomon Gorgas, after whom Gorgas Street was named, opened the first regular store. Blacksmithing was done by Andrew Goughanour. Wheat was first hauled to Cleveland

to market. Later after the canal was built it was hauled to Massillon, and after the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway was built it found a ready market in Louisville. John H. Klippart, a merchant, built the first warehouse and became the first home wheat buyer. Henry Wintrode was the first township clerk; Daniel Matthias the first justice of the peace, and Jacob Lombaugh the first constable. The first postmaster of Louisville was Samuel Petree, in 1835.

The Village of Louisville was incorporated in 1872. At the municipal election held in April of that year the following named officers were elected: George Violand, mayor; W. M. Sluss, clerk; E. J. Chappuis, marshal, and Henry Matthias, John O. Myers, J. H. Penney, Stephen Paquetet, Albert Jacquet and Nicholas Merley, members of the council.

The basket factory and the planing mill, established, respectively, a few years before and a few years after the woolen mill, were both operated by Elias Essig, with partners. For a time, in the late '80s, Juilliard & Company conducted an establishment for the manufacture of linseed oil. A flouring mill was established by Daniel Chappuis as early as 1851. S. Flickinger was subsequently connected with it for many years. In the early '80s a large merchant mill was erected by Messrs. Geib and Pontius, the latter also conducting a brick yard. In 1865 P. B. Moinet erected the brewery which remained in operation a long time.

LOUISVILLE IN RECENT YEARS

About 1836 a building was erected in Louisville upon land donated by James Moffit, under the supervision of the Dominican Fathers at that time in Canton. The first priest stationed in Louisville was Rev. Matthias Wurz, from Lorraine, and the next Rev. L. de Goesbriand. The strongest element of the congregation was French, its membership being drawn from the large French colony which had emigrated from Alsace-Lorraine ten years before and settled northeast of the site of Louisville, at that time unplatted. Besides forty French families, the St. Louis Catholic Church, previous to 1846, consisted of about twenty German families and twelve Irish—in all, about 400 communicants. In the '50s, during the pastorate of Rev. L. F. D'Arcy, a schoolhouse was built and the church building and grounds greatly improved. Rev. L. Hoffer succeeded him, and while he was in charge of the parish the academy and college building was erected. St. Louis Catholic Church, under Rev. N. P. Weckel, has a large attendance, and the academy and college is among the influential and growing institutions of the county.

The strong German Protestant element at Louisville was early evi-

dent in the formation of such churches as the United Brethren, Reformed and Brethren. The existing United Brethren Church was organized in Louisville in the year 1856 by Rev. John Demming, and the first house of worship was completed in 1859. The present building was erected in 1901. The following have served as ministers: Revs. John Demming, W. D. Trover, C. Wortman, William Turner, J. Waldoriff, B. F. Rinehart, A. R. Bower, D. M. Slusser, Sherman, Miller, L. B. Perkins, L. L. Rinehart, J. Cecil, S. W. Koontz, E. Lower, J. Shepler, D. M. Slusser, William Airhart, S. W. Koontz, F. P. Sanders, A. L. Moore, H. A. Dowling, I. I. Gorby, W. B. Leggett, E. G. Collins, R. C. Ward, O. W. Slusser, W. O. Siffert, M. M. Philips, D. G. Davidson, A. M. Sheperd, M. F. Fritz, V. L. Frye, J. F. Davidson, and W. W. Moody.

The Paradise Reformed Church of Louisville was organized November 21, 1863, by Rev. Abram Miller, there being forty-two adherents at the time. The first church building was completed and dedicated February 28, 1869, and the present large brick edifice was erected during the pastorate of Rev. J. J. Leberman, D. D., in 1893. In 1904 a beautiful pipe organ was installed. The pastors who have served the congregation have been: Rev. Abram Miller, six years; Rev. Joshua H. Derr, three years; Rev. J. J. Leberman, D. D., twenty-seven years; Rev. George H. Souder, eight years, and Rev. John C. Gekeler, the present incumbent. The membership of Paradise Reformed Church is now 525.

The First Brethren Church was founded in 1884 by Rev. Josiah Keim. A house of worship was soon afterward erected, which, in its remodeled and improved form, still serves the congregation. Following the first pastor, Mr. Keim, were Revs. I. D. Bowman, J. L. Kimmel, J. Welty, Alvin Byers, W. M. Lyon, J. L. Bowman, W. C. Benschoff and A. B. Cover. Under the pastorate of the last named, the First Brethren Church has a present membership of 150.

Among the societies most active and widely known may be mentioned Juilliard Lodge, No. 460, F. & A. M.; Knights of Maccabees, Loyal Order of Moose, and organizations both identified with Catholicism and Protestantism.

The name of the Masonic Lodge recalls the Juilliards, John N. and Charles L., who were of that fine French element which has been so largely concerned with the progress of Washington, Paris and Nimi-shillen township. John N., the father, located in the eastern part of Stark County, as a young man who had all but become "food for cannon" in the last draft made by Napoleon the Great on the youth of

France. The son was a California gold seeker of 1849-51, and, for a number of years afterward, sold provisions to the miners; thereby recouping himself for his previous losses. Before going to California, Charles L. Juilliard had conducted a saw and grist mill on Sugar Creek and for years after his return engaged in farming and made investments in various Louisville enterprises. He was one of the stockholders in the woolen mill erected in 1872 and long one of the leading industries of the place.

The *Louisville Herald* was founded in 1887 by L. P. Bissell, who came from Medina for the purpose. He continued as its editor and proprietor until 1893, when it was sold to A. F. Juilliard. Both also served as postmasters of Louisville. In January, 1897, John C. Prenot purchased the *Herald* and has since been its editor and owner. He was born in the village, educated in its public schools, learned to set type under Mr. Bissell, and, it is perhaps needless to say, is thoroughly posted in village, township and county affairs.

The water works, which were built about 1893, comprise a pumping station in the west end of the village and five artesian wells. It may also be stated, in regard to other municipal matters that Louisville has a substantial city hall, containing the council chamber, village offices and quarters for the chemical engine and other fire apparatus.

MAGNOLIA

The village of Magnolia located in Sandy township on the Carroll County line was not laid out until the year 1834, by Richard Elson and John W. Smith. When the town was first laid out, the line between Stark and Carroll counties divided the village, the portion lying in Carroll County being known as Downingville. There were sixty-six lots in Magnolia in 1870 and sixty-three lots in Downingville. The part of the town known as Downingville was laid out by Isaac Miller and named in honor of his son-in-law, James Downing. From an historical article relative to these two villages published about 1880 we quote the following: "During the days of the brief existence of the Sandy & Beaver Canal, Magnolia enjoyed a season of prosperity, which, for a time, justified flattering hopes of future greatness; but the departing canal-boats took away her trade, and for years she was almost a deserted village, but prosperity is contagious, and, within the last ten years, there has been a steady growth, which, if not rapid, has been at least substantial, and the traveler of today finds a pleasant village of about three hundred people, who are both industrious and hospitable."

John G. Croxton kept the first store. E. J. Barkdoll & Co. were the largest general dealers ever in Magnolia. They sold and bought everything sellable and buyable. Mr. Ed. Scott, now Postmaster of Waynesburg, was their chief clerk. Wm. Harkness was also a prominent storekeeper. It was with him that William H. Greer, Esq., one of Magnolia's most successful business men, laid the foundation of his present worth. Isaac Teller was a storekeeper on a smaller scale, and with him John Walser, of Canton, learned the rudiments of business, which he has since so successfully pursued. Messrs. Adams & Chapman were also heavy dealers in general merchandise. Magnolia once had an iron foundry. It was built by Patrick Call, in 1834 or 1835, near the present residence of A. R. Elson. He conducted the business four or five years, and then removed to Waynesburg as already stated. There are two churches of comfortable style and capacity, belonging respectively to the society of "United Brethren in Christ" and to the "Evangelical Lutheran, N. S."

In the Stark County part of Magnolia are the following business men: W. H. Knotts, agent agricultural implements; Jacob Wadsworth, harness maker; A. R. Elson, miller; Richard Elson, farmer; Felix Motter, stonemason; Mathias Koehler, saloon; Dan'l Klopman, hotel; John Gregory, hotel. A. R. Elson's mill, established by Elson & Smith in 1834, is one of the finest water-power establishments in this part of Ohio. He has sawmill and other woodworking machinery, and transacts a very large business.

The following interesting quotation regarding Richard Elson, one of the founders of Magnolia is quoted from an early history of the town: "Richard Elson was an early settler—a jolly, rollicking sort of a fellow, fond of fun, and a leader at fights and frolics. He was a successful business man, became a large land owner, built a grist and sawmill, gave considerable attention to raising fine-wool sheep, was a strong partisan of the Whig stripe, and hated a Democrat as the devil does holy water."

In the early seventies there were two prominent mills in Magnolia: G. W. Chaddock, manufacturer of all kinds of woolen goods, stocking yarn, etc., and A. R. Elson, proprietor of "Magnolia Mills," manufacturer of flour and dealer in all kinds of grain. Both of these mills were on Main Street along the mill race. Other business enterprises were: W. H. Greer, store and post office; L. Kemp, blacksmith shop; Dr. T. H. Whitacre, M. D., corner Main and Canal streets; S. I. Ross, general store; the village hotel was located on Main Street just over the Stark-Carroll County line.

MAPLETON

Mapleton is a small village situated in section 27 of Osnaburg township about a mile southwest of Mapleton Station, the latter being on the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad, formerly called the Connotton Valley Railroad. In 1881 the village had one general store, one hotel, one grocery, two shoe-shops, two carpenter shops, one blacksmith and one wagon shop, the post office, a schoolhouse, and two churches, the Lutheran and Evangelical, the former built in 1855, and the latter in 1867.

Some of the early residents of Mapleton were as follows: Dr. William J. McConkey, J. Walker, F. Allman, G. Shearer, G. H. Snyder, Sr., G. H. Snyder, Jr., C. Garber, D. Bushong, J. Black, D. Shearer, J. Shearer, H. Yant, J. Squires, J. Singer, J. Hershberger and W. Yant. J. H. Criswell conducted the village hotel, while general stores were conducted by G. Shearer and R. E. Wilson and Bros. The main street of the town was known as Paris Street; the village consisting of about forty lots. Little Sandy Creek is on the east of the town, near which stream in the seventies a steam-saw mill was operated by J. Kieffer and J. Hershberger.

Public School District No. 4 was located at the west side of the town on Paris Street.

MARLBORO

The Village of Marlboro is located on section 14 of Marlboro township. Four men owned the land upon which the village was originally laid out. Moses Pennock owned the land on the northwest corner; William Pennock that on the southwest; Samuel Ellison on the southeast and Denny Johnson on the northeast. In November, 1827, the town was platted by a surveyor who laid out at the corners twenty-four lots, six of which were on the land of each of the four owners. An open space at the corner was left for a public square. Several additions were made to the village since the original plat was made so that it contained in all about two hundred lots. Main, North and South were the east and west streets, while Cross Street, East and West were the north and south streets. The residence of William Pennock was the first constructed in Marlboro. Other early residents of the town were William Paxon, John Gruwell, Israel White and James Shinn. Mr. Paxon opened the first store, and Mr. Shinn was the first postmaster. The terminal points of the mail route were Canton and Warren, and the mail was carried on horseback. Caleb Atwater opened the second store in the town. This was about the year 1834. James

Shinn later purchased this store, conducting it until about the year 1844. Other merchants in Marlboro who were engaged in business from time to time are as follows: Cook & Hamilton; Jacob Stroud; Hamilton & Irish; Jonathan Shaw; Brooke; Scott and Leek; Hutton & Coates; Stevens & Chapple; Abram Wileman; William Hatcher; Daniel and Israel Gaskell; T. C. McElroy; Jesse Johnson; Henry W. Pennock; McClun & Son; Werner & Gaskell; France & Bancroft; Dellenberger & Warstler; J. A. Quay; Edward Mendenhall; F. L. Campbell; F. B. Spellman; Andrew Holibaugh; Isaac Lind and E. J. Morris.

The first industry of any importance in Marlboro was a foundry built in 1850 by Amos Walton & Company. The structure was frame, the main part two stories high, 30 by 50 feet in rear, with several additional moulding rooms, and the whole supplied with the best machinery and appliances at that time procurable. The company made a specialty of steam engines, to be used in saw and gristmills, turning out during the first few years twelve or fifteen a year, the demand for this product far exceeding the supply. The enterprise was conducted with encouraging success for about eight or ten years, the engine being shipped to all parts of Ohio, also to the other states.

A second foundry for the manufacture of engines was started about 1855 by Mitchener & Dutton, but after running one year was destroyed by fire and never rebuilt. Prior to 1860 the Doering brothers erected a woodenware factory, which was in operation three or four years, the principal output being shovel handles, fork handles, hoe handles and like articles, large quantities of which were made and shipped to the different markets. A. C. Shriver, about the year 1871, engaged in the manufacturing of carriages, building a factory which turned out as high as one hundred vehicles a year. The business lasted for some time, but by reason of too much competition was finally discontinued and the building devoted to other purposes. One of the earliest of Marlboro's industrial enterprises, an establishment for the carding of wool and cloth pressing, was started by Moses Pennock shortly after the platting of the town, and continued by him for about twenty-four years, when it was purchased by Peter and George Wise who in turn disposed of it to Eli Hoover. The last named proprietor, after operating it a short time at a loss, discontinued the business, and no attempt was ever made to revive it. George Beggs built a distillery near the town a number of years ago, and for some time manufactured grape wine and apple jack, which gained a high reputation.

In 1874 Barley, Taylor & Crocker began a general fruit-packing

business in Marlboro, which rapidly grew into an enterprise of large and far-reaching magnitude. Two thousand and four hundred cans were packed the first year, but within a comparatively short time this number increased to an annual output of over two hundred and fifty thousand, in addition to which the company also canned maple syrup in large quantities during the spring seasons. A branch cannery was subsequently established at New Baltimore, and also one at Limaville.

Although the town of Marlboro became quite well known as a manufacturing town and as the center of a large fruit industry, it also gained a wide reputation as an educational center. The settlers of the village and locality were largely Quakers, many of them well educated, and the heads of families all ambitious to see their children receive a good education.

The first schoolhouses in the Quaker neighborhood were established before 1820, while the pioneer building in the village to be dedicated to the cause of education was erected about 1832. The schools of Marlboro were constantly improved by the Friends and other public-spirited citizens, so that by the year 1850 the Marlboro Union School drew students from beyond the limits of the State of Ohio. Mount Union College was then just rising, and was soon to overshadow the school at Marlboro, owing to the fact that the town of Mount Union was to benefit greatly by the building of a railroad. However, a large number of prominent men received their start in life from the training acquired at the Marlboro institution.

EARLY HISTORY OF MASSILLON

One of the noted and prosperous towns of Ohio is Massillon. It was laid out in the winter of 1825-6, after the location of the Ohio canal, and soon became the important business center of several counties. During the building of the canal it was a sort of headquarters, the village of Kendal, now the fourth ward of Massillon, having had then an existence of ten or twelve years, and had as inhabitants enterprising men, several of whom became prominent in Massillon and county affairs. After the completion of the canal Massillon bounded forward, and for long years was one of the most active and glorious business towns in the country. Massillon soon became known as the "Wheat City," and well deserved the cognomen. It was a daily sight, at certain seasons of the year, to see wagons loaded with wheat, or other grain, coming from the east and west and other directions by hundreds to this town, and returning with money and goods. These, indeed, were the days of Massillon's greatest prosperity. The canal

gave water conveyance that connected this region with the outside world, and products had a ready sale at good prices, as a rule. A year or more before the canal was finished a citizen of Massillon sold one hundred barrels of flour at two dollars a barrel. Land soon began to advance also; one thousand acres of the fine plain land, south of Massillon, a couple of miles or more, were sold in 1824 at four dollars and a quarter an acre.

Many of the settlers of Kendal and the neighborhood were from New England; several of them had followed the sea as shipmasters, but the war of 1812 having ruined American commerce, navigation was too perilous, and they came to "lovely Ohio." Kendal had her woolen factory, saw and grist mills, and other businesses, and besides was a center of active thought before Massillon made a start.

THE TOWN OF KENDAL

The original town was Kendal, now a part of the fourth ward of Massillon. It was so named by Mr. Rotch, after a prominent manufacturing town in the north of England. Front Street was to have been the main avenue of the projected city. It took a turn to the east at the northern extremity of the village, just beyond the residence of Mr. Thomas Rotch and his wife, Charity Rotch, on Spring Hill Farm. There, where it could face and overlook the length of the broad avenue, was subsequently erected the Charity Rotch school, a long-standing memorial to the kind and thoughtful woman who gave it to the town.

Among the first residents of Kendal were William Henry, Thomas Rotch, Charles Coffin, Zaccheus Stanton, Moses Gleason, John Hedley, Abel Strong, Benjamin Franklin Coleman, Alexander Skinner, Charles K. Skinner, Joseph Morton, Arvine C. Wales, John Hall, Ephraim Chidester, Boyd C. Mercer, Edward Nelson, John Bowman, Aaron Chapman, Ambrose Chapman, Austin Allen, Richard Whaley and John Shobe, a German, who built a powder mill on the south side of Sippo Creek about twenty rods east of the flour mill, now the property of the Warwick Company. Later came Matthew Macy, Mayhew Folger, Jonathan Michener, Charles and Thomas Coffin.

No matter what happened afterwards, the building of the canal, the change in the location of the business section, the renaming of the settlement—all the important happenings connected with the development of Massillon for seventy-five years or more—the fact remains that it was the Kendalites, under the leadership of that sturdy pioneer and distinguished Quaker gentleman, Thomas Rotch, who were responsible for giving Ohio the well founded community which has since taken high rank among the cities of the middle west.



TWO VIEWS TAKEN IN OLD KENDAL, MASSILLON

CAPTAIN JAMES DUNCAN, FOUNDER OF MASSILLON

Every growing city owes a special debt of gratitude to someone who seems to have not only endowed it with vitality while he was in the body, but to have so vitalized the community that the initial impetus given it has only been accelerated with the passing of the years. The historian calls such an individual a founder; sometimes a father; although he is both a father and a mother, for he not only vitalizes the infant town, but during his lifetime it draws from his strength and he freely nourishes it and develops it from his very being. That is the attitude which Massillon has always held toward the energetic, generous and ambitious Captain James Duncan, whose good wife was also the mother of the place in that she named it after Jean Baptiste Massillon, a Catholic dignitary of France of noble character. He was archbishop and lecturer to King Louis XIV.

The War of 1812 drove many New England shipmasters from their homes, because of the disorganization of ocean commerce and the stagnation of trade. Among those who sought homes in the west during the first year of hostilities was Capt. James Duncan, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He first adventured at Wheeling, now West Virginia, where he had friends, engaged in various business enterprises, married and then set out on horseback with some friends to visit the Rotch settlement, or Village of Kendal. Captain Duncan was made so welcome by the Quakers of the village that he returned to Wheeling only long enough to collect sufficient funds to buy a quarter section, now included in the site of Massillon, and the waterpower of Sippo Creek, which became such an asset in the expansion of Duncan's Mill. He built a grist mill and a distillery, transported whiskey, flour and potatoes to New Orleans by boat, turned his flouring mill into a woolen factory, operated a large dry goods store, and in 1825, when the State Legislature passed an act authorizing the construction of the Ohio canal from Cleveland to Portsmouth commenced the fight for the route through Stark County on the east side of the Tuscarawas. This matter settled to his liking, the captain made the purchases adjoining the tracts already owned by him which enabled him to plat the Village of Massillon in the winter of 1825-26. It was named in honor of Jean Baptiste Massillon, a celebrated French divine who died in 1742.

EARLY VILLAGE HISTORY

One of the first lots purchased after the village had a local habitation and a name was purchased by Capt. Mayhew Folger and was Lot No. 45; this lot was purchased for the purpose of erecting upon it a



JAMES DUNCAN
Founder of Massillon



FATHER JOHN BAPTISTE
MASSILLON
Court preacher of France

hotel, which was built and opened as such on the 4th of February, 1828, by Capt. Folger.

Almost cotemporaneous with that purchase was the purchase of the lot on the southwest corner of Main and Mill, by Jacob Miller, Esq. and the two lots west of it extending to the alley. On the corner lot purchased by Jacob Miller, a building for a hotel was also erected and opened in the autumn of 1827, and occupied by Mr. Miller for many years when he retired from the business and engaged in merchandising, and was elected one of the Associate Judges of the county, a position he filled until his death in February, 1843. In all the relations of life, Judge Miller commanded the respect of his neighbors; his father, George Miller, is believed to have been the first settler in the Township of Jackson, having erected a cabin on the west side of the Tuscarawas River opposite Millport as early as 1806. Judge Miller lost no time in filling his front, on Main Street, with buildings which stood whole square, since which, the lots have been divided and subdivided.

On the 27th of August, 1851, the entire square, from the northeast corner of Main and Erie streets to the northwest corner of Main and Mill streets, extending north to Plum Street, was swept away by the first really destructive fire that occurred in the city. The first dwelling erected within the village limits, and the first occupied after Massillon was known as a village, was the building on the southeast corner of Erie and Oak streets. It was erected by Julius Heydon, out of lumber gotten for a building in Kendal intended to be a home for the family. The rapid indications of growth in Massillon induced the young man to consider whether the new village did not offer inducements to go there and build a home. Accordingly, after considering the possibilities and probabilities, he determined to purchase the above described lot, and did so and paid Mr. Duncan \$40 for it, and erected a portion of the building now standing thereon, and known as the Farmers' Hotel.

CORPORATION HISTORY

In 1838, when Hon. Matthew Johnson was a member of the House of Representatives of the State Legislature an act of incorporation for the Town of Massillon was passed and an organization was effected under its provisions which lasted until 1845. In that year, as a result of numerous petitions presented to the Legislature, the act was repealed, and Massillon was not again known as a municipal corporation until 1853; then, under the provisions of the general act regulating towns and cities it was again incorporated. At the first election held



MAIN STREET, MASSILLON
 Drawn by Henry Howe in 1846



SOUTH CANAL STREET, MASSILLON, IN EARLY '60s
 Showing Franklin Inn, where President William H. Harrison once stopped. Note forest in
 background. Inset: The same in 1926.

on the 28th of May, 1853, the following village officers were chosen: Samuel Pease, mayor; G. W. Williams, recorder; Hiram Wellman, Isaac H. Brown, Thomas McCullough, Valentine S. Buckius and Warren C. Richards, trustees. Three days afterward they were sworn into office before Squire Robert H. Folger as the first Village Council. That organization continued until March 17, 1868, when it was advanced to a city of the second class. The new municipality was then divided into four wards, and at the election in April of that year the following were named as the first city officers: Mayor, Bennett B. Warner; marshal, Milo Alden; solicitor, Louis K. Campbell; Council—George L. Russell and Charles London, First Ward; Jacob Herring and Francis Willenburg, Second Ward; Adam Mong and Otis G. Madison, Third Ward; Louis Gies and George Bollinger, Fourth Ward. David W. Huntsman was chosen clerk by the City Council.

MASSILLON IN 1846

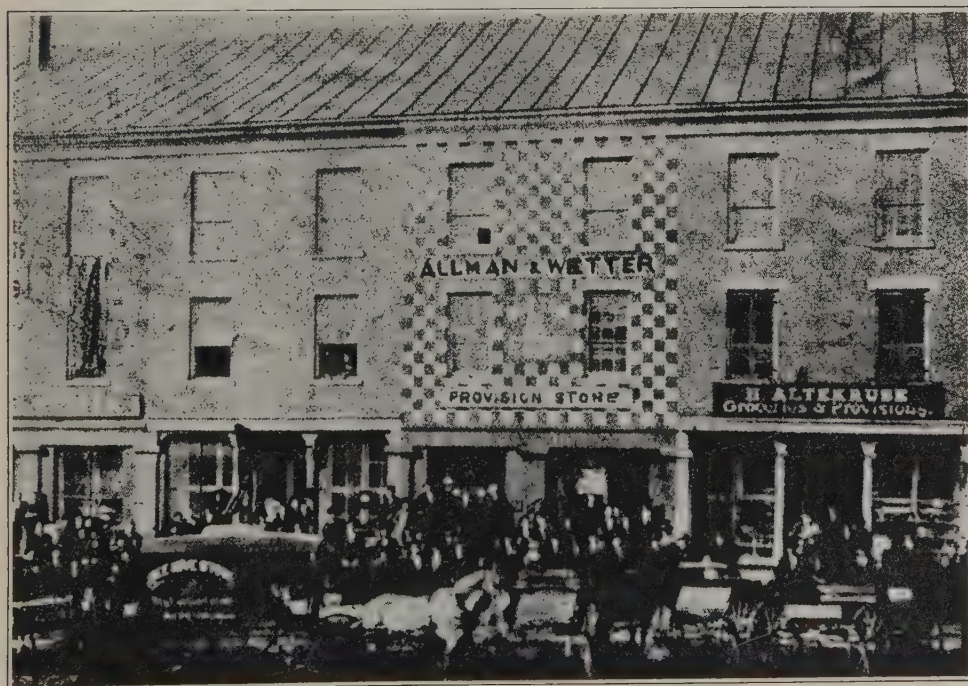
By Henry Howe

Massillon is on the Ohio canal and Tuscarawas River, eight miles from Canton and sixty-five miles from Cleveland. It was laid out in March, 1826, by James Duncan, and named for John Baptiste Massillon, a celebrated French divine, who died in 1742, at the age of seventy-nine. The Ohio canal was located only a short time before the town was laid out, at which period, on its site was a grist mill, a distillery and a few dwellings only.

The view was taken near the American hotel, shown on the right, and within a few rods of the canal, the bridge over which is seen in front. The town is compactly built, and is remarkable for its substantial appearance. It is very thriving and is one of the greatest wheat markets in Ohio. At times, Main Street is almost completely blocked by immense wagons of wheat and the place has generally the bustling air of business. It lies in the centre of a very rich wheat region. The old town of Kendal, laid out about the year 1810 by Thomas Rotch, joins on the east. Massillon contains one German Evangelical, one Presbyterian, one Episcopal, one Lutheran, one Disciples, one Episcopal Methodist and one Catholic church; two hardware, two wholesale grocery and eleven dry goods stores; six forwarding houses, three foundries, three machine shops, one newspaper office, one bank, one woolen factory, and had in 1840, 1,420 inhabitants and now has about two thousand. "Just below the town commences a series of extensive plains, spreading over a space of ten or twelve miles in length from east to west and five or six in breadth. These were covered with a thin growth of oak timber and were denominated barrens, but, on cultiva-



OLD HOME OF THOMAS W. HARVEY, STILL STANDING IN MASSILLON, IN WHICH HARVEY'S GRAMMAR WAS WRITTEN



NORTHEAST CORNER, MAIN AND CLAY STREETS, MASSILLON, IN 1872

tion, they produced fine crops of wheat. The Tuscarawas has cut across these plains on their western end, and runs in a valley sunk about thirty feet below their general surface."

MASSILLON IN 1888

By Henry Howe

Massillon is eight miles west of Canton on the Tuscarawas River, the Ohio Canal, the P. Ft. W. & C.; C. L. & W.; W. & L. E. and M. & C. railroads.

City Officers, 1888: Josiah Frantz, Mayor; Joseph R. White, Clerk; J. W. Foltz, Treasurer; Otto E. Young, Solicitor; Adam Wendling, Marshal. Newspapers: *Independent*, Republican, R. P. Skinner, editor; *American*, Independent, J. J. Hoover, editor and publisher; *Gleaner*, Newstetter & Co., editors and publishers. Churches: one Presbyterian, one United Brethren, one Lutheran, one Evangelical, one Disciples, one Episcopal, two Catholic, one Methodist Episcopal, one African. Banks: First National, S. Hunt, president; C. Steese, cashier; German Deposit, McClymonds, Albright & Co., P. G. Albright, cashier; Union National, Joseph Coleman, president, James H. Hunt, cashier.

Manufacturers and Employees.—The Massillon Bridge, Co., 94 hands; Warwick & Justice, flour and feed, 16; Massillon Glass Works, 201; M. A. Brown, cigar boxes, etc., 15; S. R. Wells, window glass, 68; The Massillon Paper Co., 50; Hess, Snyder & Co., stoves, steam pumps, etc., 63; J. F. Pocock, flour and feed, 13; Brothers, dry goods store, 7; S. Oberlin's Sons, dry goods store, 6; Allman & Putman, dry goods store, 20; Frank Crone, dry goods store, 5; Joseph Corns & Son, rolling mill, 114; Peter Sailer, cigars, 170; Massillon Machine Co., 22; Conrad, Dangler & Brown, sash, doors and blinds, 11; Russell & Co., agricultural machinery, 665.—State Report, 1888. Population, 1880, 6,836. School census, 1888, 3,325, E. A. Jones, superintendent of schools. Capital invested in manufacturing establishments, \$850,000. Value of annual product, \$1,200,000.—Ohio Labor Statistics, 1888. Federal Census, 1890, 10,063.

MAXIMO

Strasburg, now called Maximo is in Washington township about four miles southwest of Alliance on the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Stark Electric Ry. The village consisting of thirty lots was laid out in August 1842 by Gregory Gross and Jacob Sardier, owners and proprietors of the south half of section 8. The lots sold slowly and it was not until the railroad located a station there that the village grew to any extent. The new railroad station gave the town an impetus



A CIRCUS PARADE THROUGH THE PRINCIPAL STREETS OF MASSILLON, YEARS AGO

resulting in the establishment of stores and industries. In the early seventies the leading business enterprises were as follows: C. A. Bertollett, and Ephraim Greiner, owners and operators of a large steam grist mill; James H. Reynolds and J. Reighart hotel proprietors; Joseph and Simon Maudru, brothers, proprietors of a very large general store; H. Rau, grocer; and A. Butele, blacksmith shop; the leading citizen was Joseph Maudru, who donated the lands for the railroad station, the Catholic Church and the village cemetery.

The town was originally surveyed by Gregory Sneibley and Arnold Lynch and named after Strasburg in Europe. Some of the earliest storekeepers were Louis Faivre, Samuel Marvin and Nicholas Shardit. After the building of the railroad considerable grain and live stock was shipped from the village.

Early residents of the town were D. Ryan, V. Keahn, J. Neweu, J. Winkleman, J. Mortar, J. Cirtia, M. Shimber, J. Bagley, P. Kunum, W. and G. Hobadier, and A. Bukle, brick yard owner and manufacturer, Joseph Reighart was also a well known pretzel baker; which business he carried on at his residence. He did a flourishing business, his product selling in all parts of the state.

MIDDLEBRANCH

The village of Middlebranch was surveyed and platted on the 29th of January, 1881, by John Pontius, the owner and proprietor of the land where the town is now situated. Sixty lots were properly laid out by W. H. Martin, the county surveyor on parts of the northeast and southeast quarters of section 2 of Plain township. The town was named Middlebranch because of its situation on the middlebranch of Nimishillen Creek. The location of the village was due to the fact that the Connotton Valley Railroad, now known as the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company, had located a station at this point in section 2.

Early historians think that Adam Wise built a grist mill at Middlebranch as early as 1811. He also built a sawmill at the same place. In about the year 1819, he opened a small store in his mill, and for a number of years conducted the combined pursuits. His mills and store became the central point, around which quite a section of country revolved, as it were. He succeeded in getting a post office quite early, but for some reason unknown, did not lay out and plat a village, as he might have done to his pecuniary advantage.

An article published in the *Canton Daily News*, December 24, 1922, under the following caption: "Old mill social center in days of forefathers at Middlebranch was built in 1811—has been the property of one family ever since." The article is quoted as follows: "The proud



THE OLD WISE MILL AT MIDDLEBRANCH
Built in 1811 and torn down in the summer of 1928



FOUNDATION WALLS OF NOTED WISE MILL AT MIDDLEBRANCH, AFTER
BEING TORN DOWN

days when it was the center of the industrial and even the social life of a community vanished, this ancient mill is now being used as a storehouse since it was dismantled some time ago. It is located in Middlebranch and was one of the first flour mills in northern Stark County.

"The mill was constructed in 1811, and has been continuously in the possession of the Wise family, descendants of the original owner since then. It now belongs to Adam Wise, after being operated by three generations of his ancestors.

"It was originally driven by water power, a dam across the stream that is called East Creek when it reaches Canton, providing the reserve supply. From here the water was conducted to the mill through a long flume, or race, much of which remains almost intact.

"The huge water wheel, formerly turned by the weight of the rushing stream to furnish power to drive the rollers and mill stones, now lies in the bottom of the pit where it hung, and the wooden channel which led the water to it is still in a fair state of preservation.

"When a flood carried away the dam, several years ago, it was never replaced. Steam driven machinery had long since taken the place of the antiquated though romantic mill wheel.

"In the early days farmers brought in their wheat in wagons or in bags across the back of a horse, and waited while it was ground, to return with the flour in the evening. During the long day at the mill they visited with their neighbors, and many a weighty political question was settled around the old mill. It was a sort of social gathering place—a public forum where all might present their views.

"Here the news of Andrew Jackson's victory over the British at New Orleans may have been announced—or the Monroe doctrine discussed when it was still the news of the day. Around the doorway may have been heard the first reports of the battles of the War with Mexico—and the farmers of the vicinity may have gathered here to learn of the success of the Union armies against the confederates.

"Many repairs and much remodeling may have rendered the old structure almost unrecognizable, but the framework and foundation are still those of the days of George Washington. Recently the machinery was removed and the building is being used as a warehouse."

During the months of May and June, 1928, the old Wise Mill was torn down in order to make room for a more modern building enterprise, which is now under construction. A study of the gigantic timbers and massive stone foundations reveal the nature of the materials used in building this famous old structure.

In the year 1900 the total number of lots in Middlebranch was 177.

The names of the streets were as follows: Depot, Line, Beaver, North, Williams, South, Railroad, Market and Brumbaugh.

MINERVA

Minerva is a prosperous village lying partly in the southeastern corner of Stark County and partly in Carroll County. It is located on the Sandy River or creek, at the junction of the Pennsylvania and the Lake Erie, Alliance and Wheeling (New York Central) lines. The village was laid out by John Pool and John Whitacre, in 1835, the prime object of its birth being to compete with Paris in the northern part of the township. Mr. Whitacre built the first house on the plat, and in 1836 completed a grist mill on Sandy Creek. Bennett Perdue opened the first hotel; John Christmas and John Pool opened stores; the post office was established, of which Mr. Pool had charge, and Minerva was considered well on the road to villagehood. At a later period in its history came the churches, the Fair Grounds and the *Minerva Monitor*, the agricultural and the newspaper enterprises being founded in the early '80s. The Masons and the Odd Fellows also organized about that period, while in 1879 the village was formed into a special school district and a large schoolhouse erected over the Carroll County line.

Minerva has continued to grow substantially, if not rapidly. Besides the village school in Carroll County, a new high school building was completed in Stark County territory during 1916. The Christians, or Disciples of Christ, were the first to organize in the village and still maintain a church, with Rev. J. C. Reed as pastor. The Methodist Church, on the Stark County side, is in charge of Rev. G. W. Huddleson; the Lutherans, also in Stark County, are under Rev. C. N. Larrick, and the Presbyterian Society is supplied from Alliance. The strongest lodges are those which represent the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and the Junior Order of American Mechanics.

The largest industry at Minerva is operated by the Highland Milk Condensing Company, controlled by Pittsburgh capitalists. Cox & Son are proprietors of a planing mill and lumber yard. A small flour mill is conducted by the Minerva Hardware Manufacturing Company. There are also a bank (the Minerva Savings & Trust Company) and a number of well-stocked general and special stores.

The original plat of Minerva was not recorded until May 25, 1873, long after the town was located. Regarding the early history of the village it is said that the first house erected in the village was built by John Whitacre, about the time the town was laid out. He erected a grist mill in 1836, which received its motive power from the Sandy

Creek, and was the first mill in the village. The first store was kept by a man named Tabor, who opened a small stock of goods about 1836. He was followed by John Christmas and John Pool, who managed the mercantile business for some time. Bennett Perdue built a house in 1835, in which he began keeping tavern, and for several years it was the only public house in the place. A post office was established February 8, 1828, and John Pool was commissioned as Postmaster.

An interesting business directory of Minerva published sixty years ago gives the following names of business men and their vocations:

Boory Estep & Co., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, notions, carpets, clothing, hats and caps, millinery and straw goods, groceries, queens-ware, glass-ware, etc., Mill Street, corner of High.

A. Brothers, Propt. of the *Morning Star*, Mill Street.

W. Craig, Dealer in groceries and provisions, High Street.

Henry Criss, Spiritual Doctor, Walnut Street.

B. S. Dibble, physician and surgeon, Main Street.

G. S. Hoag, Dealer in butter, eggs and produce, Mill Street.

M. Hoopes, Dealer in drugs and stationery, Mill Street.

D. Kurtz, Notary Public and insurance agent, High Street.

Geo. Kryder, Manufacturer of saddles and harness, Mill Street.

Geo. Lickes, Barber and hair dresser. First class work done with neatness and despatch. Razors ground, etc., High Street.

A. J. McIlvane, Proprietor of the "Minerva House," Mill Street.

E. W. Poorman, Coach and carriage manufacturer, corner High Street and Liberty.

Perdue, Unkerfer & Yost, Dealers in lumber, lath, doors, sash, blinds, window and door frames; planing, sawing and turning, done to order, West Street, between High and Walnut.

J. T. Perdue, Banker, Mill Street.

J. A. Redman, Manufacturer of wagons and carriages, Main Street.

Joseph Unkerfer, Farmer, Line Street.

Samuel Unkerfer, Proprietor "Union Saloon," and dealer in confectioneries, groceries, etc., Mill Street.

S. S. West, Dealer in drugs, medicines, dye stuffs, notions, lamp chimneys, etc., Mill Street.

Z. A. Weldin, Photographer, Mills Street.

R. E. Watson, editor and publisher of the *Minerva Commercial*, plain and ornamental job printing. Also, postmaster, Mill Street.

B. H. Weber, Merchant tailor, work made to order in the latest style, Mill Street.

G. F. Yengling, Dealer in dry goods and groceries, Mill Street.

Wm. Zimmerman, Tailor. First class cutting and renovating, High Street.

MINERVA IN 1928

In an illustrated article published in the *Canton Repository*, May 27, 1928, under the caption "Minerva, a three-county town, is 115 years old," the following is quoted: "Where the state lines of Utah, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona meet they form a right angles intersection—the only spot in the United States where this condition exists.

The nearest approach to this interesting geographical situation, so far as can be ascertained, is in Minerva, a typically Ohio rural community 115 years old and eighteen miles southeast of Canton. Minerva is a three-county town, being located in Stark, Carroll and Columbiana counties.

Minerva is not only the center of a rich agricultural region, but is the home of several industries. The town offers its residents every convenience they can obtain in any metropolitan center. There are four churches, a Rotary Club, an active Boy Scout troop, 5,000 volumes in the library, two banks and one savings company, city mail delivery and many other things which lift the city from the ranks of the average community of its size.

Minerva has a population of 3,000 is located on the Wheeling & Lake Erie, the Pennsylvania and the New York Central railroads; the Lincoln highway and has bus transportation radiating in every direction.

Minerva residents are justly proud of their high school building. It contains all of the appliances which any modern school should have, and offers every scholastic and athletic activity to be found in any high school.

It was noticeable that several new fronts were being built into business blocks along Market Street at the time the pictures were taken. This indicates a thriving business. When a property owner decides to remodel his store front, it is a sure sign that business is on the upgrade.

Besides being the center of a rich agricultural region, Minerva boasts of several industries which furnish employment for hundreds. This lends stability to the community and tends to lift it out of the class of one-industry villages.

The men and women of Minerva are intensely interested in the welfare of their community. They leave nothing undone which will add to the attractiveness of the village, nor enhance its value in the eyes of visitors. For this reason the streets are well kept, the homes look prosperous, and the merchants offer the very best obtainable in merchandise.

On the hillside to the left as one enters Minerva, and deep in a

thick woodland dell, there is a stone marker which shows the intersection of the lines of Carroll, Columbiana and Stark counties. With Minerva already spread across the Carroll County line, and the village property running into the Columbiana County line, it is not a far stretch of the imagination to think of the not-distant future when homes of Minerva residents will spring up on this hillside and reach into another county.

The latch string is always hanging out in welcome at Minerva. And the community is just far enough from Canton to make an ideal Sunday afternoon tour. Residents of Minerva try to make the stranger feel at home—and the city's reputation for hospitality is statewide.

MOUNT UNION

The Village of Mount Union, now a part of the City of Alliance at the time it was laid out was owned by four men. The town was laid out at a cross-roads on the township line between Washington and Lexington townships. Richard Fawcett owned the land on the north-east corner; John Hare on the southeast; E. N. Johnson on the southwest; and Job Johnson on the Northwest. Forty lots were platted, twenty in Lexington township, ten lots being on the land of each of the four owners. The village was platted in the month of August, 1833. At that time there was but one house standing on the site of the town. That was the residence of Job Johnson, on the corner of Main and Mount Union streets. Soon after the town was officially platted Job Johnson erected three or four other houses, on his land which were sold in a short time. Mr. Johnson also opened a tavern and a general store. Carpenters, blacksmiths and other tradesmen came to the town and business prospered. The village was a thriving place long before it was made the seat of Mount Union College.

The original plat of forty lots was officially completed and recorded by Richard Fawcett on August 22, 1833.

During the next forty years various additions were made to the town as follows: John Hinds, E. N. Johnson, N. Hoiles, J. Watson, Rachel Hoiles and Daniel Reeves laid out an addition of thirty lots; on May 22, 1851, Ellis N. Johnson added four more lots; on September 30, 1863, J. B. York added forty-five lots; November 29, 1858, E. N. Johnson added four lots; Pettit and Park laid out an addition of twenty-four lots on March 29, 1859; on July 20, 1867, J. B. Miller added 142 lots and on November 10, 1871, E. N. Johnson and J. P. Gould added ten lots, making a total of 300 lots.

A few of the outstanding business men of Mount Union in the '60s and '70s were: J. T. Antram, Lumber Dealer, Mill Street; C.

Brush & Son, Boots and Shoes, Portage Street; J. Bard & Son, Dealers in flour and feed, Penn Street; E. T. Conn, Proprietor of Conn Hotel, corner Main and Portage streets; W. B. Crubaugh, Boots and shoes, Portage Street; J. B. English, Attorney-at-Law, corner Penn and Chestnut streets; A. T. Griffith, Nurseryman, Main Street; C. Johnson, Postmaster and proprietor of a general store; H. W. Martin, Manufacturer of wagons, carriages, sleighs, etc., Main Street; Dr. W. P. Rice, Surgeon-Dentist and Mayor of Mount Union, corner of Main and Euclid streets. Other residents were John Watson, A. Lane, and E. N. Johnson, "Pioneers Home" on West Main Street.

MCDONALDSVILLE

McDonaldsville is a small village in sections 9 and 10 of Jackson township about five miles west of North Canton. The town was laid out and platted in March, 1829. The owners and proprietors were John Clapper and Abraham Routan and the surveyor was Henry Beard, who according to early historians named the town McDonaldsville in honor of a soldier named McDonald, a subordinate officer under Gen. Francis Marion of Revolutionary war fame. Beard had been reading about this military hero and suggested the name "McDonald" which the proprietors adopted. When the village was first laid out there were twenty-four lots in the original plat. There were already a few dwelling houses and the next year, 1830, William McCormick opened the first store in the new town. This business prospered immensely and a little later Mr. McCormick added a tavern which for many years was a thriving hostelry. Some years later, however, Michael Aley opened a tavern on the old "Friday Road" to Canton. This place was noted for its late hours and revelries and soon became popular, to such an extent that McCormick at length sold out his tavern and store to William Heldebrand. Other merchants and business men in the town at an early day were William Galbeck, C. B. Blodgett, John Palmer, and William Schick. Tavern keepers, merchants, shoemakers, carpenters and blacksmiths have come and gone. A post office was also secured in the early days of the town, but due to the fact that no railroad ever reached the place, the growth of the town was greatly retarded. In the '60s and '70s the leading business men were: John Hammer, Buggy and wagon manufacturer; Daniel Roush, shoemaker; W. Moose, Tavern keeper and postmaster; J. Brougher, Blacksmith shop; J. Hane, A. Streby; J. D. Palmer; J. H. and C. Keck, H. Hanson, J. E. Weidler, general store; L. Hammer, G. Moose and D. Coonrod.

At the present day the McDonaldsville Inn is quite a popular place

for tourists who stop for meals, so that the village continues to hold its own much as it did in gala days that are passed.

NAVARRE

(Bethlehem—Rochester—Navarre)

“The Village of Bethlehem was laid out by Jonathan W. Condry, in 1806. Mr. Condry and Martin Brinton, a brother-in-law, were lawyers from the City of Philadelphia. They located large tracts of land in Bethlehem township. Mr. Condry was accompanied by the Rev. Richard S. Goe. Religiously, they had embraced the tenets of Emanuel Swedenborg. Their project was to establish a religious society, molded after the Moravian Society at Bethlehem, Penn., after which the town was named. Mr. Condry was a man of enterprise and integrity. He built a sawmill on the stream east of the village, and contracted the building of a grist mill; but the latter was abandoned. He erected a storehouse on the northwest corner of Market and Second streets, which was occupied by James Klinge. This was the first dry goods store in the village. It was afterward occupied by Mr. Goe as a store, and was torn down but a few years since. For various reasons, Mr. Condry's expectations were not realized. He returned to Philadelphia until after the location of the Ohio Canal, when he came to see his landed interests. On riding across a corduroy bridge his horse was attacked by yellow jackets, became frantic, threw Mr. Condry, broke his shoulder, and otherwise very seriously injured him. From these injuries he died a short time afterward, and was buried in the old graveyard. This was in August, 1827.

“After the location of the Ohio Canal, Navarre was laid out by James Duncan. The year before, Nathan McGrew had laid out on the western side a village, which he named Rochester. Raffensperger and Chapman afterward laid out an addition to Rochester. The three villages, Navarre, Bethlehem and Rochester, became places of immense trade in wheat and dry goods. The principal merchants were D. & H. Allman, Hill & Co., Chapman & Raffensperger, Poe & Co., Wirt & Burgent. The leading export was wheat. Before the opening of the Ohio Canal it did not bring 30 cents in cash, but now commanded remunerative prices. For some years this sudden impulse in trade went on in a torrent, results quite satisfactory were realized, and handsome fortunes made. Its influence upon the country was seen and felt in the enhanced value of real estate, the taste of buildings and all kinds of improvements. This season of prosperity was followed by the stringency and reverses of 1837 to 1840. Fortunes that had been gathered in the years of prosperity, were more quickly swept away. The failures



TOWN HALL, NAVARRE



PIONEER BURIAL GROUND, NAVARRE

in mercantile circles were as common then as at the present. Trade, like the ocean, seems to be subject to ebbs and flows. Much of the money made in wheat raising remained in the hands of the purchaser. All the original firms largely engaged in the produce trade failed, but the farmers did not. They jogged on, slowly and surely, some wiser than before. Every generation learns this truth—that dealing in large sums begets recklessness and extravagance. Quickly made is quickly spent.

“A post office was established at Bethlehem, February 8, 1828, Thomas Hurford being the first postmaster. On the 14th of August, 1843 the name of the office was changed to Navarre, and George W. Sweringen became postmaster. Soon after Navarre was laid out, James Duncan built a mill, and connected with it a store. The Ohio Canal supplied the water-power procured from the state. The mill did a prosperous business, and was a great advantage to the place and the surrounding country.” The prospective importance of Navarre, as a business point, soon began to decline. The superior advantages and enterprise of Massillon drew capitalists to that point. The Pennsylvania Railroad, the iron works, machine shops and car works located at that point and successfully carried on, have largely directed trade from Navarre. The latter is still a place of considerable business.

The Village of Bethlehem was laid out while Stark was yet a part of Columbiana County. The original village plat may be seen at the county seat of that county. When the Ohio Canal was built through the township and opened, Bethlehem was reenforced by population and prosperity. By 1830, there were some twenty dwellings. H. & D. Allman opened a store there in about the year 1828, and had a stock of goods worth probably four thousand dollars.

In October, 1833, Nathan Mc Grew laid out thirty-six lots on fractional section 5, about three hundred yards west of Bethlehem, along the bank of the river, and named the village, thus begun Rochester. He immediately offered the lots for sale, but Bethlehem proved a formidable rival, and he did not succeed very well. In March, 1834, James Duncan laid out nineteen lots on the bank of the canal between Rochester and Bethlehem, and named this village Navarre. The reason for the projection of new villages so near together and so near Bethlehem is not very clear. The latter village was so situated that quite a steep bluff was between it and the canal. This rendered the shipment of all kinds of productions a troublesome matter, as buildings could not be located on the bank, and even if they could, teams could not approach

to unload grain. And besides this, there was considerable fun thrown at the village on account of its inactivity in the management of the grain trade. People seemed afraid to locate there, and men with capital moved on to localities which pleased them better. This state of things continued until a few years after the opening of the canal, or until the other villages were laid out. Mr. McGrew laid out Rochester on the bank of the canal, but there the approaches were unfavorable to the rapid handling of grain. These facts led Mr. Duncan to lay out Navarre. The Massillon Rolling Mill Company was in existence at that time, and had considerable capital at its command. This was partly invested in land. Mr. Duncan was a member of the company, and was authorized to purchase the land upon which the Village of Navarre now stands. This he did. He also laid out the village with the intention of building his up at the expense of the other two. His plan, owing to the imperfect location of the other villages as regards the canal, and the jealousy that had sprung up between them, was in a measure successful. The Allman Brothers, who were then keeping store in Bethlehem and doing a general warehouse business, were induced to transfer their interests to the new village of Rochester. This movement met with opposition from the Bethlehemites who at first endeavored to persuade them to remain, but finding this course unavailing they made efforts to kill out Rochester. These men saw that, in view of the growing trade at that point, a better location was not only desirable but, if extensive business on the canal was to be done, it was necessary. This, among other things, led them to break away from Bethlehem. After they left, George Pfoutz opened a store where they had been, and bought grain at the old warehouse they had occupied and deserted. This was about the year 1835. Duncan built at Navarre a grist mill and a sawmill, besides other buildings, including several dwellings. In short, he did his best to build up the village he had founded. The sawmill was soon afterward burned down, but was immediately rebuilt. After a few years, it was again burned down, and was then permitted to remain down. Stump & Fisher opened a store at Bethlehem in about the year 1838. The Allman Brothers, when they went to Rochester, built a storehouse and also a large warehouse. From this time forward there was constant rivalry between the three villages. In each there were merchants who were buying large quantities of grain and produce, and as a necessary consequence each was envious of the prosperity of the others. Close margins were made in consequence, the merchants endeavoring to undersell each other in store goods and overpay each other in the trade in grain. The results are easily guessed.

Their business soon languished under this pressure, and when the financial troubles of 1837 came on, the merchants failed and made an assignment of their property. From this time onward almost every man who engaged in buying grain at the villages failed in business. As soon as a man opened a store in either of the villages he must dabble in the speculation in wheat. These men did not profit by the experience of those who had failed before them. They, forsooth, were shrewd enough to foresee the future condition of the markets. And another thing: they would not permit the other buyers to do a more extensive business than themselves; that would not do. The facts are curious, yet this was about the condition of affairs for a number of years. Failure after failure succeeded each other, and still a fresh supply of daring capitalists crowded their way to the front. Among the men who have been in business in the villages are the following: Isaac Hawk, Charles Poe (a descendant of the renowned borderer of that name), Enos Raffensperger, who with Chapman, in 1845, laid out a large addition to Rochester, Hill & Waldron, Martin & Harris, Brobts & Rude, R. & J. Sprankle, Davidson & Company, J. & M. Bash, Goshorn & Rose, Goshorn & Eckrode, Dennius & Draoenstrodt, Zerby & Gorgas, H. V. Beeson & Company, Hetzler & Company, Thompson & Baxter, J. & J. W. Raffensberger, G. H. Cross, and others. Some of the early business enterprises were: G. H. Cross, John Weidman, Daniel Metzger, Alexander Garver, G. W. Henline, Grossklaus & Ricksecker, Gnau & Moog, A. Schmit, J. Loud, Mrs. Donovan, milliner, and others.

In about the year 1850, there was formed what was called the "Farmers' and Mechanics' Association." This company of perhaps fifty men was not incorporated, but it had a paid-up capital of nearly \$20,000, which was divided into shares of \$25 each. The business was controlled by a board of directors. A large warehouse and a large dry goods store were built, and the company began buying grain and dealing in goods. It owned one or more canal boats and a large hardware store. As high as three thousand bushels of grain were bought in one day, and, during the years of the company's greatest activity, nearly one hundred thousand bushels of wheat and other grains were purchased and shipped to Cleveland on the canal. The company had unbounded credit, and soon went beyond its means. Within about six years after its promising start, the company found that almost its entire capital was swallowed up in book accounts and stock in store. From the fact that the company was conducting a similar business in other villages, and had come to about the same strait in those places,

it was found impossible to continue. An assignment of the property was made, and the individual members were required to make up what the assets lacked of meeting the liabilities.

In about the year 1844, W. Wann erected a suitable building, and began manufacturing plows, stoves, steam engines, hollow-ware, etc. He employed a few assistants, and, after continuing a few years, admitted a partner named Widgeon. These men then extended the scope of the enterprise somewhat, and after the lapse of a few years, sold to C. & J. Snyder. Finally, Yant, App & Company purchased the foundry, and, in addition to what had been manufactured before, began making wheat drills. After this, under other owners, the business was changed to that of wagon and carriage making. At present, under R. Hug, the building is a planing mill, where doors, windows, blinds, etc., are manufactured.

The first public house of entertainment was kept by John Shalter, on the southwest corner of Third and Market streets. The first one in Navarre was opened by J. Yant, opposite Mr. Sisterhen's shoe store, and was known as "Yant's Hotel." He was succeeded by a Mr. Horton. The "Reed House," known first as the "Navarre House," was built by Richard Goe. Men named Wingert and Sprankle kept tavern in Bethlehem at an early day. Since the earliest times, as might have been expected, rivalry and jealousy marked all commercial relations between the villages. Nothing serious transpired, the rivalry usually confining itself to bitter thoughts.

On the 29th of August, 1871, a petition, signed by over fifty qualified voters, residing in the combined villages, was presented to the incorporation of Bethlehem, Navarre and Rochester, under the name of Navarre. The subject was laid upon the table until the September session, when all things, pro and con, having been duly considered, it was ordered that the prayer of the petitioners be granted. The boundaries were fixed, but were afterward amended. In April, 1872, the first municipal election of the incorporated village of Navarre was held. As soon as the officers were qualified, the necessary ordinances were drafted and adopted, and a small tax levied for municipal purposes. A small, strong, wooden jail was built at a cost of about one hundred and fifty dollars. The following is a list of the first city officers: Mayor, Jacob E. Mentzer; Clerk, Alfred J. Rider; Treasurer, Henry R. Bennett; Marshal, James Linn; Street Commissioner, John A. Kep-linger; Councilmen, Samuel Miller, two years; Mathias Sisterhen, two years; Peter Theobald, two years; John Baltzer, one year; Gotlieb Winter, one year; William O. Siffert, one year.

NAVARRE IN 1928

From *Canton Daily News* February 19, 1928

By Maud M. Howells

Nestled on the banks of the Tuscarawas River is the charming village which is so delightfully reminiscent of long ago.

It was near here that the first white man to penetrate the wilderness of Ohio built the first cabin and established the first white settlement in this section.

It was here that William McKinley tried and won his first lawsuit.

Those are events of the past. Navarre today looks at the old building in which William McKinley argued, looks at the clump of trees which marks the site of the first cabin with a feeling of pride.

And then it turns to affairs of today, affairs which have made it as flourishing a community as any of its size in the county.

Navarre has 1,600 population. Not a large community; but there are 410 children of school age there, so many that the village school is so overcrowded that it expects to float a bond issue this year for the purpose of erecting a new school building.

Ever since the days when William McKinley's oratory moved the village, it has been a center of culture and the education of the boys and girls is one of the most important duties of the citizenry.

Speaking of the school, Navarre has a four-year high school course with eighty-five enrolled and in the same building is the grade school with 325 pupils enrolled. There are eight grade teachers and three high school teachers besides a special music teacher all working under the leadership of F. C. Nydegger, the principal.

The high school has a college preparatory course and a home economics course.

"We would have more if we had any room for them," said Mr. Nydegger.

And industries. Yes, indeed, Navarre has its industrial life. A gravel company and two bakeries are the principal ones.

G. A. Sisterhen is now serving his second term as mayor. He owns a men's clothing and show store on the main street where he can look over the entire village. He has been a justice of the peace for ten years and before that was president of the board of education and also held the office of clerk.

In the last election Mayor Sisterhen had no opposition. The candidate who was to run against him withdrew before election day. More than that. He said he had no intention of running against Mayor Sisterhen in the first place.



TWO VIEWS OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE, NAVARRE

Navarre has one motorcycle policeman, William Small is the village marshal and Frank Define the special officer.

But there's a secret. The police force is not instructed to look into folks' private cellars in the search for "anti-Volsteadian stuff." But whenever a man goes out on the street in an inebriated condition police officers promptly put him in the village jail.

Navarre has a new fire truck, and in addition to having all the conveniences of a larger city it has the charm of an old-fashioned village.

When the Ohio Canal was located Capt. James Duncan the man who laid out Massillon decided that the space between Rochester and Bethlehem would be ideally suited for a village and he laid out Navarre. Capt. Duncan had married a French woman on one of his trips to France and it was she who insisted that the new village, overlooking the beautiful Tuscarawas River should be called Navarre after the French King Henry of Navarre. Duncan built a grist mill in Navarre and connected with it a store. The Ohio Canal provided the water power and the mill did a thriving business. Water no longer flows through the Ohio Canal at Navarre but the mill still stands and is being operated. Its water power has given way to machine power, however. Rivalry was keen between the three villages. Stores were opened in each of the villages and it was a race to see which village could support the most saloons. But Captain Duncan was a shrewd sort of a fellow and he got the backing of the Massillon Rolling Mills and his village seemed to flourish more than the other two. In the meantime great cargoes of wheat were sailing through the village on the canal. The crack of the whip as the canal boys lashed the mules echoed through the village. Navarre became the greatest trading center of Stark County, in fact one of the greatest along the Ohio canal. Wheat was hauled to Navarre from Millersburg and from all places within a radius of forty miles. Navarre seemed destined to be one of the greatest cities of the middle west. Twelve wharves for the receiving and shipping of wheat were built along the canal which flowed beside the river with only a narrow tow path between the two streams.

Travelers began flocking into the village. Eleven hotels were opened to accommodate the large number of people who found it necessary to spend some time in Navarre. Wheat growers arrived, their wagons spilling golden grain and for this they received gold. But children must have shoes and clothes, staples must be put away for the winter. Navarre stores were thronged with men and women in homespun clothes. There were not enough stores to handle the crowds of traders.

Others were opened. Soon Navarre had nine flourishing dry goods stores.

Jealous of the flourishing condition of the upstart village between the older settlement of Bethlehem and that of Rochester, the smaller villages put their heads together and decided if Navarre was to grow so much more quickly than they, they would become a part of Navarre. In 1871 the three villages merged under the name of Navarre. But Bethlehem isn't forgotten by the older resident today. The center of the little group of houses and buildings that was once Bethlehem is still known as "Bethlehem square" and at the other end of Navarre is what is now called, "Rochester square" and each one a little business center. The first act of the merged villages was to order a wooden jail built at the cost of \$150.

Gone are the eleven hotels of Navarre. Today there is not a hostelry in the entire village. There isn't a dry goods store. The village shoe store has a dry goods department but the nine that reaped the harvest of the famous wheat days are gone. The first plow works in Stark County was located at Navarre. A large foundry flourished there. A paper mill operated by water power was built. In the days before the railroad steamed into Stark County men walked many miles into Navarre to work.

In its heyday Navarre had six churches. Today there are but three, St. Clement's Catholic Church, St. Paul's Evangelical and the United Brethren. An old log cabin built in 1806 in Bethlehem now occupies the most important corner on Bethlehem square. Its rough log sides have been covered with clapboards and a long ell changes it into a colonial farmhouse.

Navarre is famous as the place where William McKinley tried and won his first lawsuit. Capt. Henry R. Bennett uncle of H. R. Bennett who was born in Navarre and has spent his entire life there tells the story of McKinley's first suit.

The little building on Bethlehem square where the suit was heard still stands. Today it is a warehouse for a grocery store next door and the fiery oratory of the days of the sixties long has been forgotten. Maj. McKinley, a young man who covered himself with glory in the Civil war, came to Canton to hang out his shingle. Those were lean days for the young attorney. One day a man rode on horseback into Canton and having heard that young McKinley was a smart man had decided to place in his hands a law suit. No other client had come into McKinley's office and he was jubilant at the prospects of trying a case. In fact he worked so hard that he won the case. John Loew, a justice of the peace for twenty-four years in Navarre, was the trial judge.

Squire Loew owned a little building where he conducted a grocery store. On one side he arranged a court room and it was here that McKinley pleaded his first case. Philip Sheets was the tenant of a farm owned by John P. Rostetter. Sheets tired of tilling Rostetter's farm and decided to move, but Rostetter unwilling to lose his tenant attached the hay and farm implements which Sheets tried to take away from the farm. Sheets sued Rostetter and the latter employed William A. Lynch, of Canton, while Sheets trusted his fate to young McKinley. The trial lasted three days and more than seventy witnesses were examined, many of them character witnesses. Efforts were made to impeach witnesses and the trial excited county wide interest. Many years afterward Squire Loew said Lynch and McKinley were lively young fellows but that he never dreamed one of them would be president. Each day McKinley and Lynch drove the twelve miles between Canton and Navarre making the journey together, the best of friends. But in the courtroom they became bitter enemies, hurling fiery words at each other. The trial didn't interfere with their friendship, however, as they refrained from discussing it outside the courtroom. During recess and before and after court sessions McKinley talked politics to the farmers gathered for the trial, and it is believed that Navarre not only was the scene of his first law suit but the fertile garden in which the first political seeds were planted by McKinley.

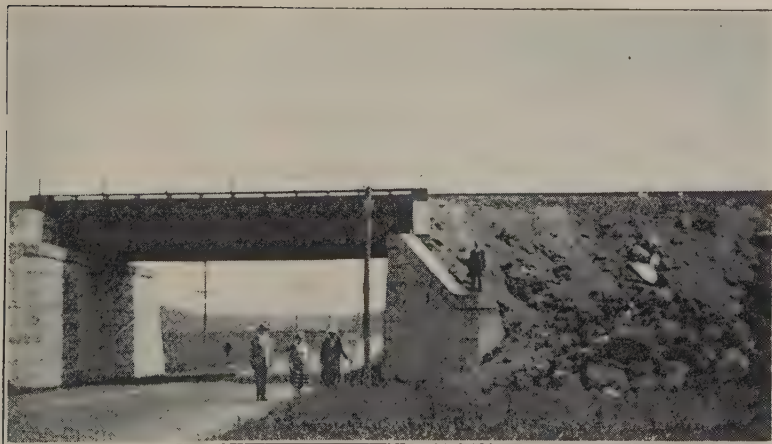
Navarre's oldest citizen today is Daniel Wolf, ninety-one. Born in Navarre, he has lived there all his life and he remembers the place when it was teeming with life. As a boy he rode on the mule drawn canal boats and sat on the banks of the Tuscarawas watching the boats being loaded with golden grain. Wolf had a wheat field of which he was very proud and one day the cattle belonging to his next door neighbor broke into the wheat fields and ruined the crop. Wolf sued for \$30 damages and hired George Baldwin of Canton as his lawyer. The neighbor hired William McKinley. This time, however, young McKinley lost his case and Wolf was awarded the \$30 damages.

NEW BALTIMORE

The village of New Baltimore in section 4 of Marlboro township was laid out on August 26, 1831 by John Whitacre, Surveyor of Stark County, and Levi Haines, owner of the land and proprietor of the town. Eighteen lots were platted and surveyed, to which one or more additions have since been made. The first store in the town was opened by Samuel Hatcher in the year 1832. The goods were received from Philadelphia, were placed in the half finished building, and before long the store was opened for business.



OLD TAVERN AT NEW FRANKLIN, ON OLD STAGE COACH
ROUTE



ALONG THE BAYARD CUT-OFF OF THE PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD NEAR PARIS

In connection with his store, Mr. Hatcher conducted a tavern, the first in the village. Taylor and Warner were early merchants; Asa Rawson, a Justice of the Peace, kept store for several years; a firm known as Prouty & Co. built an ashery at the town in 1846 for the manufacture of potash. Other merchants were Hatcher & Ellison, John Criss, Ellison & Shaw, Baird and Capple, Jacob Bair, Abner Taylor & Son. About 1840 Thomas Burns began the manufacture of hats in a building erected for that purpose. Benjamin Curstetter conducted a harness and saddle shop. W. T. Cole and his son Charles owned a foundry and manufactured plowshares, grates and a variety of other articles. Tanneries were conducted by J. Snyder and E. Royer.

In the early seventies, Dr. Underwood and Dr. A. H. Day were prominent physicians; L. Warstler operated a steam sawmill; G. H. Smith was a blacksmith; A. L. Beach was the hotel keeper on the corner of the town square at Market and High streets; there were two churches in the village, the Disciples and the Methodist; and a public school, District No. 8. New Baltimore is located on State Highway 44 adjoining the Stark-Portage County line.

The business directory for New Baltimore in the late seventies gives the following:

A. Baum, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, High Street. William T. Cole, manufacturer and dealer in agricultural implements, Market Street; H. S. E. Day, house and coach painter, High Street; A. Holebaugh, hotel proprietor, corner Market and High streets; Ephraim Royer, manufacturer of and dealer in leather, pelts, etc., Market Street; George H. Smith, carriage, wagon and sleigh ironer, and general blacksmith, High Street; H. D. Smalley, "Hill Side Cottage," High Street; and Lewis Warstler, manufacturer of and dealer in lumber, lath, shingles, etc., High Street.

NEW FRANKLIN

The village of New Franklin is situated in the northeast corner of section 12 of Paris township, adjacent to the Columbiana County line. It was laid out by John Unkefer about the year 1831. A post office was established in the town on February 20, 1832, with Jesse Shoard as the first postmaster. In an early day it was a prominent village on the old stage coach road between Canton and Lisbon. The main highway in the town is now the Minerva, New Franklin and Alliance road, which is a well paved highway running north and south through the town. In the early history of New Franklin the Canton Lisbon road was known as Main Street, with a public square at the intersection of the cross roads. No railroad ever reached the town, but

the Cleveland and Pittsburgh branch of the Pennsylvania Railway established a station at Moultrie, one mile east of the village. One writer says that in 1880 the town consisted of a small collection of homes and had two churches, Methodist and Lutheran, a schoolhouse, a general store, blacksmiths shops, etc.

Some of the early business men in the town were as follows: S. Bankard, proprietor of the Franklin House; A. Davis, blacksmith shop; G. Myers, cooper shop; T. Martin, hotel proprietor; E. D. Riley, shoe shop; S. Ensign, general store; Kentner & Smith, general store; James Slentz, wagon maker and manufacturer of grain-cradles. In the year 1870 the Village of New Franklin was composed of about sixty-five lots, about fifty of which were occupied with houses and business buildings.

NORTH CANTON

North Canton is situated five miles north of Canton in Plain township. Until the period of the World war the village was known as New Berlin. The land upon which the town is now located was originally owned by Peter Willaman, who with a number of other settlers took up land in that part of Plain township in the year 1806. It is difficult to say who built the first house on what is now the town site, but it is presumed that the first cabin was erected about the year 1815. At any rate, by the year 1830 a large number of families were living in the new town. Abraham Van Meter was a prominent resident of the community, for he had constructed a saw and chopping mill on the West Branch of the Nimishillen Creek in 1810. This gave the locality more or less prominence among the early settlers.

Van Meter's mill was built of logs, and was divided into two apartments, one in which the sawing apparatus was placed being little better than a shed. A set of rough and coarse "nigger-head" stones was placed in the other, but the miller did not pretend to be able to furnish first-class flour and meal. He could grind the grains, after a fashion, and did for a short time; but, owing to the weakness of the dam he had constructed, at the end of a year, a sudden freshet swept away his mill, and it was not afterward rebuilt.

At length the residents of the new village decided that the time had come for the organization of a village, whereupon, John Hower, the owner and proprietor of the town, employed Samuel Bechtel, a surveyor, who laid out and platted twenty-three lots, the most of them being in the acute angle formed by the junction of what was then called Market and Portage streets.

The lots were offered for sale, and ere long the population had run

up to forty or fifty. Long before that, however, the villagers had become clamorous for a store and post office, and a few years later Josiah Sherrick was induced to embark on the mercantile sea. He did not venture far from shore, however, as his stock of goods was worth only about \$200. A few years later he was succeeded by Peter Schick, who continued for quite a number of years, and kept a good country store, receiving a fair trade from the surrounding country. It was probably through the instrumentality of Mr. Schick that the post office was secured, although this is not absolutely certain.

Prominent among the early merchants were the following: Peter Brilhart, Emanuel Ensminger, Samuel Witwer, Bechtel & Pierson, Mr. Young, John Hill, Daniel Hall, Bechtel & Brother, William Schick and George Sponseller. John Hower was the first blacksmith. He was also the first tavern keeper, having opened his building to the public before the place could really be called a village. Among the other early tavern keepers may be mentioned the following: Mrs. Shriner, Jacob Wolf, Jacob Mohler, Cyrus Manderback, George Wagner, John Cloud, Amos Johnson, Jacob Hisner, Martin Aist, Harry Triesch, Daniel Winger, Jacob Bowers, Gerhart Leed, Cyrus Brady, Jacob Munderbaugh, William Pepple, Samuel Sloat and Michael Bitzer.

Not long after the village was laid out, Peter Schick and William Grim laid out a new addition to the town. This was in 1836. Still later Samuel Schlott added another addition to the town making over a hundred excellent building lots. After this the village grew quite rapidly. The growth of the town was due very largely to the wide variety of industries which were established. In the early eighties Peter Pierson & Son operated an unusually large lumber yard with a sawmill in connection, doing a thriving business for many years. They sold an abundance of ready made doors, windows, and other material necessary in the erection of buildings. Henry Hoover, Samuel Cossler and Solomon Miller were well known proprietors of distilleries in their day. Uriah Gray was a manufacturer of cigars which gained a wide reputation in this community. G. G. Nodle was a well known mechanic and was the inventor of many interesting and valuable mechanical devices. One of his most noted inventions was a valuable improvement on Lambs knitting machine; also a combination door lock and a machine for cutting cogs and another for filing saws.

In about the year 1867, Joel Stephens erected suitable buildings, and began the manufacture of various sorts of pottery, among which were crocks, jars, jugs, etc. The material was obtained near by, and, for a number of years Mr. Stephens did extensive work, and under his management the industry was profitable to him, and a credit to the

village. Some two years after starting, he sold out to Isaac Stripe, who dropped the pottery business, and ventured in that of manufacturing tiles and sewer pipes. He employed one or two steady hands, and at busy seasons of the year, several others.

In 1865, William H. Hoover who owned and conducted a tannery, began the manufacture of horse collars on an extensive scale. He had the means at his command for supplying all necessary materials at a small cost and his annual sales amounted to a large sum of money. The first tannery in the village was Peter Brilhardt. He was followed in the same occupation by Jacob Mohler, John Lind, and W. H. Hoover. William Palmer and Nicholas Kolp were shoe makers. Frank Shields operated a meat market, also buying and selling live stock. Israel Carpenter was a cabinetmaker and H. Bailey kept the village livery barn.

North Canton was incorporated November 21, 1905. W. H. Hoover was the first mayor, serving four years. W. H. Snyder, E. L. Garman, H. W. Lehr, E. C. Schick and F. C. Wise have served as mayor in late years. In more recent years North Canton has grown rapidly and is now well known for its substantial modern homes. At the present time North Canton is known the world over as the home of the Hoover Suction Sweeper Company. This is one of the largest institutions of its kind anywhere in the world. The town is well supplied with mercantile establishments, banks, schools, churches, and a Y. M. C. A. building.

NORTH CANTON IN 1928

From *Canton Daily News*, February 12, 1928

By Maud M. Howells

Unique among all the towns of the country stands Canton's next-door neighbor—North Canton.

Travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and no other village can be found that has the distinction of this "little big city."

Twenty-five hundred persons live within its corporate limits and in order that those 2,500 may have everything that a big metropolis can offer its people, North Canton has—

Its own water works department and network of mains, with their deep wells to provide the water.

Its own fire department with two trucks, fifteen firemen and fourteen call boxes.

A \$500,000 school plant provided for by a village bond issue.

A \$200,000 community building, housing the village social and welfare work and a public library.

Seven million dollars worth of taxable property.

The biggest industrial plant in any village of its size in the United States, a plant employing more than half the population of the town.

Paved streets, gas and complete sewage system.

Chief of police and motorcycle squad.

Whatever a big city has, North Canton has. Why, it's such an advantage to live in North Canton that some of the Canton folk are moving up there just to enjoy the advantages the village offers.

All the people who have lived there any length of time just refuse to move. More than 90 per cent of them own their homes.

It's been conceded generally that "the poor we have with us always," but this doesn't hold true in North Canton.

Once upon a time there was a needy family there that the village had to care for, three men and one woman in the family. But that was twenty-five years ago and only the older residents remember the case.

North Canton has no slum district, no tenement houses. There is one apartment house in the entire village and that is maintained in order that transient families may have a place to stay while they are seeking a location.

Politics? Mercy no. Of course there are democrats and republicans in the village and they vote according to their leanings in presidential elections and the like. But it is an unwritten law in the village that there shall be no hint of politics in municipal elections. City officials are chosen for their ability and when North Canton gets a good official she keeps him in office year after year.

There's the mayor, for instance, Logan Becker. He is factory service manager of the Hoover plant, dividing his time between his work and the job of being mayor. Whenever, there's to be a mayoralty election and there is any likelihood of any opposing candidates they are sent word to withdraw from the field and Logan Becker gets all the votes. That's because he is such a good mayor. Under his regime the village has prospered and developed to such an extent that the people don't want anyone else for mayor.

And the fire marshal. He's been fire marshal for twenty years now. He started when the village had an old hand pump and a hose reel drawn by the firemen. He is such a good fire marshal that the other day he was commissioned assistant state fire marshal in recognition of his work.

Last year the fire loss in the entire village and its environs did not

reach \$200 and as a result insurance rates have dropped so low that no other village can claim a lower one.

Last year the village bought a new shining red fire truck giving the village two of them. The new one never has been taken out to a fire for the simple reason that there have been no fires requiring the truck.

But every now and then when the men of the village are gathered together, Fire Chief Joe Smith turns in a false alarm just to call the boys together and keep them in practice. On these occasions, the fire trucks are run to the box where the alarm is turned in, the hose is attached and everything that would be done were there a fire is done.

The fire trucks are housed in the new municipal building, which by the way holds the police department, the village jail, the mayor's office and council chamber.

And here's where we must apologize for Canton. North Canton has such a comfortably-equipped jail that 'tis whispered some Cantonians deliberately commit misdemeanors in North Canton just for the privilege of having a comfortable place to sleep.

There are two cells to the jail, built away from the walls of the building that there may be a free circulation of air. Each cell is equipped with a cot with special springs and blankets so clean and colorful that they make the jail look like a college dormitory.

Ray Bechtel is chief of police or village marshal, as some are want to call him. Ray was a cowpuncher in the great open spaces of Wyoming for many years, and he knows how to handle a criminal. He has two police officers, Jack Curry and R. Hoff, working with him and both officers are equipped with motorcycles.

Last year 132 arrests were made, but it is doubtful if more than two or three of these were North Canton men.

North Canton is liberal with the motorists driving through, allowing them to go as fast as thirty-five miles an hour on Sundays or at times when few persons are crossing the street.

"Safety" is the slogan of all North Canton. In all the years the village has been in existence, not a child has been killed by an automobile there. A police officer escorts the children across the street and everything is done to protect the lives of the little children.

"It's just a question of preparedness," said Chief Bechtel.

"Yes and preparedness against fire loss," said Fire Chief Smith, who makes a tour of inspection of every house in the village at least once a year to check upon any rubbish.

Chief Smith also is fire chief at the Hoover plant, but he finds

plenty of time to keep every bit of brass on both trucks polished to a dazzling brightness.

No chance of slipping anything over on Mayor Becker. Complete records of everything connected with the business of the village and all the court dockets since 1906 are on file where the mayor can put his hands on them in a minute.

North Canton isn't through with its improvements either. Last fall a bond issue to add to the efficiency of the water works system was passed and within a few months new pumps will have been installed.

Then the North Canton schoolhouse is as fine a building as most large cities have for their high schools. There are about eight hundred boys and girls in the school and they have all the advantages which a big city school affords—athletics, manual training, domestic science, as well as a complete academic course.

The janitor of the school, Harvey Brown, is somewhat of an artist and has built a ship's model after an old Spanish galleon, which ship has fascinated all the boys of the school.

North Canton has four churches, but denominational lines are not drawn. The water works board has a Catholic, a Lutheran and a Christian Church member.

The village owns a six-acre park and playgrounds, removed from the main street, where young North Canton can play all day long in safety.

The community building, than which no village twice as large as North Canton has a finer, houses the American Legion, the Women's Club, the kindergarten, the girls' and boys' clubs, and the Boy Scouts and the Girl Scouts of the village.

A new and modern library was established a week ago in the community building to supply the demand on the part of North Canton people for plenty of good reading material.

Postal receipts of the village average 70,000 annually, making it one of the largest post offices in a village of this size in the country. The post office has become a branch of the Canton office and W. J. Evans, who was postmaster for so many years, now holds the position of superintendent of the branch office.

"Would I leave North Canton?" mused Superintendent Evans the other day. "Well, many people have asked me that question and I always say there is only one place better than North Canton, and that is Heaven. I'm going to stay right here until I can change for a better place!"

The civic consciousness of North Canton is tremendous. When-

ever there is an election at least 90 per cent of the voters appear at the polls.

"And they have never failed to vote 'yes' on a bond issue for the good of the village," said Mayor Becker.

Standing as a stanch friend of the village, on one side of the square, is the big plant of the Hoover Suction Sweeper Co., known throughout the world as a big industry. But to North Canton it is the place where everyone works beside his neighbor and where working conditions are such that it isn't like work at all.

Even in the days when the Hoover plant was nothing but a saddlery shop it was important to the village, and the Hoovers always have been looked upon as old-time friends and neighbors of everyone in the village. The boom of the plant whistle is the call of an old friend. The little children play on the six-acre tract at one side of the plant where they can wave at their fathers who are at work.

North Canton has the distinction of having the oldest woman in the county and one of the oldest in the United States. She is Mrs. Mary Ann Lichtenwalter, 101 years old. Mrs. Lichtenwalter watched the village grow from the days before there were railroads, from the days when wild animals roamed over the plains, to its present state of progress.

There are many who continue to refer to the village as New Berlin, its name before the World war. Like East Canton, the people of New Berlin were so patriotic that they cast off the German-sounding name and took the name of North Canton. It was not only in the changing its name that the village was patriotic, the war work here being outstanding.

NORTH LAWRENCE

The Village of North Lawrence on Newman's Creek in section 29 of Lawrence township was laid out in 1852 by Hon. Arnold Lynch and Philip McCue. The town is located on both sides of the Pennsylvania Railroad, a few miles northwest of Massillon. It has always been known as a station on the Pennsylvania and owes its existence to the railroad which was built just prior to the laying out of the town. In recent years the town has been known as Bowdil, a more suitable name adopted by the Railroad Company.

Thomas Lester, a native of England in 1836 established a large general store in North Lawrence and did a profitable business until his death in 1876. He was also the postmaster in the town for several years. Mr. Lester's widow was married in 1879 to Isaac Sandwith,

also a native of England, who conducted the business of the Lester family for many years with marked success.

Other early settlers in the town were John Moore, J. P. Burton, P. O. Day, J. Turner, and L. Power. The town contained about fifty lots. There was a steam sawmill along the north right of the railroad. Other stores were conducted by John Shafer, and Kimbel & Schultz.

PARIS

The village of Paris is located on the northeast corner of section 8, and is supposed to have been laid out by Rudolph Bair, December 22, 1813. It was surveyed and duly platted by Daniel L. McClure, July 1, 1816, and recorded in the Recorder's office the September following. The State road passed through it, or by it, which gave it considerable prominence, as that road was then the great thoroughfare of travel through the country. The stages that ran over the State road changed horses here, which further contributed to its notoriety. The first tavern in the place was kept by one John Unkefer, who is described as a jolly, good fellow, and as belonging to that class of landlords who could spin a good yarn and furnish a square meal, which gave his house, as well as the town, a widespread reputation. He kept the stage stand, and while the horses were being changed, the passengers were fed by the hospitable landlord. About stage time, everybody gathered around the door of the old log tavern to see the stage come in. As the stage rattled up with the "blowing of the horn and the prancing of the steeds," the people stood around, open-mouthed, ready to pick up any stray scrap of news from the outside world. The first store in the town was kept by Samuel Putnam. His stock would, at the present time, be considered rather limited, but the wants of the people were confined to a few actual necessities. Had their desires extended beyond this, they had not the means to indulge then, as money was scarce and not easily attainable. Putnam finally sold his stock and good-will to Robert Alexander. A man named Daniel Burgert, as one of the early Justices of the Peace, engaged next in the mercantile business, dealing largely in horses and cattle. He was the first postmaster of the town, and as such was commissioned August 12, 1822. The fate of Mr. Burgert was involved in some mystery, and is thus related by those who are familiar with the circumstances. "It was in 1833, that, having some business in Steubenville, he started to go there on horseback. The next morning, after leaving home, he was found dead in a sawmill race in Jefferson County. The supposition of many was, that during the night, which was very dark, he had mistaken the



FAMOUS OLD TAVERN AT PARIS, ON OLD STAGE
COACH ROUTE



ON THE PUBLIC SQUARE OF PARIS ON THE OLD STAGE
COACH ROUTE



BURIAL PLACE OF RUDOLPH BAIR, NOTED EARLY
PIONEER OF PARIS

mill for the bridge, and was killed in falling off. By others, he was believed to have been robbed and murdered, as it was well known that he frequently carried large sums of money on his person. The mystery remains unsolved to the present day."

After the laying out of the town, Mr. Bair concluded to call it Paris, because at that time, the city of Paris, France was considered the metropolis of the world.

Shortly after the town was platted, Bair donated two acres of land within its limits to the German Reformed and Lutheran Congregations for a church and cemetery. Upon this lot a log building was erected at a very early day, and used both as a schoolhouse and a church, and in it John Augustine taught the first school. Among the first ministers who preached in it were the Revs. Mahuesmith and Hewett, who were itinerants. Revs. Weir and Faust, from Canton, were the first regular preachers. A cemetery was laid out adjoining the church, in which a child of Robert Stewart was the first burial. The old log church has been replaced by one in keeping with the time.

Some of the residents in the town of Paris between 1860 and 1880 were as follows: J. W. Greenwood, tannery; Doctor Baker; H. B. Frear, general store; J. Smith, furniture manufacturers; Doctor Beebout; Doctor Gray; A. McDaniel, hotel proprietor; R. Martin, general store; A. Stuckey, hotel proprietor; J. Stimmel, harness shop; G. Mazer, blacksmith shop and W. Bigham, blacksmith. The east and west road was called Main Street and the north and south street through the town was called the Pekin road.

In the year 1880, there existed in the village the following stores and shops: two drygoods stores, one drug store, one provision store, two hotels, one wagon and carriage factory, one wagon factory, two paint shops, two harness shops, three boot and shoe shops, two blacksmith shops, one meat market, one planing mill, one sawmill, one grist mill, and one vinegar factory.

The first physician was Dr. Robert Estep, who came from Pennsylvania, and settled in Paris in 1818. The following is related of him: "He had served an apprenticeship as a silversmith, but soon abandoned the business, for the study of medicine, for which he exhibited more than ordinary aptitude. Thrown upon his own resources for pecuniary aid, he was unable to attend medical lectures, but, like the majority of practitioners of that day, in the West, set up in the business without having obtained the degree of M. D. He very soon acquired quite a reputation, not only as a successful practitioner, but as a bold and skillful operator in surgery. Twice he performed the Caesarean section, the only physician in the county who ever attempted

the operation. He left in 1834, removing to Canton, and was succeeded by Dr. Preston.

The growth of Paris has naturally declined in recent years, owing to the development of the large city markets and improved methods of transportation. The town is now situated on State Highway No. 172.

At the present time the Village of Paris still presents an appearance much the same as it was in stage-coach days. The old George Mazer tavern at the northeast corner of the public square of the town is now operated by J. L. Powell as a grocery and confectionery. Mr. Powell has lived in Paris for about forty years. In May, 1928 occurred the death of the oldest resident of Paris, Andrew Bair, in the ninety-sixth year of his age. His death left only two descendents of the Bair family, the founders of the town, Aleah Bair and Charles Bair, the former a niece of Andrew. The large brick building on the west of the public square was for many years known as the Riley Drug Store and is in a good state of preservation. The old tavern at the southeast corner of the square has been torn down, but the larger number of old taverns and business blocks stand to this day, many of them being considerably over one hundred years of age.

PLAINSBURG

The Village of Plainsburg was located on section 34 in Sugar Creek township between Wilmot and Beach City. It was originally composed of about twenty-five lots and was considered quite a village in its day. Plainsburg was first known as Stambaugh town, named for Henry Stambaugh, a justice of the peace who resided there with several of his grown sons. He owned a farm and in time a tailor named Conrad opened a shop in the town and began work in his line as did also a cabinetmaker named Sprankle. We quote from an article about the town written in 1880 as follows: "The little village, if such it can be properly termed, has been known by a variety of names, some of which it has refused pointedly to recognize. In the estimation of the residents there, some villain of the darkest dye bestowed upon the unpretentious village the peculiarly suggestive cognomen "Slabtown." This met with stern and uncompromising opposition on the part of the villagers, who looked upon the man as an imposter, and his conduct as a delusion and a snare. Latterly, to the joy of the villagers, the name Plainsburg has prevailed. Within the last few years, Plainsburg has attained considerable prominence as a berry producing locality. Large quantities of raspberries, strawberries, blackberries and grapes are produced annually, and shipped from the railroad station at Beach City to distant points.

Among the prominent citizens of Plainsburg in the seventies were the following: Gabriel Weimer, A. W. Stambaugh, A. H. Stambaugh, J. Hoyer, blacksmith; P. Shiler, D. Sprankle, T. C. Putman, W. Wiser, G. & C. Sprankley and R. Foutz.

ROBERTSVILLE

In writing of Robertsville an early historian says that the town was first called Robardsville and that it was named after its proprietor, Joseph Robard, a Frenchman who laid out the town, the plat being recorded on November 23, 1842. The town is located in section 19 of Paris township on the highway half way between East Canton and Minerva, now known as Federal Highway No. 30. In an early day the town had the advantage of Black Run Creek as a waterway and in recent years the Carrollton branch of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway. It is said that Joseph Robard purchased the land where the village of Robertsville is now situated from Samuel Rhodes, an early settler in the vicinity. Samuel Young was the proprietor of the first tavern in the town. A post office was established on December 1, 1862, and Peter Adolph appointed the first postmaster. In 1880 there were two churches in the village, the Catholic and the Reformed; two dry goods store, one grocery store, a number of shops, a steam sawmill and a planing mill, a churn manufactory. The original plat of the town was composed of fifty lots, but no public square was provided for in the center of the town. At that time about thirty of the lots were occupied by residences and business places. J. Robard was the principal owner of the lots in the fifties and sixties.

In the early seventies J. Anderson and J. Glabber conducted taverns; M. Foehl and H. Faubel had blacksmith shops; J. Foehl had a wagon shop; a general store was operated by P. Adolph in connection with the post office. In recent years many new and modern residences have been constructed in the village along the Federal Highway No. 30.

UNIONTOWN

The Village of Uniontown was laid out by Elias Brenner and Thomas Albert, owners and proprietors, in April, 1816, from portions of the northeast and the northwest quarters of section 7, township 12, range 8. Sixty lots were laid out, and immediately offered for sale. A few houses were immediately built, and as many families resided therein. As early as 1825, George Myers and W. H. Whitney opened a store, and not long afterward secured the location of a post office at the village. It is said that George Guisweit was in with a small stock of goods before these men, which, if true, would make him the first

merchant in the village. When he first began selling goods is not well known. He peddled his goods all over the surrounding country, which fact secured for him the universal and homely appellation, "Cheap George the peddler." He did not have altogether more than \$200 worth of goods, and although a portion of these was sold at his house in the village, the greater portion was peddled as stated. He became known to everybody, who seemed to think that he was a proper subject for their jokes. All was taken in good humor by him, and he was well liked and well patronized; so that, although he sold his goods very low, he contrived to make considerable money. After him came Myers & Whitney, who kept a good country store, and had an extensive trade. Other merchants in the village have been Aultman & Holwick, Samuel Woods, J. B. Woods, D. T. Frank, William Steese, Feather & Glasser, M. & M. Joseph, Woolf & Foust, Stutzman & Price, W. H. Nees & Price.

Charles Brown and Hunsman & Schick were early merchants in Uniontown; John Bolender was a cabinetmaker; John Woolf made spinning wheels and Joseph T. Halloway was the earliest cabinetmaker, beginning his work about the year 1830; Samuel Woods operated a large tannery; he was succeeded by his son J. B. Woods. Charles Glasner and William Motz also operated tanneries; George Winters was a well known manufacturer of hats, having begun this work in the year 1833; C. W. Lane erected a foundry in 1855 for the manufacture of plows, kettles, pots, and skillets. Lane later sold out to H. B. Richards & John Fritch, who increased the size of the shop and the scope of the business. Their products were well known over a large area as were the fine woolen hats made by George Winters in an early day. These manufactured articles gave Uniontown an excellent reputation as a manufacturing center long before the days of the Civil war.

The following doctors have practiced in the neighborhood, while residing in the village: Devaux, Reed, Zollers, Parlman, Weimer, Buchtel, Ashman, Steese, Allen, Hatcher, McConnell, Waldron and Richards.

George Bolinder opened a tavern in about the year 1825, he had for a sign a large blue ball; in 1827, this sign was removed, and an ordinary signboard erected in its place, bearing the date 1827. Other tavern-keepers have been William Wagner, Isaac Statden, Samuel Swinehart, Joseph Dreese, J. W. Creighbaum, John Bender, Leonard Raber, Amos Johnson, James Woolf, Urias Weitman, Enos Fasnocht and John Leed. Joseph T. Halloway is said to have been the first postmaster, receiving his appointment about the year 1825.

WAYNESBURG

The Village of Waynesburg was laid out in 1815 by Joseph Handlon, who has previously laid out Hamburg, north of the creek. It is believed that Daniel Shaeffer, the father of the once numerous Shaeffer family in the village, assisted Handlon. It is certain that these men had very intimate business relations, for a short time afterward, Shaeffer became Handlon's assignee, and in 1818, purchased the land which Handlon had entered, receiving the warrant therefore from James Monroe, President, on the 21st day of January, 1819. The first house was the cabin of Isaac Van Meter, which stood, as has been before mentioned, on the bluff where Market street descends toward the railroad. This cabin was afterward occupied by Daniel Shaeffer, until he could build for himself.

In 1816, Samuel Allerton came to town and started a blacksmith's shop, on the lot now occupied by Frederick Mackaman's buildings on the southeast corner of Main and Lisbon streets. John T. Rice was the first shoemaker, and Henry Wagoner the first tailor. Simon Shook was the first cooper; he had his shop on the lot where L. B. King now resides. The first well ever dug in this town was on the Boegle property, now owned by Mr. Sarah Guinney, and it was located about eighty feet north of Lisbon Street, and fifty feet west of Main Street. The first regular mail brought to Waynesburg was carried by Andrew Luckey, of Jefferson County. He traveled on foot from Steubenville to Canton, sixty miles, making the round trip easily in two days, one day each way once a week. This was about 1825. George Beatty was the first postmaster, and kept the post office on South Main Street, in a log house yet standing, just across the alley from where John C. Mong, Esq., now resides. The post office has not changed hands very often. The following persons have held the office: George Beatty, Dr. James Welsh, Dr. Robert H. McCall, Henry Rhoads, George P. Augustine, Robert Hamilton, Robert B. Hamilton, Edward Scott. Mr. William A. Robertson was appointed to the place under Andrew Johnson, but he never removed the office from the care of Mr. Scott.

On the 6th day of February, 1833, the Legislature of Ohio passed an act, entitled "An act to incorporate the town of Waynesburg, in Stark County," and on the 6th day of May following, an election was held at the house of Jacob Steiner at which John Koontz and Jacob Steiner were Judges, and Rice Blackford, Clerk, for the purpose of electing officers for the newly made incorporate town. At this election, R. K. Gray, a prominent storekeeper, was chosen Mayor; Rice Blackford, a hatter, was elected Recorder; Dr. James Welsh, Daniel Shaeffer,

Charles C. Camp, Solomon Koontz and Andrew Hamilton were elected Trustees, as the members of the Village Council were then called.

The first meeting of this board of officers, was held on the 20th day of June, 1833. Its first official act was to elect Andrew Mays, Marshal; Alexander McIntosh, Treasurer, and John Koontz, Street Commissioner. Amongst those who have held the office of Mayor, are the following: R. K. Gray, James Welsh, Joseph Doll, John Ross, Gist Clinefelter, J. H. Estep, Robert Jones, nineteen years in succession, and John W. Glessner, present incumbent, who was first elected in 1874.

The first "sign-board" which was hung out in Waynesburg was that of Daniel Shaeffer's Hotel, in 1816, and its making and painting was a matter of serious consideration. When the board was finished, it was necessary to send to Canton for a painter, who painted on a black ground in yellow letters the words, "Tavern by D. Shaeffer." It did service for many years in guiding the weary travelers to comfortable rest. The first pegged shoes and boots made in Waynesburg were made by a man named Henry Pickard. He made his own pegs, and had considerable trouble introducing pegged work, as people thought the pegs would rot off. The first frame house built in town was the one now owned by Mr. Jacob Glessner. It was built by Andrew Mays. The first and only iron foundry Waynesburg has ever had was established in 1845 by Patrick Call. He removed it from Magnolia to Waynesburg at the instance of R. K. Gray, who assisted him to some extent. Call sold out in 1847 to Robert Jones.

The first fire which resulted in serious damage to property was in about 1831. A log house, occupied by John T. Rice, which was situated on the site now occupied by the "Hamilton House." It took fire early in the evening, while a congregation was listening to preaching at the residence of John Koontz. The people left the preacher without benediction, and hastened to the assistance of their unfortunate neighbor.

Early writers state that about the year 1814 or the year before Joseph Handlon laid out the Town of Waynesburg, John Laughlin built a cabin on the site of the present village, which was used by Handlon as a tavern. After Handlon sold out to Shaeffer, he laid out a new town called Hamburg, adjoining Waynesburg, in company with John C. Wright and John M. Goodenow. The plat numbered 108 lots, but was never recorded, and as corner lots were not in demand, the project was abandoned and Hamburg never got beyond the dignity of a town on paper. Handlon's project of a sawmill, built in 1816 also proved a failure. Handlon removed to Wheeling, W. Va., in 1819.

The first school in the town of Waynesburg was taught by John Alexander during the winter of 1819-1820 in a log cabin built by Robert Alexander. The first store in the town was kept by Joseph Handlon and Barnhart Mahon in 1816. The first blacksmith was Job Allerton in 1816. The first tailor was Frederick A. Boegle in 1819. The first shoemaker was Henry Pickard.

Robert K. Gray was one of the notable men of Waynesburg. There is a bit of romance connected with his advent into the township that is worth mentioning. Mr. and Mrs. Gray came from Ireland and, as the story runs, Mrs. Gray was the wife of a titled gentleman and Gray was their coachman. The blind god who oftentimes plays such strange pranks, worked his sticks between them, and the consequence was they eloped and came to America. When he first came into the township he undertook to farm and raise sheep, but in this he was not successful, and a few years afterwards removed to Waynesburg and engaged in the mercantile business. He soon became popular and did an extensive business. For years he was the leading merchant of the place, did an extensive business, and accumulated considerable wealth. Mrs. Gray kept herself secluded from society, for the reason, it was said, that she did not wish to be questioned in reference to her antecedents. She was regarded as a woman of more than ordinary intelligence, possessing many fine accomplishments. Several years after the death of Gray she married John Whitacre.

Regarding the early history of Waynesburg we quote an interesting article published in the *Canton Daily News* March 18, 1923, as follows: "Waynesburg is one of the oldest settlements in the vicinity. When the trees were cleared for the road leading from Steubenville and the cities of Pennsylvania to the then uninhabited west, this point became a station. Hotels sprang up and stage coaches and wagon trains stopped here en route to the land of opportunity. Some of them saw sufficient opportunity here, and remained. So the town was settled."

The old Hamilton House—for nearly one hundred years the leading hostelry of the town, was founded and operated for eighty years by the original Hamilton and his descendants. Here William Henry Harrison stopped on a tour of the middle west, and was greeted with acclamation. Sheets were spread to keep his feet from the ground as he stepped from the stage coach to the doorway of the tavern. The hardy old Indian fighter may not have enjoyed this ceremony so much, but the tales of it bear no mention of his showing displeasure.

When the canal was built through the town the stage coaches passed into uselessness, and were replaced by the canal boats drawn by straining mules. This too passed away before the invasion of the railroad.

Some of the best known business men of Waynesburg in the '60s and '70s may be noted from the following business directory of the year 1870:

J. B. Creighton, Stock Dealer, Lisbon Street.

Henry Elson, Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes, Lisbon Street.

Christian Elsass, Dealer in Groceries and Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes, Lisbon Street.

H. Gruber, Brewer, Market Street.

R. B. Hamilton, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., corner Main and Lisbon streets.

Robert Hamilton, Proprietor of the "Hamilton House," Main Street.

Robt. Jones, Proprietor of Foundry, and Dealer in Stoves and Tin Ware, corner Main and Lisbon streets.

John Klise, Blacksmith, and Sleigh and Wagon Ironer, Lisbon Street.

Lewis Klotz, Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes, Main Street.

Moses & Strayer, Dealers in Hardware, Lisbon Street.

James Morledge, Dealer in all kinds of Produce, also Pork Packer. Warehouse near the C. & P. R. R.

Rev. T. V. Milligan, Pastor of First Presbyterian Church, Lisbon Street.

J. W. Putt, Proprietor of Saloon, Lisbon Street.

W. A. Robertson, Dealer in Lumber, Main Street.

Alexander Robertson, Farmer. Residence, Main Street.

E. Scott, Druggist, Main Street.

H. Sweet, Produce Merchant, Lisbon Street.

L. Venable, Cooper, Main Street.

WAYNESBURG TODAY

Like many other Stark County towns, Waynesburg has undergone considerable expansion during the past few years, and now this, one of the oldest communities of the region, with a past unusually rich in interesting historical lore, shows an aspect of modernity unsurpassed by any other town of equal size in the county.

Waynesburg Grove, located at the edge of the village, shows a change perhaps more marked than any other single feature. A few years ago this was merely a pleasant grove, through which a quiet stream wandered—kept clean and neat for the picnic parties with which it was popular.

Now it is a veritable summer colony. Bathhouses have grown over night by the banks of the stream. Cottages have been erected around

the edges of the grove. It is a summer resort of great beauty, to which has been added the conveniences which do much to make similar resorts popular.

This grove has long been a meeting place for the organizations of all kinds, and many great men or men afterwards great in the history of the United States have been speakers at meetings held there. In 1868 a political gathering was held at which three men who afterwards became presidents of the United States were present. They were Hayes, Garfield and McKinley.

Many new homes, and most of these of the most modern type appear in the streets. Much building is now under way.

This building is chiefly of homes, and although no stringent housing shortage is apparent, there are yet occupants for virtually all the homes available. The town is capitalizing the wealth of natural beauty and historical interest which surrounds it in attracting outsiders and holding its own citizens.

Retail business places are well stocked and tastefully arranged. There are sufficient numbers of various lines of retailing to adequately supply the needs of the town. Banking facilities are ample.

Business just now is good, citizens say. The Whitacre-Gregg company is the largest single plant, operating brick kilns near the town. The National Fireproofing company and the Pittsburgh-Malvern company also contributes to business activity.

Waynesburg is the center of the clay working industry of the county, and produces enormous quantities of fireproof building material. Rich deposits of clay underlie the hills which surround it and these are being utilized in the progress of the town commercially.

There is a high school, comfortably housed in a modern building and educational facilities of unusual excellence are available to the youth of the town. One newspaper, the *Sandy Valley Press*, which moved from another town some time ago, is published weekly.

WEST BROOKFIELD

West Brookfield, the first village in the township was never laid out, but the land was sold by the owner, Jonathan Winter, in half and quarter-acre lots to suit purchasers. It was first called Slussers-town, from the circumstance of Philip Slusser's building in it a large frame house, the first of the kind in the township, in which he opened a tavern. Peter Johnson, at an early day, had a small store in this building, previous to which the trading of the settlers was principally done in Canton and Kendal. Henry and Cummins erected a steam

mill here in 1831, which was among the first steam works introduced in the county.

Regarding the origin and growth of the Village of Brookfield a recent historical article about the village gives the following information: "Brookfield was named after the village by that name in Clinton County, N. Y., and was settled by a number of families from that section of the Empire State, the first of whom located as early as 1814. Although it was never laid out as a village, most of the land covering the settlement was owned by Jonathan Winter, who platted the tract in half and quarter-acre lots to suit the purchaser. It was first called Wintersville, but when Philip Slusser put up a large frame house—the first in the township—and opened an inn, it became Slussertown, or simple Slusser's Tavern. When Judge William Henry the widely known mill man, promoter and merchant of Massillon determined to boom the town as a competitor of Massillon, it commenced to be permanently known as Brookfield, which was about 1830, when the judge moved thither with the object of intercepting the trade which was flowing in from the west toward Massillon. He built flouring saw and woolen mills at Brookfield, but Massillon had too great a start for Judge Henry or any other man to overcome and, after passing over his interests to younger hands, he moved to Wooster, Wayne County.

In the year 1870 West Brookfield was made up of about one hundred large out lots, nearly all of which fronted on Main Street, now Federal Highway No. 30. The business men of that day were as follows: Solomon Kreiling, surveyor and blacksmith; J. D. Miller, carpenter; J. G. Ralston; J. Smith, blacksmith; D. Hamperly, blacksmith and X. Kern, general store. In the same year West Brookfield contained a Lutheran Church, a Methodist Church, a public school, and village town-hall.

WILMOT

The village of Wilmot is located in the southwest corner of Stark County in Sugar Creek township about one mile north of the Greenville Treaty line, which forms the boundary between Stark and Tuscarawas counties at this point; it is also one mile east of the Holmes County line on a good state highway.

Wilmot is a much older town than Beach City. It was laid out by Jacob and Henry Wyant, owners and proprietors, in April, 1836, being called Milton when first platted. Later on the town was named Wilmot. Fifty-seven lots were laid out by John Whitacre, County Surveyor, to which additions were afterward made. George Pfouts opened the first store there, near the time the village was laid out. He

started with a few hundred dollars' worth of goods, but at the expiration of a few years sold out, or at least removed his goods, and was succeeded by George Frease. John Frease owned the store soon after this, and finally it passed into the control of J. & J. Frease, who conducted it until near 1850, when the old stock was purchased by Weimer & Hurrah who increased it, and three years later sold to Welty & Jarvis. Samuel Jarvis owned the store about 1856, and then sold to Sager & Gilmore. A year later, Mr. Wyant took Mr. Gilmore's place, and the partnership continued thus until some time during the last war, when Sager abandoned the enterprise and Wyant continued it. Shunk & Bash owned a store in Wilmot, beginning about 1865. Putman & Wyant owned a store in the village in 1880.

A post office was located at the village about the time it was first laid out, George Pfouts being the first postmaster. Wyant & Putman began conducting a foundry and repair-shop not far from 1830, manufacturing plows, stoves, hollow-ware, and various other useful articles and implements. Motion for the machinery was secured by means of a large tread-wheel, upon which cattle or horses were obliged to walk—a sorry life for the dumb brutes. These partners continued the business until the death of Mr. Wyant, when the ownership passed to Putman, Johnson & Co. These men extended the scope of the enterprise and altered it in many essential respects. This was about 1846, and at this time they began manufacturing threshing machines. The machine was not a separator, as it simply beat the grain from the straw. Five or six years later they began manufacturing the well-known "Pitt Separator," then looked upon as a model of ingenious invention and execution. The company did a lively manufacturing business, and about the beginning of the last war, added the "Excelsior Reaper and Mower" to their catalogue of manufactures. It is said that more than a hundred were constructed annually, and sent for sale to various parts of the country.

In about the year 1850, James Allen established a cabinet shop at Wilmot, and began manufacturing considerable furniture, and also a cloverhuller of his own patent, which sold in large numbers readily at \$65 each. Thus the occupation was continued until about 1852, when under a patented improvement, Mr. Allen began preparing his "huller and separator." He ceased the construction of this machine about the beginning of the last war, and after continuing an exclusive cabinet business a few years, sold his machinery to the planing-mill company. Lentz & Co. established a woolen factory in the village about the year 1856. They erected a large, two-storied frame building, and began carding, fulling, spinning, weaving, dressing and dyeing cloth.

Charges were made for so much [^]per yard. A small stock of yarns, flannels, satinets, blankets, cassimeres, etc., was kept in store for sale. In about 1853, Samuel Toomey began a general blacksmithing and carriage-making business in Wilmot. He constructed large numbers of light carriages and buggies for ten or twelve years, and then removed to Dover, since which his business has assumed gigantic proportions. When he first began the industry, he charged parties to whom he sold his buggies, not to permit more than two persons to ride in one at a time. Heminger, Bash & Co. owned and conducted a large planing-mill a number of years ago. This was disposed of a few years later, and finally D. Rust & Co. erected a mill of the same kind. This was afterward destroyed by fire, but immediately rebuilt. Hurrah & Co. built a grist mill in 1873, beginning a fair custom trade with three sets of stone. In 1870 the leading business enterprises in Wilmot were as follows: Bell, Deal & Co., proprietors of the "Wilmot Steam Planing Mill," manufacturers of sash, doors, window blinds, mouldings, etc., near Main Street; Abraham Grafe, dealer in groceries and hardware, corner of Main and Massillon streets; Henry Kreiling, wagon maker; Christian Lenz, dealer in dry goods and groceries, Main Street; F. Lentz & Son, proprietors of woolen mills and manufacturers of cloth, cassimeres, satinets, flannels, blankets, etc., Main Street; Putmans, Johnson & Co., manufacturers of reapers, separators, rakes, plows, points and castings, also dealers in stoves and tin ware, Main Street; John Raff & Son, dealers in ready made clothing, Main Street; B. F. Reed, dealer in boots and shoes, Main Street; Samuel Ramsey, tanner, Massillon Street; George Speaker, proprietor "Wilmot Exchange," Main Street; Sager & Wyant, dealers in dry goods and groceries, Main Street; Samuel Wolf, physician and druggist, Main Street. In the late '80s the *Wilmot Review* was published by W. S. Spidle & Co.

OTHER VILLAGES

Belfort is a town platted in section 3 of Osnaburg township on the Canton-Georgetown Road two miles south of Louisville. The plat consists of fourteen lots on the south side of the road, and the township line between Nimishillen and Osnaburg townships.

Howenstine is a small village of twenty-six lots located in section 2 of Pike township along the Nimishillen Creek on the Canton-Dover Road. For many years it was a mining village, being located on the Cleveland, Terminal and Valley Railroad, now known as the Baltimore and Ohio. The town is still considered a small industrial village.

Williamsport, a former village in section 24 of Lexington town-

ship, now a part of the City of Alliance was located in a curve of the Mahoning River, in the north central portion of the present city. It consisted of twenty-four lots, and a cemetery at the eastern part of the plat. In 1818 a grist and sawmill was built in Williamsport by Johnson and Pennock on the Mahoning River. The water being insufficient at times, steam was introduced. In 1880 this mill, considerably improved, was operated by Kirk & Co. For a time it seemed that a large town would spring up around this point as a milling center, but with the opening of the Pennsylvania Railroad in the '50s the City of Alliance overshadowed the growth of the village.

Reedurban a well known residential suburb between Canton and Massillon was laid out in more recent years. The plat is composed of 231 lots. The three east and west streets are Federal Highway No. 30, Center Street and South Street; the north and south streets are the Richville Road, Washington Street, Lincoln Street, Garfield Street and Bordner Street. Reedurban is a thriving village containing several mercantile stores, filling stations, etc. The town is not incorporated. It is located in section 12 of Perry township.

North Industry is a village located in section 34 of Canton township on the Canton-Dover Road. The town is in reality a suburb of the City of Canton, on the west bank of the Nimishillen Creek. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has a station east of the town, which in an early day provided the means of transportation for the various mining and manufacturing industries in the village. The town when platted was composed of forty-four lots. In the late '90s the Standard Paving Brick Company was a large manufacturing concern. At the present time the village includes several mercantile stores, a public school, churches, etc., and is generally considered a thriving village.

FREEBURG

Freeburg was laid out and platted from the southeast quarter of section 28 in Washington township in February, 1842. The land was owned by Isidon Carrillon and thirty-two lots were surveyed and offered for sale by the owner. The growth of the town was slow, but during its history there have been a number of stores, small shops of various kinds, mills, etc. In an early day the following were the leading residents of the town: Andrew Reese, proprietor of a hotel and grocery; J. Sell, operator of a sawmill; J. Coyle, W. Willis, J. Hildebittle, C. Trumpf, G. Lozer, D. Weimer, J. Smith, grocer, and J. Darling. The two streets of the town were called Main and North street.

CAIRO

Cairo, a hamlet in section 34 of Lake township on the highway from Canton to Hartville was never formally laid out or platted. D. T. Machamer opened a general store at Cairo in 1866 and later served as the postmaster, the post office being located in his store. Mr. Machamer did a thriving business for many years, during which time several families lived in the community among whom were J. A. Cocklin, William Cassler, S. Snyder, D. J. Shafer and L. Feller. A sawmill was located at the town in an early day. There were two churches in the town, the Lutheran and Reformed. The town today is a mere cluster of houses and a general store.

BATTLESBURG

Battlesburg is a small cross-roads village situated in the hills of Pike township, at the southwest corner of section 10 on the Canton-Sandyville Road, three miles south of North Industry. It is a mere hamlet.

CHAPTER XII

HISTORY OF TRANSPORTATION

FIRST OHIO ROADS—THE OLD ARMY ROAD—CANTON-LISBON ROAD—ROADS IN OSNABURG TOWNSHIP—ROADS FIRST OPENED—FIRST ROADS NEAR MASSILLON—MODES OF EARLY TRAVEL—STAGE-COACH TRAVEL—STARK COUNTY CANALS—THE LAKE ERIE & OHIO CANAL—CANAL CONTRACTORS IN STARK COUNTY—EFFECTS ON MASSILLON—CANTON ATTEMPTS TO GET A CANAL—THE OHIO CANAL IN 1923—FIRST RAILROAD IN STARK COUNTY—THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILROAD—LAKE ERIE, ALLIANCE & WHEELING RAILROAD—THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD—FIRST TRAIN FROM CLEVELAND TO CANTON—PRESENT RAILWAY HISTORY—FIRST INTERURBAN LINES—ELECTRIC LINES OF STARK COUNTY IN 1914—TRAVEL BY BUS—MODERN HIGHWAY DEVELOPMENT—PRESENT HIGHWAYS OF STARK COUNTY.

FIRST OHIO ROADS

Buffalo paths were the first Ohio roads. The paths made by these animals through the dense forests became Indian trails. The most important trails ran north and south, connecting Lake Erie with the Ohio River. The Indian trails were far enough from the streams to avoid swamps and lowlands, hence the trails were "highways." These early trails followed by the red men in pursuit of game became the routes used by the pioneers and explorers, who in turn prepared the way for traders and settlers.

Thus the early roads were only cleared paths through the forests. Trees were felled, the brush was cut, and the road was made. If the trail ran through a swamp, trees would be felled and a corduroy road built by laying the logs side by side. The corduroy road kept the heavy vehicles from sinking into the mud, but it was most uncomfortable for the travelers. Since there were no bridges over the streams, the horses had to be driven across the fords, where the water was shallow. Thus a journey over these roads was full of danger and hardship.

With the introduction of the sawmill, plank roads came into use. These were followed by graveled pikes, and these in turn by roads covered with broken stone, or brick. To encourage the building of

roads, Ohio followed the example of other states by chartering turnpike companies. These companies were authorized to construct roads, and to collect charges or tolls from the persons who used them. At the points where tolls were collected a gate was placed across the road. This gate consisted of a pole armed with pikes, so hung as to turn upon a post; hence the toll road was called a turnpike. In 1830 Ohio had about 300 miles of pikes, the longest of which extended from Sandusky to Columbus. In Stark County many of the present roads between the cities are the old pikes.

THE OLD ARMY ROAD

During the War of 1812, when it became necessary for the Federal Government to remove troops to Northwestern Ohio, Colonel Gibson in command of a regiment of troops cut a road through the forest in the southern part of Lawrence township near Newmans Creek, running northwest from the present City of Massillon. For many years this pathway through the forest was known among the early settlers as "The Old Army Road," and sometimes called "The Territorial Road." Gen. William Robinson, Jr., the first president of the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad, was at that time a lieutenant in the U. S. Army and encamped with his regiment on land now known as the second ward in Massillon, between the river and the canal. The objective point of the army was Fort Meigs, which was situated on the south bank of the Maumee River just above the present Village of Perrysburg in Wood County, Ohio. Later on a state road was laid out on the road opened by Colonel Gibson and is now known as the Massillon-Youngstown-Hill Road.

CANTON-LISBON ROAD

The Canton-Lisbon Road was the one most frequently traveled by the pioneers who came to Stark County from Pennsylvania and Virginia. This road extended from Pittsburgh to Beaver Falls, thence direct to Lisbon, the present county seat of Columbiana County. From this point it extended to the Village of New Franklin in Paris township, thence west four miles to the Village of Paris in the same township, thence west six miles to the Town of Osnaburg (now East Canton), thence five miles west to Canton. In that day this road was frequently referred to as "The State Road," and was generally considered as the most prominent thoroughfare of travel in this section of the state. Over this road the stage-coaches made regular trips from Canton to Pittsburgh. Many thrilling experiences could be related regarding the difficulties of the early stage-coach drivers in driving over this road after

it was first opened. It was no uncommon thing for the passengers to be compelled to leave their seats in the stage and assist the driver in prying the coach out of the mud before the journey could be resumed. That accidents frequently happened along these early highways can be illustrated by the following incident which occurred in Paris township.

A Mr. Carr and his wife of Wayne County were traveling in a one-horse buggy east on the State Road. It was in summer, and on a still day; not a breath of air stirring. A short distance beyond the Town of Paris, as they were passing a dead tree standing by the roadside, it fell, without warning, directly across the buggy, crushing the vehicle and both occupants to the earth, killing them instantly. The horse broke away, was caught by a neighbor who happened to be on the road, taken back, and the couple found as described; though yet warm, there were no signs of life. A sad ending of an anticipated pleasure trip. The melancholy event created quite a sensation in the neighborhood, and was the subject of comment and speculation for a long time after.

ROADS IN OSNABURG TOWNSHIP

The first roads in Osnaburg township were the Indian trails. These were cut out by the settlers to suit their convenience, until public highways began to be ordered by the county commissioners. The first of these was a road from Pekin to Congress Furnace, and was granted by the commissioners in response to a petition of Samuel Mobley in 1815. Other roads were made soon after, from different points, as necessity demanded them for the benefit of the people. The roads of the township at the present day, while as good, in a general way, as those of any part of the county, yet, owing to the hilly nature of the country, are extremely crooked and zigzag in their course.

ROADS FIRST OPENED

A glimpse of some of the old Indian trails and the early roads which passed through Stark County, both before and after its organization, has been given in preceding pages. They ran both east and west between the Ohio River and such interior points as Wooster and Bucyrus, and northeast and southwest between the Tuscarawas River, Lexington and points in Portage County.

Among the first uses to which the income of Stark County, in 1809-10, was applied was the viewing of roads, with the idea of keeping the crude highways in some sort of repair, of improving them and opening new ones. When the county was organized there was only one really fairly good road. It was an improvement of the old eastern and western Indian trail, and was known both as the Thomas Road

and the Steubenville & Bethlehem Road. The first highway ordered viewed by the Stark County Commissioners was a branch of the road named, and was to extend from Jacob Oswald's to the Town of Canton, thence toward the portage of the Tuscarawas River. The second road was to extend from the northeast corner of the county to Lexington and thence to Raleigh Day's Mills and Canton. Afterward, an application was granted for a southern road extending from Canton to the confluence of the Tuscarawas River and Sandy Creek.

One of the first roads in Stark County was known as the "Wooster Road," and passed through the county east and west. It was on this road that "Buckwheat Bridge" was built, one of the first, if not the first bridge in the county. The road passed through a large swamp near Canton, and into this swamp large quantities of buckwheat straw were thrown and covered with sand and gravel, from which fact it received the name of Buckwheat Bridge. This was the beginning of public roads, and other important highways followed in rapid succession. For several years after settlements were made, the establishment of roads was unsettled. Each settler undertook to make a road to suit his own convenience. This, together with the uneven and hilly nature of the ground, has been the means of roads running in almost any direction, except to the cardinal points of the compass. It is proverbial that the roads of Stark County are about as zigzag as they very well can be made, unless there were more hills to go around. Notwithstanding their crookedness, however, they are about as good as are to be found in any community. Bridges span the streams, and the steepest of the hills are graded down, thus making the roads nearly level as circumstances will allow.

THE FIRST ROADS NEAR MASSILLON

The whole side of the hill north of Main Street was covered with forest trees, and boys used to catch rabbits there. Main Street extended as far east as the present First Methodist Church. From that point, the road meandered northeast, over ridges and through gullies, to the top of the hill, whence it turned south again and crossed Sippo Creek about where it is crossed now by the Canton road.

To the west, Main Street ran into the virgin forest, just beyond the Tuscarawas River, travel from the west coming into town by a road near what is now Cherry Street. Travelers, at first crossed the river by a ford; then by a ferry—a scow propelled by long poles. Later, a toll bridge was established.

The road which came into town over the toll bridge was the Wooster Road. It passed through Stark County east and west, and its rude

construction marked the beginning of public roads in this locality, other important highways following in rapid succession. In the first place early settlers undertook to make roads to suit their own convenience. This fact and the hilly deposits left by the glaciers, made the roads hereabout run in almost any direction except to the cardinal points of the compass.

When the early settlers from New England made the journey west, they usually proceeded south through New York, then a small city, City Hall park being on its extreme outskirts, across New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The national pike, over which Massillon people so frequently motor, is one of the oldest highways in the United States, and it was over portions of this road that travelers to Massillon journeyed. They were guided to the best stopping places by the most worn and beaten tavern yards. Where the straw lay thickest, there they found the best fare and beds.

MODES OF EARLY TRAVEL

When the first pioneer settlers came to Stark County from the East, they traveled in a wide variety of manners. To be sure some of them walked, many rode horseback, but when the first roads were opened a large number came in Conestoga wagons. The notable Conestoga wagon first came into general use about 1760—a huge vehicle, drawn by six or more horses, with linen covers sloping upward at each end, and broad wheels to keep it from sinking into the mud of the primitive roads. This vehicle became distinctive of Ohio transportation, great numbers of them rolling into and out of Pittsburgh laden with country produce and city supplies. The teamsters and wagoners grew to be a class of hardy, humorous characters, and horses were bred especially for this service. The Conestoga wagon, was followed by the stage-coach which became the general method of passenger travel until the era of the canal and railroad. The leading stage-coach lines of Stark County extended from Wooster to Canton; Canton to Steubenville; Canton to Lisbon and Pittsburgh; and Canton to Cleveland. Most of the stage-coaches carried the U. S. Mail and the turnpike along these mail routes became scenes of active life, while at the roadside taverns, food and rest could be enjoyed by the passenger.

It is said that the Conestoga wagon was named from the Pennsylvania town where it was first built. It was a vehicle most commonly used by all the western settlers. The fact that this wagon had a curved bottom higher at either end than in the middle enabled it to traverse the rough roads more safely than the old straight-bed wagon. Its wheels were strongly built with tires which varied from four to six

inches in width; the framework above was covered with canvas so that a caravan of these wagons resembled a fleet of ships mounted on wheels. Each wagon was drawn by six or eight horses. These land fleets brought great loads of freight over the National Road and other east and west roads to the Ohio country. Another common sight along these early roadways were large flocks of sheep, herds of cattle and droves of hogs being driven to the eastern markets.

The manufacture of stage-coaches was a very profitable business in many cities of Ohio in an early day. Just as there are today many different models and makes of automobiles, so there was in the early history of Ohio many different types of stage-coaches manufactured. The ordinary passenger stage-coaches were known as "Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, and Dearborns." The stage-coaches hauling mail were many times called "Post Coaches," and were usually large and commodious.

STAGE-COACH TRAVEL

From the organization of the state until the introduction of canals and railroads, inland transportation of merchandise and travel was done by means of stage-coaches and freight-wagons. The coaches were stoutly constructed, with leather suspensions for springs, with inside dimensions for nine persons. At the rear each coach was provided with a capacious boot for the accommodation of Saratoga trunks and U. S. mail-bags. The driver had an elevated outside seat in front, and proudly pulled the strings on four spirited horses, which were driven in relays of ten miles, and under favorable circumstances would, in this way, make eight miles an hour, including stops for changes, and times of arrival and departure at the stations were very punctually made on good roads.

Often it became amusing to see how easy a good-hearted driver who loved his team, as many drivers did, could favor it by letting the horses walk up each little ascent, but when in sight of the change would blow the horn and crack the whip, and go in flying, with a mark "behind time" for the next driver and relay to make up. But the "make up" seldom came, and it was nothing unusual in a distance of two hundred miles to find the coaches fifteen to twenty hours behind the scheduled time.

There were no improved roads north of Columbus, O., for nearly fifty years, and during the wet season, or thawing of the frozen road-bed, stage-travel became slow and laborious. If not mixed with pleasure, it was the only means of inland intercourse of a public character the inhabitants could look to.

The wagons for freight were large and strong, and, having a cover of white canvas, gave them the name of "Prairie Schooners." They were usually drawn by six horses, and on long routes traveled in companies; and trains could be seen moving slowly along in line, all laden with merchandise of the East, or on their way East, carrying the products of Ohio industry to an eastern market. The bed or body of the "schooner" was formed by a stout frame-work of the best seasoned bent-wood, and put together as immovable and durable as any railroad coach body of the present day. The teams were composed of large draft-horses. The "near" wheel-horse carried a saddle, in addition to his harness, for the accommodation of the driver. This saddlehorse, with the near front animal, or "leader," constituted the managing horses of the whole team. All orders were given as required, to these; they were always wakeful, watchful, and obedient. A good leader and a reliable near wheel-horse were boastful prizes of their owners; and most teamsters in those days owned their entire outfits, and were exceedingly kind to their animals. What may seem peculiar, whether having four or six animals in the team, the driver used only a single line—one string attached to the "leader," and to him, with the aid of the "saddle-horse," safety and correct actions of all the members of the team were assured. Many were the thousands of tons these prairie schooners carried over the mountains. But the tread of the caravan and the crack of the "black-snake" are no longer heard on the highways. Instead the chug-chug of the motor truck is heard all day long on highly improved highways.

STARK COUNTY CANALS

But before much progress had been made in the good road movement the canals got the right-of-way and kept it for a number of years, or until displaced by the railroads, and at a still later period the necessity of substantial land-ways to the well-being of the rural communities, as well as to the comfort and pleasure of thousands of travelers, engaged the attention of those anxious to promote the county's best interests.

The canals which engaged the attention of the leading men of Stark County were those forming more or less important links in the long projected system designed to connect the East with the West of those days, by way of Lake Erie and the valley of the Ohio, whose branches stretched nearly to the watershed of the Great Lakes.

In January, 1817, almost a decade after Stark County was formed, the first resolution relating to such an artificial waterway was introduced into the State Legislature; in 1819 the subject was again agi-

tated, and in 1820 an act was passed for the appointment of three canal commissioners, who were to employ a competent engineer and assistants to locate the route of the canal, provided Congress would endorse the proposition of the state to donate various public lands lying along the proposed route for the promotion of the enterprise. Another two years passed, and in 1822 a committee appointed by the House of Representatives submitted various estimates and arguments to illustrate the importance and feasibility of the proposed work. In line with its recommendations, James Geddes, a capable New York engineer, was employed to make the necessary examinations and surveys. Finally, after all the routes had been surveyed and estimates of the expense laid before several sessions of the Legislature, in February, 1825, an act was passed "to provide for the internal improvement of the state by navigable canals."

The work of "internal improvements" was thereby inaugurated and in many parts of the state the construction of the canals brought new life and many years of prosperity. While they were being constructed the settlers along the lines were supplied with work, and the farmers and merchants found a growing market for their produce, and goods. The prospects of extended transportation and increased markets also raised the price of the neighboring lands, and in other ways, the building of such waterways as the Lake Erie and Ohio Canal was a blessing to hundreds of communities and thousands of struggling pioneers. Stark County was benefited immensely for at least a quarter of a century.

THE LAKE ERIE & OHIO CANAL

The four routes of the Lake Erie & Ohio Canal which the Legislature of 1822 authorized to be surveyed were as follows: One was to run from Sandusky Bay to the Ohio River; one from the Maumee to the Ohio; one from the Cuyahoga River, by way of the Muskingum, to the Ohio, and one from the mouth of the Grand River, via the Mahoning, to the Ohio. The commissioners into whose hands this work was given, at the following session of the Legislature reported that any of these routes could be used, but asked for more time to consider which was the most practicable. At the session of 1823-24 they chose the one for the Scioto Valley, the Licking and Upper Muskingum. In the summer of 1824 two routes were determined upon, one from the Maumee River to Cincinnati, and the other starting at the mouth of Scioto to Coshocton, Tuscarawas and Stark counties, cut the old portage and passed along through Summit and Cuyahoga counties, along the Cuyahoga River, to Cleveland.

Great preparations were made for the opening of this canal. General Lafayette was in the country, and it was expected that the first shovel of earth would be lifted by him at the portage summit. That was the very spot over which the men of 1799 had come and which the early settlers had attempted to make passable for the carrying of their canoes and baggage. Two counties received their names from this famous locality—Portage and Summit. Unfortunately, General Lafayette had promised to be in Boston on July 4, 1825, and the whole plan was changed. The first ground was broken July 4, 1825, at Licking Summit. Gov. DeWitt Clinton, of New York, who had been so interested in all canal projects, raised the first shovelful of earth, and ex-Gov. Jeremiah Morrow, of Ohio, the second. Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Lancaster, Ohio, was the orator of the occasion. The canal was completed from Cleveland to Akron in 1827, and in 1830 boats were running from Cleveland to Portsmouth on the Ohio River.

CANAL CONTRACTORS IN STARK COUNTY

Immediately after the passage of the 1825 act, Capt. James Duncan, the New Hampshire shipmaster, who had become so much of a figure in Perry township, commenced to purchase land in the Tuscarawas Valley north and south of the tracts already held by him and prepared to lay out a town, extending from North to South streets, west to the Tuscarawas River (beyond the land was owned by Judge William Henry), and east to High Street, which bordered on lands owned by the estate of Thomas Rotch, deceased. Excepting on the south, Mr. Duncan took in all the territory he owned. The fractional section on the east side of the river not owned by Mr. Duncan, lying between his land and the river, was held by R. A. Karthans of Baltimore, having been entered by him at an early day. The new town, which was laid out in the winter of 1825-26, was called Massillon, upon the suggestion of Mrs. Duncan, who was a lady of culture, an especially fine French scholar and a great admirer of Jean Baptiste Massillon, the celebrated Roman Catholic bishop in the days of Louis XIV. On the 18th day of January, 1826, forty-four sections of the canal were let at Mr. Duncan's residence in Kendal, which was the only brick house in the village. The work thus put under contract covered the route from the south side of Summit Lake, in the present Summit County, to the second lock south of Massillon, or twenty-seven miles south of the new City of Akron. The letting of these contracts and the laying out of the Town of Massillon were virtually simultaneous.

Work rapidly progressed on the canal, that portion through the village of Massillon being done by Jesse Rhodes and Horace E. Spencer.



AN OLD LOCK ON THE OHIO CANAL, NORTH OF MASSILLON



AN OLD STYLE HORSE CAR USED ON EAST AND WEST TUSCARAWAS
STREET, CANTON, BY THE CANTON STREET RAILWAY
COMPANY

They completed two or three sections of half a mile each. Mr. Duncan and George Wallace, of Brandywine, Portage (now Summit) County, constructed the canal through the stone quarry. Between that section and the village Aaron Chapman, who had half a mile to build, stirred up considerable talk by his advertisement for laborers, in which appeared "Those who cannot work without whiskey need not apply."

The result was that Mr. Chapman's section was promptly finished in 1828. He refreshed his men with hot coffee as a drink, and it is on record that his half mile of canal was noticeable for the excellence of its construction. Another temperance contractor was John Laughrey, who built the viaduct north of Bolivar, Tuscarawas County, and was engaged on the aqueduct across the Scioto River at Circleville, Pickaway County, and on the canal work near Massillon.

EFFECTS ON MASSILLON

As the work of building the canal south of the Portage summit progressed, business centered at Massillon, the only important point in the Tuscarawas Valley between New Philadelphia and Akron. Not only were the old stores stimulated and their stocks increased, but new establishments of all kinds sprung up, and those who located at the new canal town of Massillon were greatly interested in its future prospects.

When the canal was first built through Massillon there were but a few small houses in the place. Kendal, which is now a part of Massillon, was, of course, the older, more populous and more "finished" place. But very soon the men of enterprise and business tact gravitated to the town which was in direct touch with the canal, erected large warehouses and opened good general stores, announcing that they were ready to buy for cash all the wheat that was offered. Among these men were L. and S. Rawson, H. B. and M. D. Wellman, Jesse Rhodes and the Johnsons. Their confidence in the bright future of Massillon inspired others to locate, so that by the time the canal was completed to Portsmouth the place had become widely known as the "Wheat City." The thrift and growth of Massillon from 1830 to 1850 were wonderful, and, for the time, Canton was quite overshadowed, the position of the latter as the county seat being even threatened.

CANTON ATTEMPTS TO GET A CANAL

During the period of Massillon's supremacy, Canton had made several attempts to get into water communication with the Ohio system which had so neglected her. A few years after the opening of the Lake Erie & Ohio Canal the Sandy & Beaver Canal was constructed from

Glasgow, on the Ohio River, westward to Bolivar in Tuscarawas County, on the Ohio Canal, cutting, on its route thither, through the southeast corner of Stark County, and including Waynesburg and Magnolia.

The citizens of Canton thought they saw their chance to get into the Ohio Canal system through the Sandy & Beaver enterprise, and therefore organized the Nimishillen & Sandy Slackwater Navigation Company. The design of that corporation was to build a canal by way of the Nimishillen and Sandy creeks to the Sandy & Beaver Canal some miles north of its junction with the Ohio Canal. It was to pass through Canton, thus giving the city water communication with the world. The business men at the county seat naturally took a deep interest in the combined enterprise, and ground was broken on Walnut Street with the most imposing ceremonies. A plow drawn by ten yoke of oxen and large enough almost to include a canal in one furrow, was used to inaugurate this new internal improvement. But this canal was an utter failure. The story of its downfall is most interestingly told by John Danner in Chapter XXXI of this history.

THE OHIO CANAL IN 1923

From *Canton Daily News*—May 20, 1923

"A part of Massillon's main street is built over the old Ohio canal and its waters still rush below the city. Large buildings which face on Main Street have as their back yards, stretches of canal water, and underneath them is nothing but water. In fact a portion of the street itself is built over the old canal, the pavement being laid on the 'lift' bridge, machinery for which is still below the street. If the machinery were oiled and everything would work after these many years of inaction, it would be possible to lift a portion of Massillon's principal thoroughfare into the air.

"Time was when Main Street was raised many times a day to permit the old canal boats to pass through the very heart of the city. It was this passing of heavily loaded canal boats through the heart of the city, that first aroused in Canton's breast the fires of jealousy which, to this day, have never been quenched completely. They still smoulder and a football game, a baseball game or some other competitive sport is all that is needed to rekindle these fires.

"Massillon in the days gone by when it was laid out by one, Captain Duncan, as one of the most likely sites in this part of the state for a city and a splendid place through which to build a canal, was quite the city of this part of the state. It held its head high and all other cities

nearby were envious of Massillon's prosperity. It became known as the "Wheat City" because so much wheat was shipped through it.

"And then came the railroad to spoil it all and Canton took on new importance.

"And when the railroads were functioning so well that it was decided to abandon the use of the old Ohio canal because no one wanted to ship by that slow mode of travel, Massillon faced the problem of what to do with the canal now that she had it. Permission could not be secured to fill it with earth and as a result she still has the canal with practically as much water in it as it had when canal boats passed to and fro across Main Street.

"However, the city didn't want its very center divided by a canal which not only was passe, but was a general eyesore to business development.

"So the governor of Ohio was consulted. The Legislature was again importuned, with the result that Massillon business men were granted the privilege of erecting buildings over the canal if they wanted to. The state leased the water of the canal to them for so much a foot of water surface. By the act of the legislature, the leases cannot be made for more than fifteen years at a stretch and the rentals for the various patches of water total as much as for some of the choicest ground in Massillon.

"It is a strange situation. The canal being state property, is not on the tax duplicate of Massillon or Stark County, and yet the buildings erected over the canal are taxable locally.

"Instead of excavating and placing heavy foundations to support buildings, it has been necessary to build heavy piers and place steel beams across the piers to support the business blocks. It is necessary to cover the bottom of the lower floor with some kind of moisture proof substance.

"Looking up and down Main Street it is no different from the main streets in other cities the size of Massillon, with the possible exception that it is wider and buildings generally have a more citified appearance. But just go around the corner and look at the rear of the buildings and you can easily imagine you are in Venice. The ice man for these buildings, if he happened to enter the back door, would needs keep himself a boat moored to the bank of the canal.

"As for heating it is not such a difficult problem. When the state of Ohio built the canal it left fifteen feet on the west side as a tow path, and the state of course owns this bit of ground. It is underneath the towpath that excavation has been made for boiler rooms for the buildings."

At the present day several very large buildings, including commodious automobile sales-rooms have been constructed over the canal on the west side of Erie Street. They present a very unique appearance, and it is quite evident that the stranger in the city of Massillon would be very much impressed by such pretentious buildings being built over and above the old canal.

FIRST RAILROAD IN STARK COUNTY

The first railroad to be built through Stark County, however, did not touch Canton, and was of little benefit to the county at large, as it only penetrated its northeast corner and accommodated Alliance and Limaville. Its marked effect was to give Alliance a fair impetus, which has not been seriously retarded to this day.

As early as March, 1836, the State Legislature chartered the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad. Work upon the line not having been commenced within three years from that time, as required by the charter, the project went into retirement until March, 1845, when an act of revival was passed. But times were hard and therefore slow, and it was not until February, 1851, that the road was opened from Cleveland to Hudson, Summit County. By the following month it had reached Ravenna; in November of that year it had reached Columbiana County, through the northeast corner of Stark, and in March, 1852, was extended to Wellsville, its terminus on the Ohio River. The line was leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in December, 1871, and the lease assigned to the Pennsylvania Company in April, 1873.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

The salient facts in connection with the formation of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and its operations in Ohio and Stark County, commence with the incorporation of the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad Company by the Legislature of Ohio in February, 1848. On the 11th of February following, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed a similar act, making the company a corporation of that state. The act of incorporation of the Ohio Legislature gave the company power to construct a railroad from Mansfield, Richland County, eastward by way of Wooster, Massillon and Canton, to some point on the east line of the state, within the County of Columbiana, and thence to the City of Pittsburgh; and from Mansfield westward to the west Ohio state line. The work of this road was commenced in July, 1849, and the entire track was laid and the road opened for travel from Pittsburgh to Crestline, Crawford County, on the 11th of April, 1853.

The board of directors had determined in 1850 to make Crestline the western terminus of the Ohio & Pennsylvania line.

On the 20th of March, 1851, the Ohio Legislature granted a charter to the Ohio & Indiana Railroad Company, to build a road from some point on the Cleveland & Columbus Railroad, through Bucyrus and Upper Sandusky, to the west line of the state, and thence to Fort Wayne, Indiana. The organization of the company was completed at Bucyrus on the 4th of July, and officers elected. On the 10th of the same month J. R. Straughn was chosen chief engineer and work was at once begun on the surveys. In September following the directors fixed the eastern terminus of the road at Crestline, where it connected with the Ohio & Pennsylvania line. In January, 1852, the contract was let for the entire distance from Crestline to Fort Wayne, and pushed so rapidly that on the 1st of November, 1854, the road was ready for the passage of trains.

The people in the counties between Fort Wayne and Chicago then determined to complete the western link in the system, and in September, 1852, a convention was called at Warsaw, Indiana, looking to that end. In 1856 the work was so nearly completed on this new line that by using a portion of the Cincinnati, Pennsylvania & Chicago Railroad, a continuous line was opened on the 10th of November, 1856, from Pittsburgh to Chicago.

On the 1st of August, 1856, the Ohio & Pennsylvania, the Ohio & Indiana and the Fort Wayne & Chicago corporations were consolidated under the name of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, the entire line of which was in complete operation January 1, 1859. The property was sold under foreclosure in October, 1861, and leased for 999 years from July 1, 1869, to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the lease being subsequently assigned to the Pennsylvania Company, by which it is still held. The Massillon & Cleveland Railroad from Massillon Junction to Clinton, Summit County, over twelve miles, was carried along in these general transfers, and leased finally by the Pennsylvania Company at a rental of 40 per cent of its gross earnings.

THE WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILROAD

The present Wheeling & Lake Erie line, which passes through the western part of the county and includes Massillon and Navarre, originated in the Cleveland, Medina & Tuscarawas Railroad, work on the northern end of which was begun as early as 1852 and a considerable amount of grading done between Grafton and Seville. The main interest in this early project centered in Medina County, which was



WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILWAY PASSENGER
STATION, ON EAST TUSCARAWAS STREET, CANTON



THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY STATION, MARKET AVENUE SOUTH,
CANTON, 1927

then without railroad communication. Financial mismanagement in New York ruined the scheme, but did not kill the main idea, which revived, nearly twenty years later, in the Lake Shore & Tuscarawas Valley Railroad Company, which was organized in March, 1871. In response to the solicitations of its promoters, Massillon subscribed \$25,000 and Navarre \$17,000. Under the new organization work was begun at Grafton Medina County, on the 3rd of November, 1873, much of the old road-bed of the former Cleveland, Medina & Tuscarawas Railroad being used. Subsequently the name of the road was changed to the Elyria & Black River, and under that title completed. The enterprise became involved before it was fairly launched, so that a receiver was appointed in 1874, the road sold in the following year and its name again changed to the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling Railway. In 1879 the line was extended from Uhrichsville, in southeastern Tuscarawas County, to Wheeling, West Virginia, by way of Flushing, Belmont County.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company, which now operates more than 500 miles of lines in the state, is a reorganization of an older corporation known as the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company, effected in April, 1899. In the preceding February the Cleveland, Canton & Southern Railroad, which now constitutes the main line of the Wheeling & Lake Erie from Cleveland to Coshocton, was sold to the old company, which necessitated the reorganization. The Sherodsville and Carrollton branches were acquired at the same time.

Other large sections of the Wheeling & Lake Erie system originated in the operations of the Connotton Valley Railway, its system embracing lines via Canton, from Fairport, two miles north of Painesville, on Lake Erie, to Bowerston, in the northeastern part of Harrison County, where a junction was effected with the Pennsylvania lines. The Connotton Valley Road, in turn, was a development from the old Ohio & Toledo, running from Carrollton, Carroll County, to Minerva. In 1879 that road was bought by N. A. Smith, C. G. Patterson and others, who extended it to Dellroy, in the same county. Not long afterward Mr. Patterson succeeded in interesting a number of capitalists at home and abroad in his project of running the road from Oneida, the original terminus of the Ohio & Toledo, to Canton, which resulted in the organization of the Connotton Valley Railway Company. In 1880 it was completed both to Osnaburg and Canton.

Upon the completion of the road to Canton it was decided to extend it north to Fairport on Lake Erie, two miles north of Painesville, with a branch to Cleveland. An effort was made at that time to sell

the Alliance & Lake Erie Road to the company, but the offer was then declined.

Besides the main line of the Wheeling & Lake Erie, which, as stated, passes through the western part of Stark County, the branches in which its people are specially interested are four—the Massillon branch, from Run Junction, near Navarre, to Orrville Junction, Wayne County, twenty-two miles; the Sherodsville branch, from Canton to Sherodsville, Carroll County; the Waynesburg branch, from Canton to Indian Run mines, Athens County, and the Massillon Railroad, from Navarre to Warwick mines, Summit County.

LAKE ERIE, ALLIANCE & WHEELING RAILROAD

The Lake Erie, Alliance & Wheeling Railroad, which passes through the eastern part of Stark County, through Alliance and Minerva, now extends from Phalanx, Trumbull County, to Dillonvale, Jefferson County, and has been leased by the New York Central system since July, 1912.

As Alliance is at the juncture of the Pennsylvania line and the Lake Erie, Alliance & Wheeling road in Stark County, it was early destined to be a good railroad center. Up to 1874, it had no road to connect with the lines now controlled by the Pennsylvania Company, but in that year the survey was made for the Cleveland, Youngstown & Pittsburgh route, and the competing line commenced to take shape which has been so long known as the Lake Erie, Alliance & Wheeling. Since then Alliance has become division headquarters for the Pennsylvania and the site of large shops, roundhouse and other industries which pertain to the transfer station of a great railroad.

Other details regarding the establishment of this line are given by a resident of Alliance. "In 1874, and previous to that date," he says, "Alliance had no competing railroad lines. The three railroads entering the town belonged to one system, and the necessity for a competing railroad was very apparent. At that date, it is stated on good authority, freight could be shipped from New York, Baltimore, Boston and in fact all Atlantic sea coast cities to Mansfield and from there to Alliance for a less rate than such freight could be shipped to Alliance direct. This led some of the enterprising business men of the embryo city to agitate the necessity of a competing railroad to connect with the great railroad systems to the north, and open up the great coal fields to the south. By 1874 this agitation had brought about a survey for a railroad to connect the Ohio river with Lake Erie, and a charter was granted for the new road. It was first named the Cleveland, Youngstown & Pittsburgh railroad. Hugh Bleakly, who was one

of the chief promoters of the new road, was made the first president. The building of this road was begun with a cash capital of only \$12,000 and an unpaid list of stock subscriptions to the amount of \$40,000. It was a desperate struggle, but in the course of time the new narrow gauge railroad was a reality. In 1878 cars were run to Alliance from Newton Falls and Phalanx, connecting with the B. & O. and Erie Railroads. In 1880 the road changed hands, and Hugh Bleakly, under the new ownership, was made general manager. Since that date the road has been extended south to Dillonvale, near the Ohio River. The narrow gauge was not found practical and it gave way to the standard gauge.

"Between the years 1878 and 1896 this line was known as the Cleveland, Youngstown & Pittsburgh; Lake Erie, Alliance & Southern; Ohio River & Lake Erie, and Alliance & Northern, and the Lake Erie, Alliance & Wheeling, by which latter name it is known at the present time. In 1903 this road was purchased by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and the road bed and equipment greatly improved." As stated, in 1912 it was leased by the New York Central, since which it has been a part of its line.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

The old Valley Railway became an important section of the Baltimore & Ohio system, and materially benefited Stark County, especially Canton. As early as 1869 a charter was obtained for the Akron & Canton Railway, which was incorporated in August, 1871. The authorized capital stock of the company was \$3,000,000, the road to run from Cleveland, via Akron, to Canton, and thence southeast to its junction with the Pan Handle line in Tuscarawas County. The first decisive movement toward the promotion of the enterprise was a meeting held at Akron, January 4, 1872, representatives from Cleveland, Canton, Wheeling and intermediate points on the contemplated route being aggressively present. The president of the convention was James A. Saxton, of Canton, and its secretary, H. Cochran, of Wheeling. David L. King, of Akron, briefly stated the objects of the meeting, saying that the project of a road down the Valley of the Cuyahoga, from Akron to Cleveland, and south from that city to Canton and Wheeling, was no new enterprise. Such a road, he said, would develop large quantities of coal and other minerals south of Akron. The importance and feasibility of the road was conceded by all, the discussion being mainly over the question of gauge, estimates being presented showing the comparative cost of both the standard, 4 feet 8½ inches,

and the narrow, 3 feet. The sense of the meeting proved to be in favor of the standard gauge, and a resolution to that effect was adopted.

Subscription books were opened at Cleveland, Akron, Canton and intermediate points for the raising of the necessary funds. Cleveland was pledged to raise \$500,000 and Akron and Canton, \$150,000 each. Canton was first to announce the fulfillment of its pledge, and Akron soon followed, but Cleveland was backward, as the larger city had virtually depended upon raising its quota by a municipal tax. The proposition, however, was voted down, though the amount pledged was subsequently raised by voluntary subscriptions to the capital stock of the company through the vigorous efforts of the soliciting committees. Other localities subscribed more or less liberally, so that the total amounts raised in the three counties most directly interested were as follows: Cuyahoga, \$508,250; Summit, \$191,700; Stark, \$149,750.

Then commenced a long series of difficulties, complications and delays covering a period of nearly eight years before the line was finally put in operation between Cleveland and Canton. The first stockholders' meeting was held April 24, 1872, at which James Farmer, Ambrose B. Stone and Nathan B. Payne, of Cleveland; David L. King and John F. Sieberling, of Akron, and James A. Saxton and George Cook, of Canton, were elected directors. At a later meeting, held the same day, Mr. Farmer was elected president; Mr. King, vice president, and Warwick Price, secretary and treasurer. The directors met May 10, 1872 and appointed Plymouth H. Dudley, of Akron, chief engineer. The route was finally selected and the contract for building the entire line from Cleveland to Bowerston awarded to Nicholas E. Vansickle and Arthur L. Conger, of Akron. Work was commenced in February, 1873, and by August two-thirds of the distance from Cleveland to Canton was graded. Engineer Vansickle also stated that, with favorable weather, the remainder could be made ready for track-laying by the 1st of October. But railroad building often depends upon other considerations than the weather.

On account of a disagreement between the directors and the contractors, work was suspended in May, 1874. There were also changes in the management, caused by the ill health of President Reuben Hitchcock and the election of David L. King to succeed him, and to add to the other complications, all railroad enterprises were viewed with suspicion by capitalists who were still paralyzed under the blow of the Jay Cooke failures. At this crisis the directors individually assumed the liabilities of the company, incurred from inability to realize on the stock subscriptions and amounting to \$150,000. Failing to secure relief from American capitalists, President King sailed for England in Feb-

ruary, 1875, and after weeks of patient solicitation had reached that point in the negotiations when London capitalists were about to execute an advantageous contract, when a report of the House of Commons and cable dispatches from New York, all tending to becloud American railway securities, blocked further progress of the relief measures for the Akron & Canton road.

On the 7th of August, 1878, the work on the line between Cleveland and Canton was resumed by the new contractors, Messrs. Walsh and Moynahan, the first spike being driven at Akron by President King, at noon on the 26th of October, 1878. Track-laying was immediately resumed from that point, near the Old Forge, and extended both north and south, the work at Cleveland being commenced a few days later.

The operations of the new contractors not proving satisfactory to the company, the contract with them was annulled on the 25th of January, 1879, and work again temporarily suspended. It was resumed in June, 1879, with Strong & Cary as contractors, and the road was finished from Cleveland to Canton in the winter of 1879-80.

FIRST TRAIN FROM CLEVELAND TO CANTON

The first continuous train from Cleveland to Canton, with the officers, directors, and other friends and promoters of the road, started from Cleveland at 9:30 A. M., January 28, 1880. Making short stops at the several stations on the route, the train arrived at Canton about 1 o'clock, P. M. Starting from Canton on the return trip at 3 o'clock P. M., the run to Akron, twenty-two miles, was made in thirty-eight minutes, and the entire trip from Canton to Cleveland, fifty-nine miles, in two hours—quite a remarkable record, considering the newness of the road. The first regular trains were placed in operation in February, 1880, and have continued since, of late years over the lines of the Baltimore & Ohio system. One of its lines also passes through the western sections of the county, with Beach City, Harmon and Massillon as stations, and turns northwest toward Chicago, with branches extending toward Cleveland and other points on Lake Erie.

PRESENT RAILWAY HISTORY

The most recent new railroad construction in Stark County was a branch of the Pennsylvania lines, extending from Louisville to Bayard in Columbiana County, thereby connecting two other branch lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad at that point. This new railroad, locally known as the "Bayard cutoff" is some twelve or thirteen miles in length and was completed in 1927. It is the means of eliminating

many miles of distance between Canton and Wellsville, East Liverpool, Steubenville, Pittsburgh and other cities to the east and west on the main lines of the Pennsylvania system.

The railroads of Stark County have always carried on a flourishing and extensive business, and for years following the era of the canals, the railway was almost the sole means of transportation for all kinds of freight, and especially for the shipment of coal from the various mines of the county. In more recent years the marvelous growth and development of the Pennsylvania has been a great aid toward the industrial progress of the cities of Alliance, Canton and Massillon. The Wheeling & Lake Erie and the Baltimore & Ohio Railway Companies have likewise contributed their share in the ever increasing industrial progress of the county.

FIRST INTERURBAN LINES

Stark County has enjoyed electrical transportation for more than twenty-five years, and, through the enterprise of her citizens her record in that field is of the pioneer kind. In fact, the first electric street car line in Ohio, with the possible exception of the one at Mansfield, was built in Alliance in the year 1888. In the following spring cars were run from Alliance to Mount Union, a distance of two miles. This road was built by W. W. Hazzard, W. H. Whitacre and Hugh Bleakly and was a great attraction in the way of a novelty, but was not a great financial success in the beginning. The builders of the road stated at the time the road was being built that its construction was for the purpose of demonstrating the availability of electricity as a motive power for street railways, to supplant the old-fashioned horse cars. This experimental road brought many visitors to Alliance to inspect the workings of electric cars.

In 1901 and 1902 there was projected an interurban electric railway from Salem via Alliance to Canton, with headquarters at Alliance. To the east the new Town of Sebring had sprung up, with Alliance as its trading center, the travel between the two points was something enormous. In 1901 a company of Cleveland capitalists, with C. R. Morley as principal promoter, completed a survey for an electric line from Canton to Salem. The company was incorporated as the Stark Electric Railway Company; active building of the railway was begun very soon thereafter. A power house with ample machinery for generating power for the propelling of cars was built on the Mahoning, one mile east of Alliance, the same year, and in September, 1902, the first cars were run between Sebring and Alliance. On April 26, 1903, the road was formally opened from Alliance to Canton, a distance of nine-

teen miles, and soon thereafter to Salem, a distance of fourteen miles from Alliance. The opening of this road gave hourly cars from Alliance to Canton and Alliance to Salem. The entire length of the road is thirty-five miles.

With the coming of the Stark Electric the city line was absorbed. Alliance, with the advent of this new competitor of the steam railroad, was given communication by electric roads with all the principal cities and towns in Northern Ohio, and secured greatly reduced rates. It added another railroad of great value to those already running into or through Alliance. It made the territory between Canton and Salem suburban to that city. It brought new trade, and was largely responsible for a new era of progress in transportation.

ELECTRIC LINES OF STARK CO. IN 1914

A former historian, writing in 1914 says:

"For a dozen or more years, the steam lines have met with strenuous competition from the electric railways which now net Northern Ohio and daily carry thousands of passengers and tons of baggage and freight. Numerous minor systems have been absorbed by the Northern Ohio Traction and Light Company, which includes in its operations Cleveland, Akron, and Canton, Massillon, Navarre, New Berlin, Beach City, East Greenville, Greentown, West Brookfield, Justus and other points in Stark County, as well as New Philadelphia, Canal Dover, Uhrichsville, Cuyahoga Falls, Kent, Ravenna, Barberton, Wadsworth and intermediate points in Northeastern Ohio, between Lake Erie and the Ohio River. Connections at Canton are also made with other inter-urban lines for Louisville, Alliance, and Salem, so that there is not a point of interest or business importance which may not be conveniently reached over some electric route. The Stark Electric runs northeast from Canton to Salem and Youngstown. The Northern Ohio Traction system, whose main line runs from Cleveland to Uhrichsville, passes through six counties—Cuyahoga, Summit, Portage, Medina, Stark and Tuscarawas. There is a half-hour or hourly service between all its stations in Stark County, and among other attractions and noteworthy institutions lying along its route are Meyer's Lake, Mount Marie College and the Massillon State Hospital."

TRAVEL BY BUS

In the past few years, the interurban cars, like the canal boats and stage-coaches of an early day have begun to show signs of being vanquished by the bus system of transportation in all sections of the country. At this writing it is difficult to foretell to what extent bus trans-

portation for passengers will be developed; but from all indications the day of the electric street car in the cities, and the interurban lines between cities is rapidly passing. Already one may travel from Canton or Massillon to Pittsburgh and Detroit, where connections are made to various other eastern and western points. With Alliance, Canton or Massillon as centers, one may travel by bus to almost any city, village or hamlet in the entire state of Ohio. In fact, so great is the network of bus lines, that regular bus terminal stations have been established in all the principal cities and towns of Stark County.

In the spring of 1928 the last interurban car was run from Canton to North Canton and already at this writing the Northern Ohio Power Company has removed its tracks from the right of way between the places named; and has established the more convenient and more rapid service of huge high-powered motor buses between these two important industrial points. The company has likewise established bus lines in various parts of the City of Canton in order to supplement the service of the regular electric lines; and in all probability within a few years the city street car and interurban car will be as obsolete at the stage-coach is at the present time.

MODERN HIGHWAY DEVELOPMENT

The State Department of Highways was created in 1904, but functioned at first only in an advisory capacity. The principle of State aid, used from 1804 to 1850, was again introduced in 1905 when each county was allotted \$113.00 for road improvement by the legislature and this amount was increased each year until 1911, when \$5,000 was received by each of the eighty-eight counties. In 1909 motor vehicle license fees were first introduced as a source of highway revenue, the income being distributed equally among the counties as State aid for road improvement.

The change in the duties of the State Department of Highways, which substituted actual control of highway construction for the purely advisory work with which it was first charged, occurred in 1910; and the first State system of highways, known as the inter-county system was authorized in 1911. This system was to be improved by the State in coöperation with the counties, and the principle of developing State Roads in coöperation with the counties remained until 1927 the basic method of road improvement in Ohio.

A State levy of half a mill for the creation of a State highway improvement fund, imposed in 1913, was reduced to three-tenths of a mill in 1914, increased to half a mill in 1917 and discontinued as a source of highway revenue in 1923.

The State Highway Advisory Board, with power to approve State contracts and the apportionment of funds to the counties, was created in 1917 and abolished in 1921.

The highway law of 1923 required the establishment of county highway systems, connecting the cities and villages of each county and joined with the inter-county system. To the cost of constructing the highways of these systems the State was authorized to contribute not less than \$1,000 and not more than \$2,000 for any one township each fiscal year; but the State department was given no control or supervision over the expenditure of the funds thus apportioned.

An act revising and recodifying the highway laws of the State was enacted in 1927. This measure abolished county coöperation in the construction of State highways, except in counties having a tax duplicate of over \$300,000, which are permitted to coöperate in the reconstruction of worn-out surfaces. The measure also establishes a highway department separate from the department of public works, abolishes the inter-county and main market road system and establishes a State highway system.

Gasoline taxation was adopted as a source of highway revenue in 1925, when provision was made for a tax of 2 cents per gallon for maintaining, reconstructing and widening the main market and inter-county highways. Thirty per cent of the revenue from this tax is appropriated to municipalities, in proportion to the number of motor vehicles registered, for the purpose of maintaining and repairing public streets within municipal limits; 25 per cent is paid equally to the counties for maintaining county highways; and 45 per cent is appropriated to the Department of Highways and Public Works for maintaining, repairing, reconstruction, and widening State highways.

New highway legislation in 1927 provided for an increase of 1 cent per gallon in the gasoline tax. Revenues from this increase are allotted to the State highway department for construction of State roads.

PRESENT HIGHWAYS OF STARK COUNTY

The most important improved highway of Stark County at the present day is Federal or U. S. Highway No. 30, many times referred to as the Lincoln Highway. It enters Stark County a mile west of East Greenville and passes through Massillon, Canton, East Canton, and Robertsville, leaving the county at Minerva. The only other Federal Highway in the county, known as U. S. Highway No. 21 extending from Cleveland to Marietta enters the county above Canal Fulton, passes through Massillon to Navarre, from which point it extends

south to Dover. From Navarre to the Tuscarawas County line it is unimproved at the present time.

The most important State Highway in Stark County also extends from Cleveland to Akron, Canton, Dover, New Philadelphia, Dennison to a point on the Ohio River a few miles north of the town of New Matamoras, where it joins State Highway No. 7. In Stark County this highway is known as the Canton-Akron Road north of Canton, while south of the city it is known as the Canton-Canal Dover Road. This highway enters Stark County one mile north of Uniontown and leaves the county one mile south of East Sparta. Another State highway in the county is No. 44 which extends from Canton to Louisville, then north to Ravenna, Chardon and Painesville. This highway leaves the county at the north line of the town of New Baltimore. State Highway No. 43 extends from Steubenville to Carrollton, Malvern, Waynesburg, Canton, Hartville, Kent and Cleveland. In Stark County this highway is known as the Canton-Waynesburg Road. State Highway No. 19 extending from Columbus to Youngstown enters Stark County at Wilmot and extends to Justus, passing through Navarre, Richville, Canton, Harrisburg and Alliance. County Highway No. 241 passes through Massillon to McDonaldsville. County Highway No. 93 extends from Brewster to East Greenville. County Highway No. 172 extends from East Canton to New Franklin. This is the old Canton-Lisbon Road. Other county highways are the Minerva, New Franklin and Alliance Road; the Louisville-Freeburg Road; Canton-Middlebranch Road; Alliance-Marlboro-Hartville Road; Canton-Georgetown Road; Canton-Bolivar Road; Wooster-Canal Dover Road; Bolivar-Navarre-River Road; Massillon-Canal Dover Road; Wilmot-Navarre Road; Navarre-Mount Eaton Road; Massillon-Millersburg Road; Massillon-North Lawrence Road; Massillon-Youngstown-Hill Road; Massillon-Akron Road; Massillon-North Canton Road; Canton-Canal Fulton Road; Canton-Randolph Road and the Canal Fulton-Marshallville Road.

CHAPTER XIII

STARK COUNTY IN WAR

Stark County's Part in the Following Wars:—

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR—THE WAR OF 1812—THE MEXICAN WAR—THE WAR OF
THE REBELLION—THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR—THE WORLD WAR

ROLL OF HONOR

These men enlisted and served in the United States Army during the wars with Great Britain and with Mexico, were actual residents of Canton or having been residents since these wars; have died and are buried here.

War of 1776-81

Capes, Sol, Capt.
Elliott, John, Lt.
Ligtheiser, Henry
Page, Benj., Capt.
Whipple, Zeb., Lt.

War of 1812-15

Dusing, John, Mus.
Shorb, John, Sergt.
Slusser, John, Sergt.
Stidger, Geo., Gen.
Whipple, John, Corp.

War of 1845-48

Bollinger, Geo. M., Co. K.	3rd Regt. O. V. I.
Ebersole, Jacob, Co. K.	3rd Regt. O. V. I.
Essner, Ambrose, Co. K.	3rd Regt. O. V. I.
Frick, Jacob G., Co. K.	3rd Regt. O. V. I.
Haak, Ferdinand, Co. K.	3rd Regt. O. V. I.
McGrew, Findley, Co. K.	3rd Regt. O. V. I.
McCurdy, Wm., Co. K.	3rd Regt. O. V. I.
Staub, John A.	3rd Regt. U. S. D.
Sebold, Jacob, Co. K.	3rd Regt. O. V. I.
Toffler, George, Co. K.	3rd Regt. O. V. I.
Vogelgesang, Fred, Co. K.	3rd Regt. O. V. I.
Wagner, John W., Co. K.	3rd Regt. O. V. I.
Walters, John R., Co. K.	3rd Regt. O. V. I.

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION—PLAIN AND CANTON TOWNSHIPS

Three soldiers of the Revolution ended their days in Plain township. John Keefer, uncle of Solomon Sell, enlisted in Pennsylvania, participated in the battles of Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown and Mommouth, died in 1834, and is buried at Zion church. Moses Nelson died about 1840, and is buried in the Weaver graveyard. Christopher Burget died at the infirmary. The following residents of Plain township were soldiers in the War of 1812: David Shook, Jacob Essig, Adam Essig, Abraham Bair, John Shinnaberger, John Hóltz and Jehu Grubb. Jacob Essig was the last to answer the roll call on earth.

Capt. Solomon Capes, of Canton, was buried in the old Plum Street Cemetery (now McKinley Park) and Capt. Benjamin Page is buried in Westlawn Cemetery. On the tombstone at his grave the following is inscribed: "Died 14 Nov., 1834,

Capt. Benj. Page, an officer in the American Revolution, aged 82 years." The D. A. R. Canton Chapter have placed a marker upon his grave.

SIMON ESSIG, REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER

From *Canton Daily News*, October 1, 1922

By John McGregor

In the pioneer days of this county it was of course, very sparsely settled, the families being few and far between.

This condition necessarily brought the pioneer families into close social relations and intermarriage was a natural consequence.

In writing of one of these families, it is necessary to write on three old pioneers whose intermarriage is such that we cannot speak of one without bringing them all into our story.

The first of these was the old Simon Essig family, among the earliest of our pioneer families. The original Essig family, so as our record goes, was that of Wendell Essig, a descendant of whom, named Frederick Essig, was mayor of the Canton Berne, Switzerland, in 1890. This Wendell Essig was born February 27, 1700, and arrived in this country at Philadelphia September 15, 1749. He was recorded on the ship's books as a Palatine and it has always been supposed he was a Royal Grenadier of Frederick William, King of Prussia.

Simon Essig, a descendant of Wendell, came to Stark County from Cumberland County, Pa., in the year 1808 and settled on the farm later known as the Herbruck farm on the Harrisburg Road and now in the city limits.

The illustration above shows the old log cabin erected by Simon Essig on the bank of Middlebranch Creek. There were born to Simon Essig and wife six sons and six daughters and here in the wilderness did Simon Essig and wife rear a family of twelve children whose descendants now number many thousands. Simon Essig died on the farm at the age of ninety-seven years.

His descendants are scattered over the entire United States and hold prominent positions of trust and honor. One of his great-grandsons, Hon. Scott Wike of Illinois, was assistant secretary of the treasury under Grover Cleveland and also represented his district in the United States Congress two terms.

Simon Essig was born in 1754 and died in 1852. The last and youngest of Simon Essig's children was Rebecca who died October 14, 1896, at the advanced age of ninety-six years. * * * *

It is interesting to note that in the churchyard at the Warstler Church on the Middlebranch Road north of Canton twenty-eight soldiers are buried, and among the number is the grave of Simon Essig. On his tombstone near the roadside the following is engraved: "Simon Essig, Revolutionary War soldier, Pioneer and Honored Ancestor—Emigrated from Cumberland Co. Penn. to Plain Twp. in 1808—Erected by his descendants in 1908."

SOLDIERS BURIED IN WARSTLER CEMETERY

Revolutionary War—Simon Essig.

War of 1812—Jacob and Adam Essig, John Holtz.

Mexican War—Israel Bixler.

Civil War—Henry Goldsmith; Adam, Henry and John Hissner; Jacob Hoover, Alfred D. Litsinger, Isaac and Obed Oberlin; John Roush, Samuel Ruffner, Daniel

Rallston, Benj. Smith, David Snyder, Jacob Stormfeltz, George Shriver, Henry Ward, Christian, Lewis and John L. Warstler; Joseph Spangler.

Spanish-American War—David Hoshour.

World War—Harold Gibson, Wilbur Immel.

LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP IN WAR

Lawrence township in its early history had a decided military taste, inasmuch as it furnished no less than four Colonels of regiments on what Governor Thomas Corwin in his celebrated speech in reply to General Crary, called the "peace establishment." Their names were Isaiah Bowen, William Alban, William Elliott, and, at a later date, Jacob Harsh. Colonel Bowen was a millwright by trade, and did much of the millwright work west of the Tuscarawas River, in the now County of Stark, and also did the millwright work on the first mill built in Perry township, known as Folger's mill. John Sturgeon, also a military man and millwright, worked with Isaiah Bowen, was a son-in-law of Matthew Rowland, Esq., and is believed to have erected the first dwelling house in the Village of Milan. James O'Boyle, incorrectly written "Boiles," was captain of a rifle company, made up of many of the young men of the township, and known as the "Kendal Rifle Blues." Their place for muster, exercise and drill was on the North square, in Kendal. The company retained its organization but a few years, but during its existence was regarded as a "crack" company.

In the War of 1812, the citizen-soldier felt that he was the right arm of the Federal Government. No West Point graduate excelled him in patriotism or bravery, and as Indian fighters, the hardy pioneers of what was then the frontier settlements yielded to nobody, whether he regulated his ideas of fighting by subtle criticisms or strategy and careful reviews of marches, sieges, battles, regular and casual, and irregular onslaughts, or whether he fought by the practical notion of "the devil take the hindmost," the pioneer settler was always ready, and made his faith manifest by his works; and of such were the men who peopled the Tuscarawas Valley, as soon as the right to take peaceable possession under the treaties already referred to was guaranteed to them.

PIKE TOWNSHIP IN THE CIVIL WAR

The war record of Pike township deserves special mention. Although a full chapter in this work is devoted to the war history of the county at large, it is but justice that some reference should be made in this chapter to the patriotism of Pike. It is one of the few townships, not only in the county, but in the State, that filled every quota without a draft, and kept ahead of every call for troops. Among those of Pike's loyal sons who laid down their lives in defense of their country, are B. F. Steiner, Captain Company D, One Hundred and Seventh Infantry; Jeremiah Holm, Orderly Sergeant Company G, same regiment; William Hickman, Sergeant Company D, same regiment; George Rudy and William Holm, at Chancellorsville; David Metzker, Seventy-sixth Infantry, at Pilot Knob, Mo.; J. W. Smith, same regiment, died at home; Leonard Schroyer, of the Fourth, and Jacob Crawford, of the Twenty-Sixth Battery; Jacob Au, Moses Darr, David Yant, Henry Clarke, Michael Keeper and Aurora Keel—fifteen men in all.

OSNABURG TOWNSHIP IN WAR OF 1812

This township furnished a number of men, some of them volunteers and some drafted men. The names of many of these old heroes have passed away with the heroes themselves. Among the few that were remembered by some of the early settlers are as follows: Peter McCane, Peter Moretz, Edward Strickland, Adam and Jacob Anderson, and Richard Byles, who went as a substitute of Jacob Kitt, the latter having been drafted. In the Indian wars of the early period many of them also participated. Joseph Anderson, a brother to Adam and Jacob, mentioned above, fell at the battle of Tippecanoe, in 1811. Indeed, Osnaburg has ever been patriotic and true to the Government. In the war of the Rebellion, she did her duty, and turned out volunteers by the score, as will be seen in another chapter on the war history of the county. After the close of the War of 1812, under the old militia law of the State, which continued in force for a number of years, all the able-bodied men between eighteen and forty-five years of age were compelled to attend the regular military trainings, or general muster, as more commonly called, where they had to undergo military drill and inspection. The usual places of meeting of these troops of the "peace establishment," were at Canton, Kendal (now a part of Massillon), Loutzenheiser's (where Louisville now stands), and Osnaburg. These occasions drew out large crowds of the young and old, male and female, for many miles around, and the scenes and incidents of the day—the parade, the sham battle, the personal encounters—were long afterward the subject of fireside gossip. As if by common consent, all sectional disputes and neighborhood quarrels were "readjusted" on these training days. Each party to a feud had their friends and backers, who were particularly careful to so engineer matters as to end the business with a fight.

PARIS TOWNSHIP IN WAR

During the War of 1812, many of the able-bodied male citizens of Paris volunteered, or were drafted into the service. Among them were Samuel and Jacob Thoman, and Jacob Augustine. While Augustine was at Detroit, there was a call for volunteers to go on a perilous expedition to Mackinaw, and he was the first to offer his services. He assisted in building the fort at that place, and was in an engagement with the English forces, August 14, 1814, under Colonel Colgrove. His immediate commander was Major Roller, of Columbiana County. These citizen soldiers participated in many of the battles of the war, and, in all, acquitted themselves with credit. The township has always been patriotic to the core. In the great rebellion its record is glorious, and worthy the great State, of which it is a part. During the existence of the old Militia Law of the State all able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, were compelled to turn out on certain days to "muster." Paris supported a fine company of this "cornstalk" militia, who always participated in the general musters, and received many merited compliments for their fine appearance and excellent discipline. Their officers were John Unkefer, Captain; David Unkefer, Lieutenant, and John Henning, Ensign.

STARK COUNTY IN THE WAR OF 1812

Along from 1810 to 1812 the Indians were quite troublesome along our northwestern borders, and our pioneers were in constant jeopardy from this source,

while Great Britain showed her sympathy with the Indians, so that in June, 1812, war was declared against Great Britain, while prior to this time an act of Congress authorized an increase in our regular army of thirty-five thousand men, many volunteers coming forward. Under this act Gov. R. J. Meigs, then chief executive of the State of Ohio, raised three regiments of troops to serve twelve months, their headquarters being at Dayton. Duncan McArthur was colonel of the First, James Findlay of the Second, Lewis Cass of the Third Regiment. A Fourth Regiment came from Urbana, under the command of Colonel Miller, who had been a participant in the battle of Tippecanoe.

About the middle of June this little army of twenty-five hundred men, under command of General William Hull, governor of Michigan, started toward the northwestern part of the state, landing on the Maumee River and having erected Forts McArthur, Necessity and Findlay. By carelessness on the part of the Government no official word had been sent to the frontier regarding the war, while the British had taken advantage of this oversight by making ready to take our men by storm. While on the borders of the Maumee the personal effects of our army fell into the hands of the enemy, and that campaign ended in demoralizing the army and in ignominious defeat, greatly discouraging further efforts for a time. As nearly as can be ascertained, Canton was at that time the headquarters for the Third Regiment of the Second Brigade of the Fourth Division of Ohio militia. When a call for troops was issued George Stidger, who had seen military service in the east and had been honored with the title of general, was made captain of the Canton company. There were not enough volunteers and consequently a draft was made, while \$100 was the standard price for substitutes, and the company was thus enabled to bring its membership up to about seventy-five men. After some research the following list of names were obtained from the third auditor of the United States treasury: George Stidger, captain; Robert Cameron, lieutenant; Daniel McClure, ensign; John Miller, John Shorb, William V. Chamberlain, Christian Flickinger, sergeants; John Rowland, George Cribbs, Jacob Essig, Moses Andrews, corporals; Thomas Neily, bugler; and the following privates: Ezekiel Alexander, William Andrews, James Andrews, Thomas Alexander, James Black, William Brouse, Philip Brouse, John Brouse, John Gutchall (probably Gotchall), John Clinger, George Crasimore, John Carper, Benjamin Croninger, Garret Crusen, Alexander Cameron, Samuel Duck, George Dewalt, Adam Essig, John Elder, Daniel Farber, James Gaff, Robert Gaff, Thomas Hurford, John Kroft, John Koontz, George Kirkpatrick, Henry Livingston, Samuel McClelland, George Monroe, Jacob Myers, James Moore, John Potts, Samuel Patton, John Risey, John Rogers, Abraham Roose, James Riddle, Jacob Swigert, John Slusser, William Smith, Daniel Stephens, Thomas Shields, John Shineberger, Jacob Slusser, Robert Sorrels and Bezaleel Thompson. It is not known whether this was the list when they enlisted or when they were mustered out.

Captain Stidger's company camped for several weeks at Wooster where there was a block house. Finally the company received orders to go forward toward the Maumee, to a point near where the village of Perrysburg is located. They remained there for some time, but saw no active service and were finally mustered out. For some time after this they often met for drill and parade, feeling that there might still come a sudden call for them to defend their homes and country, but that time did not come to them as an organization.



GRAVE OF EDWARD TIFFIN
First governor of Ohio



GRAVE OF RETURN J. MEIGS
Governor of Ohio during the War
of 1812

After the war of 1812 militia trainings or musters were much in vogue and each season were held until about the middle of the last century, when they were given up. These annual gatherings brought a good many people from all parts of the country; the place of meeting was most frequently in Canton, although quite often they met at Osnaburg and a few other towns in the county. When they assembled in Canton the Stidger ten-acre field was the usual place of meeting and drilling. This tract then consisted of a field beginning at the southwest corner of Seventh and Wells streets, running south to South Street, west to Marion, then north to Seventh Street and east to Wells Street. No buildings were then located on this large tract of beautiful land except a barn, which stood for a number of years near the entrance corner Seventh and Wells streets. Along the upper and west line of said field was quite a long row of wild cherry trees, which afforded shelter from the sun. Among the prominent men who took part in these parades was General John Augustine, of Osnaburg township, and Capt. George Krieghbaum, of Lake township. The two-story brick building in which the latter lived is still standing, about one mile east of Greentown. Colonel Cribbs, of Canton, was also more or less conspicuous in those early military trainings. Then there was William Beals, who was particularly interested in the cavalry department. He was by trade a harness-maker and had his shop on the same lot which is now occupied by the First Methodist Episcopal Church. He removed finally to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he passed the remainder of his life. After Mr. Beals retired from the harness business on the corner of Cleveland Avenue and Tuscarawas Street, the late John Buckins took possession of the property and there continued in the same line of business for many years.

Among the boys who gathered to see the military training and parades were J. Sweeney, W. H. Chapman, William McCurdy, John S. Saxton, William Hartzell, Charles Burr, F. R. Myers, Lewis Slusser, William Hartman, Menias Lohr, D. J. Begges, Edward Drayton, J. Patton and many others, all except two or three of whom have passed to the other world. The great Stidger field is now all closely built up with comfortable and beautiful houses, with intersecting streets and beautiful shade trees. The change is wonderful and still the change continues from year to year, representing, it is to be hoped, a tending toward the better and higher life, so that our progress may ever be onward and upward.

THE WAR OF 1812 •

It has been estimated that 10 per cent of the white men who located in Stark County before the year 1815 had been engaged in the Revolutionary war. The names of these men will be found at the close of the chapter. At last another war with Great Britain cast its dark shadow over the land. When it became known in the West that war was inevitable, and had really been declared, the settlements were filled with distrustful forebodings. A coalition between the British and the Indians was anticipated, and, as soon as it became certain that this dreaded alliance had been effected, the pioneers throughout Eastern Ohio made hasty preparations for defense. Blockhouses were erected in the more exposed localities, and in all places the militia mustered and equipped themselves with the implements of war. In almost every settlement in the eastern part of the State, companies were organized for a determined resistance against any foe that might appear. A large block-house, about eighty feet square, was built at Wooster, but Canton, being

an older settlement, in a less-exposed situation, and well supplied with brave men, concluded to forego the luxury of such a building.

GEN. REASIN BEALL

The condition of the country, growing out of the war with England, rendered it necessary, in the opinion of President Madison, to call an extra session of Congress in 1813. The death of Colonel Edwards left our district without a representative. A special election was held and Gen. Reasin Beall, of New Lisbon, was elected.

General Beall was born in York County, Pennsylvania, August 10, 1770, and removed with his father, while young, to Washington County, same state. On attaining his majority he entered the United States army, and was made an ensign March 7, 1792, being promoted adjutant and quartermaster the following year. On his retirement from the army he settled in Steubenville but not liking the place removed to New Lisbon in 1803. While there he was made clerk of court, in which capacity he served a number of years. His service in the regular army imbued him with military spirit and he was quite active in infusing a like spirit among the people organizing the militia and preparing them for the conflict which soon followed. Organizing a regiment, he was made colonel, and as soon as the increase of troops justified was elected brigadier general. The surrender of General Hull at Detroit created a great panic over the country, many of the inhabitants of this section returning to Pennsylvania for safety. In this state of affairs everybody turned to General Beall as the man to devise ways and means for protection. He lost no time in organizing a battalion of men and marching them to the support of the frontier inhabitants of Wayne and Richland counties. Block houses were built in different localities of Stark County west of Tuscarawas River. George W. Raff, founder of the Central Savings Bank, was born in one of them.

General Beall marched his troops to Camp Huron where he joined those from the Western Reserve under General Wadsworth and General Perkins. Here they were reviewed by General Harrison, and the army being reorganized General Beall returned home. He took his seat in Congress May 24, 1813. In this extra session as well as in the regular session following, he gave his best efforts in the support of measures for the rigorous prosecution of the war. There was opposition, that being the time of the Hartford convention, and the Blue Light Federalists of New England. General Beall was not much of a politician, and as his domestic ties were very strong, the duties of a congressman became irksome and distasteful. He concluded to resign at the close of the session of 1813-14, which he did.

The office of register of the land office for the Wooster district becoming vacant in 1814, General Beall was appointed to the place and immediately thereafter took up his residence in Wooster. He held this office until 1824, when he resigned, intending to retire from public employment. With the exception of being chosen a presidential elector in the campaign of 1840 he took no part in politics. He died February 20, 1843. General Beall was a man of commanding appearance and made a favorable impression upon all with whom he came in contact. He was regarded as a man of strict integrity and scrupulously honest. Considered wealthy for his day, he was liberal in his contributions to promote morality and religion. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and died in the full faith of the promise of a Redeemer.

A daughter of General Beall married William Christman, a prominent merchant of Canton, who died here in the 'thirties. Mrs. Christman was a woman of more than ordinary ability and at one time was an influential member of society.

ANDREW MEYER, SOLDIER

Andrew Meyer a pioneer settler of Canton township, large land holder including the present Meyer's Lake territory was a prominent soldier before he came to Stark County in the year 1816. Andrew Meyer was born in Bonn, Prussia, in the year 1762. He served nine years as a soldier in the allied armies of Europe against Napoleon, in the latter part of the last century, but, in 1802, he emigrated to America, and settled in Baltimore City, Md. Here he pursued the business of a brass founder a number of years, and being successful in business, he soon became sole owner of two vessels engaged in the ocean trade, and, at the same time, part owner in several others. He served personally in the war with England in 1812, as a volunteer, giving the faithful service of an old soldier against the enemies of his adopted country. He took an active part in the battles of Baltimore and Bladensburg, against Lord Ross, the British commander. In that war, it will be remembered, Great Britain was fighting to secure a mastery of the sea and the right of impressing American seamen of British birth into her service wherever found. Our Government found it necessary to adopt measures that would have a tendency to render British commerce insecure, and, as her navy (which, however, did most brilliant service during the war), was entirely inadequate for the purpose, the Government accepted, and authorized to engage in the service of the United States against Great Britain, a number of vessels belonging to private parties, and hence these ships took the name of privateers. Two such vessels—the *Joseph* and the *Mary*—were armed and equipped at his own expense by the subject of this sketch, put into the Government service, and they did a good share in the business of privateering. Several of the ships, also, in which Mr. Meyer was only a part owner, were in the same service, and all met with good success except one, which, attempting to run the blockade of Baltimore by night, came unfortunately right up by the side of a British frigate, and, by a broadside from the latter, was so riddled that the crew were forced to take to the boats, when in a few minutes the privateer sunk, and the vessel, with a rich cargo contributed by British merchantmen, went to the bottom a total loss. The crew escaped and made a safe landing, without the loss of a man. Andrew Meyer was the father of three sons and two daughters. After his death in 1849, his vast property was divided among these children, and as it was entailed property to the deceased's grandchildren, nearly the whole of it is yet in the possession of his heirs, most of them, today useful and honored members of society among us. Mr. Meyer's age was beyond the ordinary period allotted to human life when he died in 1849, at the age of eighty-seven years.

STARK COUNTY IN THE MEXICAN WAR

Having been fortunate in obtaining a copy of the original muster roll of the military company which left Massillon in 1846 to take part in the Mexican war, under command of Captain James Allen and Lieutenant Samuel Beatty, the writer determined that no more fitting subject could be found for consideration in this series of articles. The muster roll contains the names of many who will be remembered by some of the citizens of the county today. Captain Allen was an old and

honored citizen and was well known to many of the older residents of Canton and Massillon, where he had resided, having for a time been connected with newspaper enterprises in each of these cities. The Mexican war provided the opportunity for Captain Allen to raise a company and go to the front in defense of the stars and stripes. This war was occasioned by the question of the annexation of Texas, which was at that time a province of Mexico, extending to the Indian Territory on the north and on up to the Oregon territory on the Pacific ocean. Texas had been settled by former residents of the United States, who saw that if the territory remained under Mexican rule that liberty which they had enjoyed in the more eastern states of the Union would be in constant jeopardy. They attempted at first to secede from Mexico and then asked the United States to sustain them and annex the country to this. The whig party at that time, as well as many outside the ranks of that party, opposed this movement because they feared it would offer an opportunity for the extension of slavery. But the will of the American people would not yield to this view; the war went on and finally Mexico had to succumb. The war continued from April 20, 1846, to May 30, 1848. By an act of Congress \$10,000,000 was placed at the disposal of the President, James K. Polk, in order to carry on the war, and 50,000 volunteers were called for by the executive. Ohio was then comparatively a new and thinly populated state to what it is today, and yet she came forward with fully five regiments of volunteer soldiers and took an honorable part in the prosecution of the war, while our Stark County, with Captain James Allen, was among the first and foremost to go to the front. It is to record this brave act of Captain Allen and his men that this article is brought out, so that the second generation since that time may know and honor the men that then enlisted.

The following is the muster roll of Company K, of which James Allen was thus captain, the same being attached to the Third Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Col. Samuel R. Curtis, and called into the service under the provisions of the act of Congress approved May 13, 1846, for a term of twelve months from the 28th day of February, 1847. In connection with each name is given the respective age of the volunteer at the time of enlistment: James Allen, captain, 44; Samuel Beatty, first lieutenant, 25; Jacob G. Frick, second lieutenant, 21; John L. Cross, first sergeant, 21; William J. Hartman, sergeant, 18; John Fitzsimmons, sergeant, 19; John B. Collins, sergeant, 23; Patrick Fitzpatrick, corporal, 21; John Matson, corporal, 24; Lewis Hemminger, corporal, 22; William McCurdy, corporal, 18; Augustus F. Frederici, drummer, 46; Louis Clement, fifer, 21. Privates Thomas Brand, 26; George M. Coombs, 22; Hiram Correll, 24; John Cotwinkle, 40; John Cox, 19; Jeroboam Creighton, 21; John Dickas, 27; Harvey Davis, 30; Isaac Doxsey, 18; Jacob Ebersole, 22; James Elliott, 29; Ambrose Essner, 24; Jacob Fentenheim, 20; Peter Finney, 27; Charles Floom, 23; Frederick Vogelgesang, 18; Andrew P. Gallagher, 19; John Ganett, 18; Theodore Gibbons, 20; Ferdinand W. Haack, 22; William W. Hastings, 21; Isaiah Keltner, 18; Frederick Kissner, 36; George A. Klinge, 30; Christian Ledigh, 40; Jon Link, 22; Philip Martin, 18; Findlay McGrew, 18; Samuel F. Murrah, 23; Wesley Nugen, 21; Leander Preston, 19; Jacob W. Rex, 26; Jacob Sebold, 20; John Shannon, 20; Frederick Souter, 26; James R. Stall, 28; Samuel Stall, 22; John Stevens, 24; John Stone, 31; Thomas Thompson, 23; William C. Torrance, 21; John Ulam, 19; John W. Wagner, 23; John R. Walter, 22; Alonzo M. Waters, 20; Dewitt C. Whiting, 20; and William Yawkey, 37.

Those who died in the company were Jacob Reed, who died at the age of twenty-two, in the hospital at Camargo, Mexico, April 8, 1847; Robert M. Schilling, age eighteen, at Camargo, April 1, 1847; Joseph Schilink, age thirty-six, in the hospital at Saltillo, Mexico, April 23, 1847; Abraham Metz, age twenty, was discharged at Buena Vista, Mexico, on surgeon's certificate of disability, by order of General Woll.

The company was enrolled at Massillon by Major-General Jarvis May 30, 1846, and was mustered into service at Cincinnati, June 25, following, by Captain E. Shriver. Captain James Allen was an able and formidable newspaper writer and was a brother-in-law of Mrs. Julius Whiting, Sr., who is still a resident of Canton. Lieutenant Samuel Beatty hardly needs any introduction to the present generation, having served in the late Civil war, starting out as colonel of the Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and returning a brigadier general. He died only a few years ago. Jacob G. Frick, the second lieutenant, was a relative of the late Samuel Gotshall and during the time the latter conducted the *Stark County Democrat* we learn that Mr. Frick was employed in the office of the paper. He is a cousin of Henry C. Frick, the well-known steel manufacturer of Pennsylvania, and still lives in Pottstown, that state. Among the other members of the company who are well known to old Cantonians may be mentioned the following: Sergeant William J. Hartman, who was a son of Joseph Hartman, who was engaged in the tailoring business in Canton many years ago. Corporal William McCurdy and a brother of the late Martha McGregor. After the close of the Mexican war, in company with a number of others from this section, he went to California, at the time of the gold excitement, and was assaulted and killed by the Indians on Pit River, that state in 1850. Isaac Doxey was an old resident of Massillon and died not many years ago. Jacob Ebersole was another of the Canton contingent, and he passed away within the last decade. Ambrose Essner was a German, and was a resident of Canton before and after the war, dying here a few years ago. Frederick Vogel-sang is still a resident of Canton. Ferdinand Haack will be well remembered by most of the present-day citizens. He was the old-time bailiff of the courthouse—a position that seems to have been pre-empted by him away back in the fifties. John C. Moloney was well and favorably known to our old residents, having been prominent in the painting trade in Canton. His two sons live in Chicago, and his daughter, Mrs. Judge Mong, still resides in Canton. Jacob W. Rex was a son of old Jacob Rex, a pioneer tailor of Canton, and for many years station master at the Fort Wayne depot when it was located on South Market Street. John R. Walter is still living and resides in Tuscarawas township, where he has held the office of justice of the peace for a number of years. John Fitzsimmons was still living at last accounts, being numbered among the pioneer citizens of Lafayette, Indiana. There are many other familiar names on the muster roll, but it has been impossible to discover sufficient data concerning them to offer any record of accurate importance.

STARK COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR

First of the Civil War Meetings

Four days after Beauregard fired upon Fort Sumter and opened the Civil war, Gen. Dwight Jarvis, the Mexican war veteran, of Massillon called the first meeting to order which ever assembled in Stark County during those days and

years of trial and travail. It was held at Madison Hall, that city, and R. H. Folger presided over it as permanent chairman. The committee on resolutions comprised General Jarvis, John McClymonds and J. S. Delley. The result of their labors was evidently the unanimous sense of the meeting, which adopted the resolutions with cheers, to the effect that when the Government and the constituted laws had been defied it was no time to inquire, "who is president of the United States." This was one of hundreds of such meetings held in other parts of the county, which, though enthusiastic, were not bluster as was practically proven by the young volunteers who so promptly enrolled themselves.

At Massillon the names of 100 young men were enrolled on Thursday and Friday, April 18th and 19th. This was the company of which Albert F. Beach was captain. It was fully organized and ready to march to the field on Monday, the 22nd of April, 1861. Immediately after the meeting at Massillon, others were held at almost every town in the county, and in every instance movements were effected to enlist companies for the war. A rousing meeting was held at Alliance, and many signified their willingness to enlist, and their names were enrolled.

Canton was somewhat slow in holding a mass meeting of the citizens. Small assemblages of men convened to listen to loyal words, but no general meeting was held until the 9th of May, when almost the entire county met at Canton to listen to the following speakers: John McSweeney, B. F. Leiter, Mr. Upham, H. M. McAbee, Seraphim Meyer, R. H. Folger and others. This was one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in Stark County. It is stated that, about this time, at least 1,000 men in the county signified their willingness to serve the Government.

MILITIA COMPANIES JOIN VOLUNTEER SERVICE

A company had been organized at Canton a number of years before and was known as the "Canton Zouaves," James Wallace being captain. Another company, called the "Canton Light Guards," had also been organized under the state militia law. This was commanded by Capt. Samuel Beatty. The headquarters of these two companies were at Canton.

A company at Alliance, known as the "Alliance Guards," under Capt. James McCarr, offered its services for the war.

The company at Massillon under Captain Beach was called the "Massillon Light Guards." These four companies, after being reorganized and recruited, left the county early in May, and, by the middle of June, all were on duty in Western Virginia.

"Williams' Battery," commanded by Capt. W. S. Williams, went from Canton to Columbus, and finally into Virginia, about the same time.

In the meantime, and thereafter, the rapid enlistment of Stark County men went on.

THE FIRST DRAFT

Every effort was made by prominent men at this time, and afterward, to fill the quota of troops called for, but at last the county was compelled to resort to the draft. A military committee was appointed, and a local bounty was offered for volunteers, and the draft was postponed; but at last it came, on the 1st day of October, 1862, at which time 571 men were drafted, about five hundred of whom were sent into the field. During the progress of the war, and especially at its

early stages, there were a number of men in the county, some of them being prominent citizens, who conscientiously thought that the Government had no right to coerce the seceding states. Some of these men were outspoken in their opinions, resisted the progress of the enlistment and the draft, and got into serious difficulty for so doing. On several occasions open riots of a mild nature resulted from the clashing of public sentiment on the questions growing out of the war. Several arrests were made, and at last open or public opposition to the war was avoided.

ENLISTED FOR THREE YEARS

About the 7th of November, 1861, the military committee reported that 854 volunteers had enlisted from Stark. The following is a list of the number of volunteers in the field from the county at the time of the annual assessment in 1862: Paris, 59; Washington, 45; Lexington, 103; Marlborough, 65; Nimishillen, 47; Osnaburg, 31; Sandy, 45; Pike, 43; Canton, 29; City of Canton, 155; Plain, 22; Lake, 35; Jackson, 28; Perry, 121; Bethlehem, 59; Sugar Creek, 63; Tuscarawas, 35; Lawrence, 71. Grand total, 1,156.

The list embraces only those enlisted for three years or during the war.

Two or more camps were established in the county—Camp Massillon at that town and Camp Ford at Alliance. The fair grounds at Canton were used as a military camp. The first calls for sanitary aids came from Western Virginia during the fall of 1861.

LADIES' AID SOCIETIES

On the 15th of October the ladies of Canton met at the residence of J. F. Raynolds to organize a Ladies' Aid Society. The following officers were elected: Mrs. J. G. Lester, president; Mrs. E. Buckingham, secretary, and Mrs. J. A. Saxton, treasurer. The following committees were appointed: To draft a constitution—Mr. Isaac Harter, Mrs. Dr. Wallace, Mrs. J. G. Lester and Mrs. E. Buckingham. General soliciting—First Ward, Mrs. Pierong, Mrs. Lewis Miller, Mrs. E. C. Patterson, Mrs. George Raynolds; Second Ward, Mrs. C. Aultman, Mrs. T. W. Saxton, Mrs. W. K. Miller, Miss Henrietta Buckius; Third Ward, Mrs. Dr. Whiting, Mrs. S. Meyer, Mrs. Thomas Patton, Mrs. M. Wilidal; Fourth Ward, Mrs. G. Prince, Mrs. Dr. Slusser, Mrs. Shock, Mrs. O. P. Stidger; in the vicinity, Miss M. Harry, Mrs. William Raynolds, Mrs. H. Raynolds, Mrs. William Williams, Mrs. Simon Miller, Mrs. Cassilly, Miss Medill.

Almost every township in the county organized a similar society, and in truth, it may be said that the entire county resolved itself into a committee of the whole to see that the families of volunteers did not suffer, and to solicit money, provisions and supplies of clothing to be sent into the field. Thousands of dollars' worth of hospital and camp supplies were sent from the county during the war.

REGIMENTS TO THE FRONT

The citizens of the county subscribed over \$30,000 to the Government loan of treasury notes prior to November, 1861. Two regiments were organized at Camp Massillon during the early autumn of 1862. On the 30th of August, when one of these was mustered into service, Governor Tod was present and spoke to a vast assemblage that had gathered to witness the military review of the two newly formed regiments. The county sent a company of men on the bloodless

squirrel campaign to Cincinnati. The company was commanded by Captain Dougherty of Greentown, and about forty of the men belonged to the "Lake Rifles."

COLORED VOLUNTEERS

Massillon furnished eighteen colored volunteers for the Fifth United States Infantry, while, so far as known, no other portion of the county furnished a colored man, at least at that time.

SERVICE OF STARK COUNTY SOLDIERS

Although the Stark County troops were scattered through various regiments credited to Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and other states, the bulk of the soldiers were attached to Ohio regiments. Those in which the home boys were most largely represented are noted in the following sketches.

THE FOURTH OHIO SKETCHES

The Fourth Ohio Infantry was organized at Camp Jackson, Columbus, April 25, 1861, and contained one company from Stark County, under the following officers: James Wallace, captain; Percy S. Sowers, first lieutenant; George F. Laird, second lieutenant. The basis of the company was the old Canton Zouaves. The regiment was first mustered into the three months' service, but the majority of the command afterward was incorporated into the three years' service. It was in the Virginia campaigns; was at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and one of the heroes at Cemetery Hill, Gettysburg. It marched through the terrible wilderness and finally was placed on duty to guard Washington where it remained until the final muster out.

WILLIAM F. RAYNOLDS AND JONATHAN G. LESTER

William F. Raynolds, who made so many friends both as a soldier and a business man, made his home in Canton (of which he was a native) during most of the forty-three years of his life. He was born on the site of the present City National Bank in March, 1840, and was educated in the public schools of Canton and at Prof. Ira M. Allen's academy. At the age of sixteen he sailed from New Bedford, Massachusetts, on a whaling voyage which stretched out into a four years' cruise and covered all the zones from the Arctic regions to the Sandwich Islands. He was frozen in ice packs and baked in the tropics, but his adventures and perils hardened him into a man of the world. Returning to Ohio in 1860, he established himself in the oil business at Darlington, Richland County, but in 1861 responded to the first call for volunteers by enlisting in Company F, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel Andrews and Captain Wallace. After the expiration of his ninety days' service he re-enlisted in the same regiment for three years, or the war. In December, 1861, he assisted in the organization of the Sixth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, of which he was chosen adjutant. When the cavalry was consolidated with the Eighth Ohio Artillery Adjutant Raynolds became lieutenant on the gunboat Port Royal, and was soon afterward actively engaged with the Union squadron in blockade duty along the Gulf of Mexico. He continued in the naval service until the close of the war, when the revenue cutter department was established. In that service he was appointed to a regular lieutenancy, which he held until 1870, when he accepted a position as inspector of hulls, with headquarters at Louisville, Kentucky. Lieutenant Raynolds

lived in that city, thus employed, until 1876, when he invested in a local plow factory and visited the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia as its representative. Not long after he returned to Canton on account of impaired health and continued in business until his death, March 17, 1883.

William F. Raynolds married a daughter of Jonathan G. Lester, one of the successful pioneer men of Canton who died in 1874. His wife was born in Canton, and her elder brother, George S. Lester, who was a naval cadet when the war broke out, before its conclusion made a most creditable record as an officer on the staff of Gen. John S. Mason.

THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT

The Thirteenth Regiment had about two companies from Stark County. Company A was enlisted at Massillon, with A. F. Beach, captain Dwight Jarvis, first lieutenant; Philip Wendling, second lieutenant. The captain of Company B was Joseph T. Snider. The regiment was organized at Camp Jackson, Columbus, April 20, 1861, and in June started for West Virginia to re-enforce McClellan's army. Its campaigns were those conducted in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama. Chichamauga, Missionary Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, Franklin and Nashville were some of the centers of the bloody fighting in which the regiment and the companies from Stark County participated. It was not mustered out of the service until January, 1866.

THE NINETEENTH

The Nineteenth Regiment had one company from Stark County during the three months' enlistment. It was known in the old state militia as the Canton Light Guards. Samuel Beatty, its captain, who had served in the Mexican war, was elected captain of Company A, and when the regiment was organized was chosen its colonel. Charles F. Manderson succeeded Mr. Beatty as captain. The Nineteenth, which became a part of the Rosecrans Brigade, first came under fire at Rich Mountain, where it distinguished itself.

PROMOTIONS OF BEATTY AND MANDERSON

Stark County was represented by nearly three companies in the three years' enrollment of the Nineteenth. Company A was under Capt. C. F. Manderson; Company F. under Capt. W. H. Allen; about two-thirds of Company I under Capt. William Rakestraw; and about twenty men of Company D were from the county. The regiment was commanded by Col. Samuel Beatty. The famous campaigns in the South and the Southwest—especially in Tennessee—brought special honors and promotions to Colonel Beatty and Maj. C. F. Manderson. During the Nashville campaign the former was appointed brigadier-general. Captain Manderson had been acting major for some time and after Colonel Beatty's promotion commanded the regiment. Soon after crossing Stone River with his regiment in January, 1863, Major Manderson was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel. It participated in the siege of Chattanooga, the assault at Missionary Ridge and in the first steps of Sherman's Atlanta campaign. In September, 1864, Colonel Manderson was severely wounded in the spine at Lovejoy Station, and in the following March, after the pursuit of Hood, he resigned on account of physical disability. The Nineteenth was mustered out of service at San Antonio, Texas, in October, 1865.

THE SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT

The Seventy-sixth Regiment contained about two companies from Stark County. The officers were: Company K, James M. Jay, captain; David R. Kelly, first lieutenant; Mark Sperry, second lieutenant. Company I, Edward Briggs, captain; James M. Blackman, first lieutenant; John H. Hardgrove, second lieutenant. The regiment was recruited for three years' service at Newark, Ohio, where it was organized on the 9th of February, 1862. The engagements were Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, the operations against Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Resaca and during Sherman's march to the sea and through the Carolinas. The Seventy-sixth shared in the grand review at Washington and was afterward mustered out at Louisville.

A company of Stark County men commanded by Andrew Day formed a unit of the Eighty-sixth Regiment and completed the 100-day service in West Virginia.

In the One Hundred and Fourth Regiment, Companies B and E and a part of A, were from the county; they were commanded by Captains Jesse A. Coates, Andrew J. Bahney and Oscar W. Stearl. It participated in various engagements in connection with the cavalry raids of Kirby Smith, Morgon and other Confederate leaders, and afterward joined Burnside and Sherman. It was with the latter in his march to the sea and was mustered out of the service at Greensboro, near Atlanta, in June, 1865.

SERAPHIM MEYER'S REGIMENT

The One Hundred and Seventh Regiment, which was largely composed of Germans, had more than two companies from Stark County. It was organized at Camp Taylor, near Cleveland, in August, 1862, with Seraphim Meyer (afterward judge of the Common Pleas Court), of Canton, as colonel. Companies A and D, with about fifty men of Company H, were drawn from this county. Their respective captains were Peter Sisterhen, Barnet T. Steiner and Augustus Vignos. The first important battle in which the regiment engaged was Chancellorsville, where all the Stark County companies lost heavily, in common with the general slaughter. It also fought at Gettysburg, where it lost, in killed, wounded and missing, more than two-thirds of its men. Captain Steiner received a mortal body wound and Captain Vignos came out with a shattered right arm, which had to be amputated. The regiment, with the home companies, afterward saw hard service in Virginia, Florida and South Carolina, being mustered out at Charleston in July, 1865.

ABOARD THE ILL-FATED SULTANA

Companies B, E and F, of the One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment, were mostly made up of Stark County men, with smaller contingents in Companies I and K. Lewis F. Hake was captain of Company B; Joseph S. Harter, of E; and Albert J. Ware, of F. The regiment was greatly scattered during its term of service, various portions of it doing guard duty in Columbus and Cincinnati, mounted and sent after Confederate guerrillas in Tennessee, and parts of Companies B, C, F, G captured by Forrest's men. The latter were paroled and placed on board the ill-fated steamer Sultana, and while bound for the North were killed or wounded in its terrible explosion. It was mustered out of the service at Cleveland in July, 1865.

COMMANDS OF A LATER PERIOD

The One Hundred and Sixty-second Regiment, with the exception of one company from Brown County, was wholly from Stark. The regimental officers were: Ephraim Ball, colonel; James E. Daugherty, lieutenant-colonel; Benjamin A. Whiteleather, major. Many of the men were wealthy, or in good circumstances. The regiment was mustered into the 100-day service at Camp Chase, Columbus, in May, 1864. It was ready to repel Morgan or any other Confederate guerrilla who threatened Ohio, but its services were not required.

The One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Regiment included one Stark County company (I) under Capt. W. A. Miller, and recruited for the one year's service in the fall of 1864. The regiment was organized by Lieut.-Col. A. C. Johnson at Camp Chase, who became its commander, but was afterward promoted chief of artillery on General Rousseau's staff while Murfreesboro was being besieged by Hood. After Hood was defeated at Nashville the regiment was ordered to North Carolina, and was mustered out of the service in June, 1865.

The One Hundred and Eighty-fourth was also a one-year regiment, organized in February, 1865. Company B, from Stark County, was commanded by Capt. Joseph Allen. The regiment was wholly engaged in guard and garrison duty in Tennessee and Alabama.

WILLIAMS' FAMOUS BATTERY

The Third Independent Battery, known as the Williams' Battery and consisting of about thirty men with one gun, was organized under the old militia law before the commencement of the war. At the outbreak of hostilities William S. Williams, of Canton, who had gone to Michigan returned to his old home with authority to enlist volunteers for the artillery service. His old men reported to him in a body, and he was elected captain, with Daniel Lanker as first lieutenant of the new organization. Its services were accepted by the governor and the thirty men and the old gun reported at Columbus in June, 1861. The Canton squad was consolidated with another under Captain Cotter of that place, and the two old cannons were exchanged for new six-pound rifled guns. The battery served its allotted three months with Cox's division in West Virginia, but experienced nothing more than skirmishes.

Captain Williams returned to Canton to recruit for the three years' artillery service. He secured about eighty men, and F. J. Myers, of Canton, and W. J. Mong, of Minerva, about as many more—in all 161—and, in February, 1862, the company was ordered to Camp Denison, where the following officers were elected: William S. Williams, captain; W. J. Mong, senior first lieutenant; F. J. Myers, junior second lieutenant; W. G. Watson, senior second lieutenant; Thomas J. Blackman, junior second lieutenant. Here the battery was provided with four six-pound rifled bronze guns and two six-pound smooth-bore bronze guns, together with all necessary accouterments, horses, etc. In March the battery was ordered to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri, where it remained until about the 1st of April, when it was conveyed to Pittsburg Landing, arriving there Sunday night at the close of the first day's battle. As the boats approached the place thousands of wounded, frightened and desperate men lined the river bank. Some had concealed themselves at the extreme edge of the bank, clinging to roots or

anything that would support them. Here it is said originated the army expression "grab a root." The sight was sickening. Scores of surgeons were busily engaged amputating limbs that were piled in heaps on the bank. Strong men grew white as death at the dreadful scene.

UNDER FIRE AT PITTSBURG LANDING

Captain Williams inquired for the commanding general, but no one seemed to know where he was. The captain pressed one of the superior officers for orders, and the latter at last impatiently exclaimed: "Oh just go out here anywhere; it's no trouble to find good shooting." Accordingly the guns were taken ashore, and everything got in readiness for the conflict of the morrow. The day dawned, and the battery assisted in driving the rebels back in full retreat.

Soon afterward the battery assisted in the siege and capture of Corinth and at the battle of Iuka. It moved with General Grant in the first advance toward Vicksburg, but fell back when the base of supplies were cut by Forrest. At Memphis the boys received new clothing, etc. About the 1st of February, 1863, the Third Battery moved with General Grant to Grand Gulf, below Vicksburg.

CAPTAIN WILLIAMS PROMOTED

Some time before this Captain Williams, for gallant and meritorious service, was made acting chief of artillery of General Logan's Division, the appointment being confirmed in August. This gave him rank equivalent to brigadier-generalship. After this he was the intimate friend and associate of corps, division and brigade commanders and was considered by these officers as Bonaparte considered Marshal Murat of Ney. He was held in reserve until the crisis of the battle, and then his powerful brigade of artillery was thrown to the most difficult position, and never failed to command the admiration and congratulations of superior officers by the consternation it cast in the ranks of the enemy.

Captain Williams received the highest commission possible in the artillery service. The battery participated in the artillery fight at Raymond, Jackson and Champion Hills. At the latter place it went into an advance position on the gallop, within about seven hundred yards of heavy rebel battery, which did not perceive his approach. Captain Williams noticed that his men were nervously impatient, and to cool down their temperature quietly issued his orders between the puffs of his pipe, which he slowly lighted with a sun-glass. When this was accomplished the men had been told to throw their shells into the rebel battery—every shot to be cast under an apple tree in the center of the enemy's battery. At the word every gun belched forth its missiles of death, repeating the volley again and again with dreadful results. Nothing of the rebel battery escaped, save a limber and two horses, all else, except a few prisoners, being torn to pieces by the shells.

The six guns captured here were turned over to Company F of the Thirty-second Regiment, which afterward became the Twenty-sixth Ohio Battery, and which contained about fifteen men from Stark County. At this battle Captain Williams, with four batteries, formed a V to check the rapid advance of seven regiments of rebels. Canister from the twenty-four guns were thrown into the advancing ranks, which retreated in disorder. A fence which was standing directly in the way of this destructive volley went down as though stricken by a tornado.

AT VICKSBURG

The battery entered Vicksburg on the 4th of July, and soon afterward moved with Sherman against Meridian, losing several men killed and wounded. It returned to Vicksburg, where it remained until the spring of 1864, when it was ordered out to participate in the Atlanta campaign.

DURING THE ATLANTA CAMPAIGN

It was supplied with new twenty-pound Parrott guns at Vicksburg. It moved first to Cairo, thence up the Ohio and Cumberland rivers, and finally marched across the country to Huntsville, Alabama, thence to Rome, Georgia, joining General Sherman's army at Big Shanty. At this time it was in the Seventeenth Corps, then commanded by Gen. Frank Blair, and operated with it at Kenesaw Mountain and Micojack Creek. On the 22nd of July, at Leggett's Bald Knob, it was engaged from 11 o'clock A. M. until sundown. This was one of the hottest engagements it was in during the war. The battery was attacked from all sides, and often the men fought hand to hand. Captain Williams lost one of his guns, and here it was that, as stated by one of the generals at a late re-union: "Captain Williams cried like a child." In fifteen minutes the gun was retaken. Those were the kind of men belonging to the Third Battery, and those were the kind that quelled the rebellion.

MUSTERED OUT

The battery was supplied with new guns at Atlanta, and moved back to Nashville with General Thomas, but before this it took part in the fights at Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station. After the battle of Nashville it was transferred to Fort Donelson, where it remained some three months, and was then ordered to Camp Taylor, Cleveland, and mustered out of the service August 1, 1865, and the brave boys remaining returned to their homes. The battery lost some fifty men during its service. Captain Williams was presented with a fine gold-mounted saber, belt and sash by the members of his company; and, while at Vicksburg was presented with a miniature Parrott gun cast from rebel projectiles by the members of his battery in one of the foundries at Vicksburg.

LOOKING BACKWARD FIFTY YEARS

A general picture of "war times" from the standpoint of Stark County was drawn in the *Repository* nearly half a century after the "firing on Sumter" in the following words: "The early fall of Captain Wallace at the battle of Rich Mountain and of many other men in disaster following disaster in the war of the Rebellion, did not deter the sons of Canton and Stark County from giving proof that they knew the duties of American citizens. It is taking time, but the march of sentiment will arouse our people to show gratitude for the deeds of our heroes by the erection of a monument, in whose walls will be placed tablets bearing appropriate inscriptions, thus writing in imperishable stone such a history of the war as should live.

"The dark and most miserable days, with defeat following defeat, added strength to the resolve of our patriots to conquer or die, the enthusiasm of the young being aroused by the excitement and commotion, by patriotic meetings, speech-making, songs and continuous music of the fife and drum heading the squads

of marching and countermarching recruits through the streets. The quota of the companies of Samuel Beatty and Charles F. Manderson was made complete and with its regimental officers, including James A. Rider, father of Paul Rider, as quartermaster of the regiment, the companies were escorted to the depot by the citizens. The enrollment of squad after squad, filling company after company with the best men of Canton and every town and township of Stark County, formed a number of regiments of infantry, while Captain Williams headed a battery of artillery.

"The recruiting of the 104th regiment took many of our boys, and when the 115th was complete the fighting blood of Canton and Stark County was nearly exhausted. We, of this generation, cannot realize the conditions until assured that many families underwent the heartbreaking trial of sending to what promised to be death, one two, three and more sons—in some cases, father and three sons. With the 115th were enrolled, mentioning but a few of our boys, George D. Harter, J. J. Clark, Edward Bockius, William Wikidal, Edward Rex and Walter McClymonds. With that regiment went our star drummer boy, Johnny Yost. Our fifer, Dan Saylor became Captain Saylor. Mention the names of Canton's old families and with few exceptions you will find them on the rolls of defense for the Union.

"In recalling the names and events fifty years after occurrence, the omission to mention many of the names will not be considered a slight. The honor roll includes the names of Percy Souers, Louis Reynolds, Marschal Lahm, Lenox Lahm, Preston Barber, George Rex, Charles Leiter, Marcus Leiter, Milton Ball, William Laird, Hamleton Starkweather, Augustus Burke, William Raynolds, Joseph Stibbs Harter, George Bockius, Augustus Bockius, Rodman Lemon, Turien Meyer, Edward S. Meyer, Tullius Meyer, Frank Patton, George Hershey, Marshal Haas, Alfred Huntington, Nelson Bierce, Benjamin Buckingham, Samuel Gitchel, Edward Cassily, Thomas Shorb and J. Houser.

"The 107th regiment, headed by Colonel Seraphim Meyers, included our German-American boys in numbers sufficient to cause the regiment to be dubbed 'The 107th Dutch.' It went to the front, its officers including the gallant Major Vignos.

"With its continued devastation, the war fairly drained the community of able-bodied men. The government kept calling for more men and finally was compelled to make a draft. The government official arrived. In a room on the second floor of the old county building, there was collected the names of all the men, married and single, that remained in our community. Placing each name on a slip of paper, all being mixed in a hat together, a lad was called in, blindfolded, and instructed to draw a single slip at a time. The names on the slips drawn were the names of the men who were to render a compulsory service in the army. The purchase of a substitute was permissible, the cost being from one to three thousand dollars. The hardships incurred by this drastic necessity will never be known. The occasion will never be forgotten, to say the least, by the lad who was called in to draw the slips from the hat which possibly meant death to the men who bore the names thereon inscribed.

"Each battle resulted in a quota of our boys dead, wounded and ill, being brought home. Colonel Manderson was severely wounded. A bullet shattered the lower jaw from the center of the face, extending to near the ear of Gen. Ed S. Meyer, who can justly lay claim to be 'the man with the silver jaw,' as a result of his battle wound.

"With the organization of a Soldier's Aid Society by our mothers, wives and

sisters, headed by Mrs. Wikidal, Mrs. Lester and Mrs. Patton, great relief was given to the wounded and ill. Entertainments to raise funds were given at the old Commercial hall. The music rendered by the Misses Huntington, 'Coming Through The Rye,' by Mrs. John Shilling, and the harmony of that male quartet will never be forgotten by old Cantonians. Neither will we forget the great performances of that 'All Star Minstrel Aggregation' composed of M. C. Barber, Nubben (George) Lemon, and Adison Renner, with James W. Rowan as middle man.

"Victory and defeat alternated in rapid succession until our community was shocked by a report that our homes, our very hearthstones, were about to be invaded by the enemy. General Morgan with his army, had crossed the Ohio River, laying waste to everything before him, in his march across the state to reach and liberate the Confederate prisoners at a point on Lake Erie."

FOUR CAPTAINS WHO FELL

Capt. James Wallace of Company F, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, and died January 4, 1863.

Capt. William Rakestraw, Company I, Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; died December 17, 1861, at Columbia, Kentucky.

Capt. Joseph S. Harter, Company E, One Hundred Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was killed August 26, 1863, at Cincinnati, Ohio, by the accidental discharge of a revolver.

Capt. B. T. Steiner, Company D, One Hundred Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He died August 13, 1863, at his home near Canton, Ohio, of wounds received at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.

CANTON'S G. A. R. POSTS

Canton has had two posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, the older having been Canton Post No. 25, later named William McKinley Post No. 25. Its charter was issued by Gen. James B. Steadman, department commander, and it was organized December 15, 1879. The charter members were: Harvey R. Dittenhafer, T. H. Phillips, Wm. A. Wikidal, P. S. Sowers, John Webb, Michael Adler, W. O. Myers, T. W. Saxton, L. S. Ensign, H. C. Ellison, Jacob Kuneman, J. M. Ebersole, R. G. Garber, A. T. McCutcheon, W. F. Reynolds, Joseph Craig, Jacob H. Weidman and W. S. F. Erb.

The following comrades have served as post commanders: P. S. Sowers, 1879; J. M. Ebersole, 1880-81; R. G. Garber, 1882; W. O. Myers, 1883; C. T. Oldfield, 1884; J. M. Ebersole (part), 1885; J. J. Clark (balance), 1885; J. J. Clark, 1886-88-91-1902-07; Chas. J. Buckius, 1887; A. D. Braden, 1889; H. R. Packer, 1890; Robert A. Cassidy, 1892; John C. Smith, 1893; Charles H. Kimbel, 1894-95; Hiram Doll, 1896; Hosea R. Jones, 1897; Aaron F. Bressler, 1898; William Wagner, 1899; John J. Zaiser, 1900; Nathaniel Eakin, 1901; Basil Norris, 1903; Frank McMurray, 1904; George Perrine, 1905-06; Henry Bixler, 1908; S. S. Newhouse, 1909; L. K. Hurford, 1910, and Alfred M. Garner, 1911.

George D. Harter Post G. A. R., No. 555, was organized in 1893 with a membership of 175. It was consolidated with Wm. McKinley Post No. 25 in September, 1914. A partial list of commanders of George D. Harter Post includes H. S. Moses, J. E. Goodyear, John C. Smith, A. Slusser and William W. Pumphrey.

In December, 1915, the following officers were elected: Commander, Alfred Garner; senior vice commander, C. T. Oldfield; junior vice commander, L. M. Ensign; quartermaster, S. S. Newhouse; Chaplain, B. S. Hibshman; officer-of-the-day, Clem Burwell; outside guard, Christ Bolus; surgeon, P. H. Schilling, M. D.

The present McKinley Post No. 25 has a membership of over two hundred and forty. The comrades occupy comfortable rooms in the City Auditorium building, which the municipality has agreed to maintain so long as a member of either post survives. An interesting feature of their headquarters is the memorial room, or museum, which contains marble tablets bearing the name of every soldier who ever enlisted in the Union Army from Canton township, as well as relics of the war. Stark County has furnished one commander of the G. A. R. Department of Ohio, the late John H. Sharer, of Alliance; Col. J. J. Clark, of Canton, has served as senior vice commander, and R. A. Pinn, of Massillon, and Colonel Moses, of Canton, as junior vice commanders.

HART POST NO. 134 (2), G. A. R. MASSILLON

By T. H. Seaman, 1915

Although the membership of Hart Post No. 134, G. A. R., has dwindled to about half a hundred, the memories clustering around it are golden. It was organized in 1868, and only one of its charter members, T. H. Seaman, is still alive. He sends the following:

"The Post was organized late in 1868. The following list includes the names of charter members, well within my memory, although there were others whose names, or personalities, I cannot recall to memory. The list: R. A. Pinn, T. J. Reed, R. B. Crawford, S. M. Knapp, A. E. Duly, S. Spehler, G. W. Earl, J. Glessner and myself. The post was originally No. 45, 'District of Stark.' Later, at a convention of the Department Encampment, held in Akron, the district form of department organization was abolished, and the present form of state wide organization was adopted. Coincidentally all numbers designating Post were dropped, and new numbers assigned in consecutive order, as applied for, and names prefixing numbers were officially provided for. Hence the name 'Hart Post,' No. 2, under the new numbering.

"The activities of Post No. 2 deserve mention, as under the auspices of the Post numerous military dramas and other forms of entertainment were staged and presented to large audiences, from the proceeds of which, and also from the sale of four brass cannon (condemned), donated by Congress, the Soldier's Burial Lot in the Massillon Cemetery was purchased and improved and the handsome monument now standing on the lot was erected, at a net cost of \$2,286, including lot purchase, improvements and monument. The Post was also active in extending relief to widows, orphans, and worthy needy comrades."

NAVARRE WAR HISTORY

Navarre was not only foremost in the rank of Stark County villages which enthusiastically and steadily supported the Union cause throughout the trials of the Civil war, but has maintained that spirit of patriotism until the present day. No characters identified with the locality through years of service and honorable conduct were better known than Capt. Samuel Miller and Capt. Henry R. Bennett. The former has a special memorial in Miller Post No. 270, G. A. R., and the latter

in the Soldier's Monument, erected through the faithful work of his son, William L. Bennett, in Union Lawn Cemetery, Navarre.

It is through the courtesy of Mr. Bennett that the matter which follows and which concludes this sketch of the village is presented.

MILLER POST NO. 270 G. A. R.

Miller Post No. 270, Grand Army of the Republic, was instituted in the old former Henline Brick Block, destroyed by fire in the winter of 1891, in Rochester Square, October 30, 1882, with the following charter members: George W. Henline, John Bailis, Jacob W. Bach, Monroe Slater, Daniel Biddle, Lawrence Dailey, David C. Barnett, Elias Shetler, Peter Gnau, Amariah Kleckner, Alfred J. Rider, Benjamin B. Luke, Leander B. Yant, Henry R. Bennett, Thomas C. Noonan, Albert Chamberlain, Anthony Chamberlain, Jacob Heinie, William A. Miller, Philip Sherhog, David Miller.

The post was named after Capt. Samuel Miller, of Company A, One Hundred and Seventh, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, an organization raised in Navarre and consisting of boys and young men from this place, who gave gallant service with his company during the Civil war and died here several years after the close of the war and before the post was instituted. Other soldiers of the Civil war joined the post afterward and a number of years back had a good sized membership, but the grim reaper death has since claimed all but five of the charter members and most who joined after its institution, until now, summer of 1915, only the following are left: James D. Allman, post commander; Leander B. Yant, adjutant; James M. Corl, quartermaster; Simon A. Corl, chaplain; Lawrence J. Dailey, Sr., P. P. C.; Anthony Chamberlain, Benjamin B. Luke, David Ricksecker, David D. Barnett, William O. Siffert, Isaac Kauffman, Andrew Harmon, Belden Airhart, Daniel J. Wolf, John Weidman. The post elected Aaron Roderick and William L. Bennett honorary members in the fall of 1910.

These members maintain the organization, give relief to distressed soldiers, soldiers' widows and orphans, bury with their ritualistic ceremony their comrades who are called by death, and with the assistance of the sons and daughters of veterans, conduct appropriate and impressive services during each Memorial Day season in the month of May, and close it on the 30th of that month with a parade, fitting exercises and the decoration of all soldiers' graves with choice flowers in the cemeteries of Navarre and adjacent country districts. The organization has wielded a patriotic influence over the community ever since its institution, has done much good for the village and nation in various ways, and it is said to witness its fast depleting ranks.

CAPTAIN BENNETT AND THE MEMORIAL MONUMENT

Capt. Henry R. Bennett was born at Navarre, October 19, 1836, and from the age of seventeen up to the time of his death, October 13, 1905, was actively engaged in business in the town excepting a period during the Civil war when he left his business and home and went into the army with his company to serve for the Union up to the time of his death; the last twenty years of his life his son, William L. Bennett, was associated with him in the grain and warehouse business. He was a successful business man and did much for the upbuilding of Navarre. The Bennett burial plot being established in the Massillon Cemetery, four miles north of Navarre, in the year 1854, when Captain Bennett's father was buried,



G. A. R. MONUMENT,
EAST SPARTA



SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL MONUMENT, PUBLIC SQUARE, ALLIANCE

Captain Bennett was buried there also with the other deceased members of the family, where a family monument and markers are erected. His son, William L., conceived the idea after his death that, having been born at Navarre, organizing a company of soldiers therein to serve for the Union during the Civil war, most of his activities and his entire life being spent there, that he should have a fitting monument to his memory in his home town. So this soldiers' monument was erected to his memory and to that of his Navarre comrades of the Civil war, the entire work and expense being borne by his son.

THE MONUMENT UNVEILED

The Soldiers' Monument in Union Lawn Cemetery was unveiled and dedicated on Memorial Day, 1910, by the Grand Army of the Republic and the Junior Order United American Mechanics. The graves of the soldier dead and of departed members of the Junior Order United American Mechanics buried in the cemeteries at Navarre were decorated in the morning with flags and choice flowers. Henry Clay Council, No. 298, joined with Miller Post No. 270, G. A. R., in the observance and the ceremonies of the day.

The afternoon was devoted to the unveiling of the monument erected in Union Lawn Cemetery by William L. Bennett to the memory of his late father, Capt. Henry R. Bennett, and the Union Civil war soldiers of Navarre, and although the weather turned from bright sunshine in the morning to a cool and damp atmosphere in the afternoon, about four thousand people gathered in the cemetery around the monument to witness the unveiling and dedicatory ceremonies. A fine and interesting procession consisting of several bands, drum corps, Grand Army veterans, Junior Order United American Mechanics, Sons and Daughters of Veterans, Ladies of the G. A. R., Daughters of America, school children, military and numerous civic societies paraded the principal streets of the town and marched to the cemetery, where the ceremonies were commenced promptly at 2 P. M. by "America" being played by the Mount Pleasant Band. William H. Stahl, president of the day, followed with an opening address, and introduced Mr. Bennett, who made an interesting and affecting presentation address. Bugler Frank Eschman then sounded the assembly call and Miller Post No. 270 rendered the G. A. R. ritualistic dedicatory service, and while the Navarre Citizens' Band played and the Daughters of Veterans sang the "Star Spangled Banner" Ivy M. Bennett Gross, only daughter of the late Captain Bennett, raised the large American flag by pulling a rope and unveiled the monument.

As the Stars and Stripes floated to the breeze above the structure, Amanda Bennett, Captain Bennett's widow, placed a beautiful wreath at the bronze tablet bearing the soldiers' names, and a vase of choice flowers at the foot of the monument. The Standard Male Voice Quartette then sang "The Boys who Wore the Blue are Turning Gray," after which Capt. George Billow, of Akron, Ohio, an officer and member of the One Hundred and Seventh, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, delivered an impressive dedicatory oration. The Beach City Band furnished further music for the occasion and the ceremonies closed with the benediction by G. A. R. Chaplain Simon A. Corl. Taps by the bugler and a volley of three shots over the monument by a detachment from the Eighth Regiment, Ohio National Guards.

The monument occupies a pretty spot in the cemetery, is composed of light Barre (Vermont) granite, measures seven feet at the base and stands ten feet

high. The face of the memorial bears this inscription: "In memory of Capt. Henry R. Bennett, born Oct. 9, 1836, and died Oct. 13, 1905, at Navarre, Ohio. Capt. Co. D, 45th O. N. G., 1st Lieut. Co. H, 162nd O. V. I., U. S. A., Civil war. And Dedicated to all Union Civil war soldiers of Navarre, Ohio. Unveiled May 30, 1910."

A bronze tablet four feet square is let into the back of the monument and contains the names of 232 soldiers of Navarre who served in the Union army during the Civil war, with the company and regiment to which they were credited. The introductory inscription reads: "Soldiers and Patriots of Navarre, Ohio, who served for the Union during U. S. A. Civil War, 1861-65."

G. A. R. REUNION OF 1880

This chapter would not be complete without reference to the great reunion held in the city of Canton on the 1st of September, 1880. It was determined the year before to hold the next meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic at Canton, and from that time onward preparations on a gigantic scale were begun and executed by select committees appointed for the purpose. Mr. C. Aultman was selected as president; Joseph Biechele and Jacob Biechele and Jacob Miller, vice presidents, and an extensive bureau of committees was appointed for the coming year. During the winter of 1879-80, through the agency of a loan and bureau association, about two thousand five hundred dollars were realized. Other means were employed and, at last, when the great day came, some six or eight thousand dollars had been accumulated. The citizens of the county decided to give a grand free dinner at the fair grounds, and, to meet the occasion over twenty-five thousand feet of lumber were used in constructing tables, seats, etc., and that portion of the grounds inclosed by the track was almost wholly taken up by these tables. The day dawned bright and clear, and the citizens were aroused by the roll of drums, and the report of cannon. The business portion of the city and a large number of private residences were one grand profusion of evergreen boughs, flags and decorations. Almost the whole county turned out for the occasion, and it is said 40,000 strangers were in the city. The following distinguished persons were present: President and Mrs. Hayes, Gen. Garfield, Gov. Foster, Ex-Gov. Bishop, Gens. Sherman, Hazen, Devens, Crook, Carroll, Kennedy, Gibson, Heckenlooper, Meyer, Poe, Leggett, Barnett, Robinson, Beatty, Voris, Manderson, Wiley, Com. Wells, Col. Corbin, Hon. Stanley Matthews, Webb Hayes, Hon. Amos Townsend, Maj. Goodspeed, Col. Dewstoe and several others. During the forenoon the procession was formed as follows:

MAJ. GEN. SAMUEL BEATTY AND STAFF

Grand Army Band

Wallace Grays

Open landeau, drawn by four white horses, containing President Hayes and suite. Two open carriages, with Gen. Garfield, Ex-Gov. Bishop, Maj. McKinley, and other prominent officers and citizens.

Twenty-third Regiment O. V. I. (140 men).

Gibraltar Brigade (65 men)

Greentown Band

Third Battery

- Carrollton Band
- Thirty-second Regiment O. V. I. (50 men)
- Companies I, K and F, Seventy-sixth Regiment O. V. I. (100 men)
- Ninety-eighth Regiment (50 men)
- First Regiment O. V. I. (3 men)
- Mechanics' Band of Youngstown
- Eighth Regiment O. N. G. Band
- Nineteenth Regiment O. V. I. (250 men)
- New Berlin Band
- Wooster Guards
- Thirteenth Regiment (40 men)
- Navarre Band
- Fifteenth Regiment Veteran Drum Corps
- One Hundred and Seventh Regiment (154 men)
- Knights of Pythias Band, of Cleveland
- Detachments of the Eighth and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiments
- Cuyahoga County Soldiers' Union (500 men)
- New Philadelphia Drum Corps
- Mansfield National Band
- One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment (22 men)
- Fifty-first Regiment (6 men)
- Second Iowa (3 men)
- Seventh Regiment (several men)
- Hancock Legion (150 men)
- Fay's Cornet Band, of Cleveland
- Congress Band
- Sixteenth Regiment (25 men)
- Dalton Band
- Forty-first Regiment (60 men)
- Fifth Regiment (colored, 15 men)
- Leetonia Band
- One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment (300 men)
- Dover Drum Corps
- Sixth Ohio Battery (8 men)
- Massillon Drum Corps
- One Hundred and Fourth Regiment (250 men)
- Alliance Band
- Richville Band
- Sherman's Brigade (250 men)
- Canton City Band
- Alleghany Veteran Corps (75 men)
- Veteran Fife Corps
- Massillon City Band
- Beaver Falls Drum Corps
- Beaver Falls Veteran (60 men)
- Uniontown Band
- Akron City Band
- One Hundred and Second Regiment (several men)
- The war eagle "Old Abe"

Steele Cadets, of Wooster
East Liverpool Band
East Liverpool Veterans (100 men)
Members of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry
Twenty-eighth, Fourth and Eleventh Pennsylvania Infantry
Citizens in Carriages

This splendid procession was over an hour in passing a given point, and on its march was accompanied by thousands of the citizens. At the fair grounds the vast assemblage partook of the dinner prepared. Each township had a separate table, ornamented with a large maltese cross at its center, upon which was the name of the township. Five steam engines were used in forcing the water from twenty-one pumps, the water to be used for cooking purposes. About four hundred waiters ministered to the wants of the public, and the distinguished persons were distributed around among the townships, so that none of the latter would be left out in the cold, as it were. Mayor Valleley delivered the welcoming speech, and General Kennedy replied on behalf of the visitors. Then the great men of the nation were brought forward, one by one, and introduced, and were greeted by the vast assemblage with loud acclamations and thundering cheers. Speeches were delivered by the following persons in about the order given: President Hayes, General Garfield, Gen. W. T. Sherman, Hon. Stanley Matthews, General Wiley, Ex-Governor Bishop, Major McKinley, Governor Foster, General Voris, General Devens, General Crook, Senator Sullivan and others. At night, on the square in Canton, \$500 worth of fireworks, in charge of an experienced man from New York, were exhibited to 25,000 people. The crowd present during the day was the largest ever in Canton. Although the costs were very great, yet, so great had been the effort, that the citizens found they had left about \$1,000, which has since been subscribed to the monument fund. It may be said, in conclusion, that the citizens, generally, celebrate Decoration Day in a fitting manner. Some distinguished speaker is obtained, who reviews the achievements of the honored dead, and demonstrates that their death was not in vain. The silent mounds of sod are lovingly decked with sweet blossoms, and over the precious dust of the dead heroes waves the bright banner they died to sustain. Let us not forget them, but place their names, like jewels in memory's golden urn, to be treasured in everlasting remembrance. It is said, though glorious, to think of the noble lives sacrificed on the bloody altar of secession; but we forgive it all, and accept the advice of the sweet singer:

"From the silence of sorrowful hours
The desolate mourners go,
Lovingly laden with flowers,
Alike for the friend and the foe.
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day,
Under the roses the Blue,
Under the lilies the Gray."

THE ROLL OF HONOR

This List of Civil War Soldiers Includes the Names of All Those Men Who
Lived in Canton Township, Who Served in the War of the Rebellion

Fourth Regiment O. V. I.—3 Months' Service

Kimball, William C., Sergeant	Fraily, Peter L., Private
Bender, George, Private	Munshower, Henry M., Private
Black, Robert L., Private	Riegler, John, Private

William S. Williams' Independent Artillery—3 Months' Service

Lenker, Daniel, First Lieutenant	Kleckner, John A., Private
Williams, Caleb, First Sergeant	Lothamer, Anthony, Private
Creighton, Jeriboam B., Corporal	Lynch, George W., Private
Sholty, Henry F., Corporal	McKinney, William H., Private
Black, Robert, Private	Nisewanger, David, Private
Houts, William, Private	

Third Independent Battery, O. V. Light Artillery

Williams, William S., Captain	Essner, Adam, Private
Meyers, Francis J., First Lieutenant	Fogel, Alva M., Private
Bartalott, Chas. H., Second Lieutenant	Fouts, Solomon, Private
Karns, Jacob, First Sergeant	Gotthold, Lewis E., Private
Saisseline, Julius, Sergeant	Gutkenecht, John, Private
Palmer, Osiah, Sergeant	Houtz, John H., Private
Page, Edwin W., Sergeant	Lockert, Louis, Private
Youngblood, Andrew J., Corporal	McKinney, Samuel, Private
Delhauer, David M., Corporal	Mays, James, Private
Fogle, John M., Corporal	Moonshour, Jacob, Private
Creighton, Winfield S., Corporal	Myers, Charles, Private
Smith, John A., Corporal	Saisseline, Julius O., Private
Wise, George W., Corporal	Shuler, John, Private
Stephens, John, Corporal	Trump, Peter, Private
Aker, John, Private	

Fourth Regiment O. V. I.

Wallace, Wm., First Lieut. and Adj.	Douds, Wellington, Prin. Mus
McAbee, Harry M., Surgeon	Clark, John, Prin. Mus
Haas, Marshal E., Sergeant Major	

COMPANY "F"

Wallace, James, Captain	Ensign, Lyman S., Corporal
Brearily, Samuel L., Captain	Hibbsman, Oliver S., Corporal
Lester, George, First Lieutenant	Flickinger, Joseph C., Corporal
Sanders, Junius G., First Sergeant	Alexander, Edward W., Private
Hane, Lenious D., First Sergeant	Austin, Jacob, Private
Shively, Serephim, First Sergeant	Barber, Preston, Private
Shorb, William M., Sergeant	Bruce, William H., Private
Hostetter, Joseph, Sergeant	Buch, Aaron, Private
Ferguson, William, Sergeant	Brownell, Jasper, Private
Trowsell, James, Sergeant	Balmat, Edward, Private
Raynolds, William F., Sergeant	Barth, George, Private
Ricksecker, John M., Corporal	Bour, Joseph N., Private

COMPANY "F" (Continued)

Cassilly, Edward, Private	Little, David R. P., Private
Criss, Albert J., Private	Miller, Joseph, Private
Deweese, Isaac B., Private	McCauley, John K., Private
Eaby, Byron, Private	Morton, William G., Private
Foehl, Michael, Private	Peters, Jacob F., Private
Fogle, Henry C., Private	Reeves, William G., Private
Fournace, Abraham, Private	Rich, John, Private
Goodwill, Bradley C., Private	Raynolds, Frank J., Private
Garman, Harrison, Private	Raynolds, Jefferson, Private
Goodwill, Lewis F., Private	Russell, William, Private
Gottshall, Daniel H., Private	Rank, John, Private
Greek, Benjamin F., Private	Sheppard, Louis, Private
Garman, Jeremiah J., Private	Stand, John B., Private
Hafer, John, Private	Swift, George, Private
Hershey, William H., Private	Sexauer, Gotlieb, Private
Hane, Fernando B., Private	Seigle, Andrew, Private
Hays, Joseph, Private	Squires, Washington, Private
Hilbert, Frank F., Private	Sell, Franklin, Private
Kunneman, Benedict, Private	Squires, Jacob, Private
Kauffman, Samuel, Private	Strong, Charles R., Private
Kingsnorth, William, Private	Thurin, Julius, Private
Koons, Jefferson, Private	Yaley, Henry E. F., Private
Lahm, Marshall, Private	Yost, Charles, Private
Lemmon, Samuel R., Private	

COMPANY "G"

Bingham, William H., Private	Leslie, William F., Private
Hatch, William B., Private	

COMPANY "K"

Laird, George F., Captain	Fullmer, Louis F., Private
Dunlap, Jolin, M., Second Lieutenant	Hoxter, Melvin C., Private
White, Albert, First Sergeant	Kightlinger, John, Private
Epley, Solomon, D., Corporal	Cunningham, Henry H., Private
Yanger, Jacob, Mus	Epley, Samuel H., Private
Adler, George, Private	
Bearer, John, Private	Wilson, Wallace W., Private
Boyer, Elias, Private	Yeager, David F., Private
Boyer, Samuel, Private	

Eleventh Regiment O. V. I.

COMPANY "F"

McAbee, Newton S., First Lieutenant

Thirteenth Regiment O. V. I.

COMPANY "H"

Alexander, Frederick, Private

Sessline, Frederick, Private

Nineteenth Regiment O. V. I.

Beatty, Samuel, Col. and Brig. Gen. Burke, William H., R. Q. M.
 Manderson, Charles F., Colonel

COMPANY "A"

Walker, Richard L., Captain

Ritterspauh, Augustus, Private

Ritterspauh, John, Corporal

Schneider, John N., Private

Albert, Manfred, Private

Stidger, Oliver P., Private

Bachtel, William H., Private

Shorb, Thomas, Private

Bowman, John, Private

Hentzel, Alexander, Private

Betz, Rufus, Private

Lovett, John E., Private

Banker, John, Private

Snyder, John S., Private

Dechard, Joseph, Private

Vogelgesang, Isaac, Private

Douds, Alonzo J., Private

Webb, John, Private

Hamilton, James, Private

Walcott, John, Private

COMPANY "C"

Ball, Homer J., Second Lieutenant

COMPANY "E"

Erb, William S. S., Captain

COMPANY "G"

Raff, Almon K., Captain

COMPANY "H"

Lenker, Christian, Sergeant

Maurer, Peter, Private

Choffin, Lewis, Private

COMPANY "I"

Ebi, Monroe, First Lieutenant

McQuate, Isaac, Private

Dunbar, Jefferson, Sergeant

Maloney, John C., Private

Fulmer, Volney, Sergeant

Myers, Frank E., Private

Fisher, Samuel, Corporal

Myers, William O., Private

Heltzell, Daniel, Corporal

Riat, Lewis, Private

Blum, Frederick, Private

Rank, Winfield S., Private

Fisher, Peter, Private

Rank, George F., Private

Wirebaugh, William, Corporal

Wagoner, John S., Private

Blum, John, Musician

Wright, John C., Private

Baird, John, Private

Whaler, Ira, Private

Ball, James H., Private

Twenty-fifth Regiment O. V. I.

COMPANY "D"

Cluff, Alban, Private

Cluff, William A., Private

Twenty-Sixth Independent Battery, O. V. Light Artillery

McLain, Frank E., First Sergeant

Buckius, William H., Bugler

Twenty-Sixth Regiment O. V. I.

Slusser, Lewis, Surgeon

Twenty-Ninth Regiment O. V. I.

COMPANY "D"

Hane, Henry A., Private

Thirty-Second Regiment O. V. I.

COMPANY "A"

Patton, Thomas A., Private

COMPANY "D"

Alder, Michael, Second Lieutenant

White, Daniel, Private

Weidman, Webster, Private

Witmer, Francis, Private

Forty-Third Regiment O. V. I.

COMPANY "C"

Snellbaker, Samuel S., Second Lieut.

Loutzenheiser, Peter V., Private

Gotshall, Martin, Private

Thurston, George E., Private

Graham, James E., Private

Sixty-First Regiment O. V. I.

COMPANY "F"

Leiter, Charles A., Captain

Stidger, George, Private

Leiter, Marcus T., Sergeant

Sixty-Fourth Regiment O. V. I.

COMPANY "I"

Meyer, Turenne C., Captain

Buckius, Augustus, Private

Meyer, Marcus T., Captain

Deweese, Samuel J., Private

Herbst, James D., Second Lieutenant

Dittenhafer, Harvey, Private

White, Robert, Sergeant

Eddleman, David, Private

Horn, John, Sergeant

Falla, Casper, Private

Kuhlman, Reuben, Sergeant

Ite, Charles, Private

Cavna, Henry A., Sergeant

Little, Andrew, Private

Kuneman, Jacob, Sergeant

Nauman, Melchisidec, Private

Weary, Henry, Sergeant

Nist, John, Private

Baker, Nicholas, Corporal

Oldfield, Silas, Private

Houser, Jefferson A., Corporal

Ohlinger, Daniel, Private

Blythe, David, Musician

Rex, Edward J., Private

Archer, Edward, Private

Stover, George, Private

Baker, John, Private

Shock, George W., Private

Buckius, George, Private

Sixty-Eighth Regiment O. V. I.

COMPANY "E"

Lambert, Thomas F., First Lieutenant

Seventy-Sixth Regiment O. V. I.

COMPANY "K"

Jay, James M., Captain	Hafer, Henry, Private
Kelly, David R., First Lieutenant	Henry, Joseph, Private
Rothrack, Reuben T., First Sergeant	McElroy, William, Private
Brady, Oliver, Sergeant	Owens, John W., Private
Foreman, Michael, Corporal	Peters, William, Private
Alexander, John, Private	Sebold, Jacob, Private
Au, Jacob V., Private	Swisher, Daniel, Private
Bowers, William P., Private	White, Edward L., Private
Clark, John J., Private	Witmer, Jacob, Private
Forsythe, Thomas, Private	

Eighty-Fifth Regiment O. V. I.

Sowers, Percy S., Lieutenant Colonel

Eighty-Sixth O. V. I.

Day, Samuel E., Sergeant	Greenawalt, Joseph C., Private
Betz, William, Corporal	Jacobs, Henry, Private

One Hundred and Fourth Regiment O. V. I.

Schaefer, Jacob, R. Q. M.	Wikidal, William A., W. M. S.
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COMPANY "B"

Triem, Philip, First Sergeant	Lantz, George, Private
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COMPANY "E"

Hackman, Horace W., Private	Wagoner, Christian, Private
Hershey, Joseph, Private	Wallner, John B., Private
Slanker, Henry H., Private	Young, George, Private

One Hundred and Seventh Regiment O. V. I.

Meyer, Seraphim, Colonel	Browning, O. F., First Lieut. & Adjt.
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COMPANY "A"

Piero, John H., First Lieutenant	Glass, Peter, Private
Link, John, Sergeant	Kress, George, Private
Schaefer, Nichols, Corporal	Rothermal, Nicholas, Private
Heyard, John P., Corporal	Shuler, Silas, Private
Gerber, Christian, Private	Steiner, John, Private

COMPANY "C"

Meyer, Edward S., Captain

COMPANY "D"

Harrison, William, Captain	Kress, Andrew, Private
Starkweather, Hamilton, First Lieut.	Heingartner, Philip, Private
Wagner, John, Sergeant	Henry, Valentine, Private
Choffin, George, Private	Herbst, John, Private
Geisler, Frank, Private	Kame, Philip, Private
Elmer, Jacob, Private	

COMPANY "H"

Sauter, Blaisus, Private

COMPANY "K"

Surburg, Samuel, Captain

One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment O. V. I.

Saxton, Thomas W., R. Q. M.

COMPANY "B"

Hake, Lewis F., Captain	Hannaford, William, Private
Pence, William, Second Lieutenant	Hannaford, Henry, Private
Deuble, John, Second Lieutenant	Kinney, Abraham, Private
Clark, James J., First Sergeant	Kissell, Jacob H., Private
Zeise, Frederick W., Sergeant	Lang, John B., Private
Stimmel, John W., Sergeant	McKinney, Levi, Private
Palmer, Charles M., Sergeant	Mellon, Arnold, Private
Pirrong, John, Sergeant	Miller, Elis F., Private
Hayhurst, Joseph T., Corporal	Miller, Lewis, Private
Howenstine, John, Corporal	Moore, Aaron M., Private
Deweese, Benjamin F., Corporal	Reed, Samuel J., Private
Miller, Daniel C., Corporal	Rex, George, Private
Yost, John G., Musician	Shriver, Isaac, Private
Fulton, Rufus, Wagoner	Schuler, William H., Private
Bauhof, Christian, Private	Schlabach, William F., Private
Bierbrier, Frank L., Private	Sell, Joseph F., Private
Black, Jasper L., Private	Saxauer, John G., Private
Bomm, William H., Private	Stimmel, Martin D., Private
Bowen, Edmund W., Private	Stilkie, Lewis, Private
Cormany, Henry P., Private	Wilson, Peter M., Private
Eitneier, Abraham C., Private	Weagley, Lorain E., Private
Flohr, Thaddeus T., Private	Webb, Wm. Wallace, Private
Foundling, Ephriam H., Private	Weidman, Peter, Private
Geiger, Walter P., Private	Wyand, Henry P., Private
Gonder, Philip, Private	Yant, Jacob, Private
Hammond, Stephen, Private	Yant, Solomon, Private
Hannaford, James, Private	

COMPANY "C"

Slusser, Lewis M., Second Lieutenant

COMPANY "E"

Harter, Joseph S., Captain	Gitchell, Samuel R., Private
Hershey, George M., Second Lieut.	Gonder, Henry, Private
Meffert, Henry, First Sergeant	Gray, Charles W., Private
Dishart, Griffith, First Sergeant	Hahn, Andrew J., Private
Talbert, Daniel B., First Sergeant	Harrold, William W., Private
Becherer, Samuel, First Sergeant	Herbst, Joseph, Private
Curtis, Edwin, First Sergeant	Hammer, Andrew, Private
Betz, Henry, Corporal	Kitzmiller, John, Private
Douglass, Robert, Corporal	Knob, Eli, Private
Goodman, William W., Corporal	Lahm, Edward D., Private
Grubb, Charles D., Corporal	Moore, Charles W., Private
Mummert, William, Corporal	Parks, William, Private
Overcashier, William, Wagoner	Piero, Edward C., Private
Antony, Peter, Private	Pizel, Jacob, Private
Aumacher, Henry, Private	Sala, Emory L., Private
Bockius, Edward, Private	Shearer, George, Private
Buckius, Albert O., Private	Smith, Mathias H., Private
Bowers, William H., Private	Stover, John H., Private
Bowers, Josiah, Private	Ulrich, Andrew, Private
Burns, William, Private	Winsper, Henry, Private
Brownnewell, Lycurgus, Private	Young, George, Private
Depish, Max, Private	Young, Isaac S., Private
Fogle, Peter S., Private	Zupp, George W., Private

COMPANY "F"

Harter, George D., First Lieutenant	Sheaffer, Jacob N., Second Lieutenant
<i>One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment O. V. I.</i>	
Deitrich, George W., Hosp. Steward	
<i>One Hundred and Sixty-Second Regiment O. V. I.</i>	
Ball, Ephraim, Colonel	

COMPANY "B"

Huntington, Morgan G., Captain	Alexander, West L., Private
Cavnah, Edward, First Lieutenant	Alonas, Joseph, Private
Williams, James F., Second Lieut.	Bear, Solomon, Private
Rank, William, First Sergeant	Betz, Otis, Private
Given, Samuel B., Sergeant	Bowen, Franklin W., Private
Wyant, William H., Sergeant	Diehl, Charles M., Private
Meyer, Joseph A., Sergeant	Ecker, Joseph R., Private
Bowen, Josiah, Corporal	Espenshade, David S., Private
Mentzer, Henry C., Corporal	Fryberger, Frank H., Private
Ackerman, William, Corporal	Gile, Newell, Private
Rank, Jefferson, Corporal	Gonser, Alfred, Private
Shotts, Jacob B., Corporal	Hall, Lester E., Private
Ritterspau, William, Corporal	Harry, James M., Private

COMPANY "B" (Continued)

Hartman, Joseph, Private	Myers, William H. H., Private
Kauffman, Herman S., Private	Niesz, Jacob J., Private
Kurtz, Thomas, Private	North, George, Private
McKinney, John W., Private	Slanker, John J., Private
Miller, Franklin, Private	Squires, William, Private
Miller, Henry, Private	Walcut, Lewis H., Private
Miller, Jacob, Private	West, Andrew, Private
Miller, John, Private	Wise, Henry A., Private
Miller, William L., Private	

COMPANY "C"

Raynolds, Joshua, First Sergeant	Karns, Michael, Private
Underhill, Arthur J., Sergeant	Kimball, George, Private
Ruhman, Isaac, Sergeant	Laird, John, Private
Stone, Isaac S., Sergeant	Leightheiser, Samuel, Private
Ball, William C., Corporal	Marburger, John, Private
Price, Andrew J., Corporal	Moyer, Harrison, Private
Loutzenheiser, Thomas B., Corporal	Myers, Levi C., Private
Cook, Henry, Corporal	Nist, Martin, Private
Patton, Francis J., Private	Overcashier, John, Private
Miller, David, Corporal	Rosenberry, James K., Private
Au, George, Corporal	Sessline, Julius, Private
Douds, Warren, Musician	Slanker, Daniel J., Private
Barber, Marshall C., Musician	Slusser, Charles E., Private
Boot, Benjamin, Private	Smith, David S., Private
Fringer, Herman J., Private	Spitler, Darias, Private
Hane, Charles F., Private	Thurston, Charles A., Private
Hensel, John, Private	

COMPANY "F"

Stimmel, Henry, Private

COMPANY "G"

Shearer, Frederick, Corporal	Ritchey, Jefferson, Private
Bowers, Benjamin F., Private	Raynolds, James A., Private

COMPANY "H"

Niesz, John K., Private

One Hundred and Eighty-Sixth Regiment O. V. I.

COMPANY "A"

Laird, William, Second Lieutenant	Kress, Peter, Private
Andrews, Marshall, Private	Kimbel, Charles H., Private
France, Addison, Private	Leed, Allen, Private
Guillaume, Peter, Private	Niez, John F., Private

COMPANY "G"

Oldfield, Charles T., Captain

One Hundred and Ninety-Seventh Regiment O. V. I.

Hosler, John, Private

Fourth Battalion O. V. I.

Spalter, Frank J., Colonel

Cavalry—Second O. V. C.

COMPANY "B"

Miller, Emelius, Private

Peffer, Solomon, Private

COMPANY "C"

Danziger, Jacob, Private

Paxton, Samuel, Private

Paxton, William, Private

Smick, John H., Private

COMPANY "D"

Wielandt, George A., Private

COMPANY "F"

Wolf, George H., Private

Third O. V. C.

COMPANY "K"

Gotshall, Daniel, Captain

Tyler, Joseph, Bugler

Duell, Jesse, First Sergeant

Fachinger, George, Private

Rex, Jacob, Corporal

Fessler, Emanuel, Private

Heck, Augustus, Corporal

Fitzgerald, John, Private

Gotshall, George M., Corporal

Grube, John K., Private

Sixth O. V. C.

Treat, Richard B., Major

COMPANY "L"

Smith, Andrew H., First Lieut.

Tenth O. V. C.

COMPANY "F"

Day, Andrew V. P., Captain

Brownell, Arnold J., Private

Hatcher, Albert, Com. Sergeant

Blythe, David A., Private

Frymyer, William, Corporal

Heltzel, Josiah B., Private

Airhart, William, Private

Sholty, Jacob, F., Private

Twelfth O. V. C.

COMPANY "B"

Hartzell, Jesse M., Private

Fifteenth U. S. I.

COMPANY "F"

Foutz, Benjamin, Private

COMPANY "G"

Elliot, John, Private

Trissel, Michael, Private

COMPANY "H"

Biery, John, Private

Sautter, Charles F., Private

Hexamer, Jacob, Private

Pence, Lawrence, Private

Huberty, Lewis, Private

Winterhalter, John, Private

Sixth U. S. C.

COMPANY "C"

Ruble, John H., Private

U. S. Navy

Bradley, John M., Q. M. M., Indianola Douds, Byron J., Seaman, Grampus

Fourth U. S. Light Artillery

COMPANY "F"

Beatty, William C., Private

U. S. Colored Troops—Fifth Regiment U. S. C. I.

Cock, George B., Major

COMPANY "K"

Wilson, Benj. D., Second Lieut.

Seventeenth U. S. C. I.

Earnshaw, Charles W., First Lieut.

COMPANY "D"

Giddinger, David F., Second Lieut.

Twenty-seventh U. S. C. I.

COMPANY "C"

Latimer, Edwin C., Captain

Fifty-first U. S. C. I.

COMPANY "G"

Cock, Thaddeus K., First Lieut.

One Hundred and Ninth U. S. C. I.

COMPANY "B"

Keplinger, Edward D., Captain

One Hundred and Eleventh U. S. C. I.

COMPANY "D"

Fryberger, Simon P., First Sergt.

THE ROLL OF HONOR

These men enlisted and served in the Union Army during the Civil War are now actual residents of Canton or having been residents since the war have died and are buried here.

Althouse, George W.....	Co. D, 120th Regt. O. V. I.
Andervount, J.	Co. A, 19th Regt. O. V. I.
Aston, John	Co. H, 1st Pa. Art.
Archer, Henry	Co. F, 32nd Regt. O. V. I.
Alexander, M. D.	Co. D, 29th O. V. I.
Allen, Dewitt	Co. A, 1st O. V. Lt. A.
Arment, Harry	Co. A, 14th Regt. Pa. V. I.
Airheart, B.	Co. G, 162nd O. V. I.
Adams, Samuel	Co. K, 6th Pa. V. C.
Alleton, A. O.	Co. B, 115th Regt. O. V. I.
Anderson, Rhueben	Co. M, 5th Regt. Pa. V. C.
Bennett, W. B.	Co. L, 3rd Pa. V. C.
Beitler, S. A.	Co. G, 49th Regt. Pa. V. I.
Brownell, C. E.	Co. G, 162nd Regt. O. V. I.
Brubaker, J. M.	Co. E, 9th Regt. Pa. V. C.
Barnett, G. G.	Co. I, 76th Regt. O. V. I.
Bock, Joseph	Co. I, 7th Regt. N. J. V. I.
Baker, Sam	Co. A, 13th Regt. O. V. I.
Baxter, John M.	Co. K, 172nd Regt. O. V. I.
Bronk, Erastus	Co. B, 137th Regt. N. Y. V. I.
Brown, O. M.	Co. F, 115th Regt. O. V. I.
Beckel, M.	Co. K, 8th Regt. O. V. I.
Berlin, B. T.	Co. B, 162nd Regt. O. V. I.
Brown, W. H.	Co. H, 6th Regt. Pa. H. A. Pa. V. H. A.
Burroway, Wm.	Co. A, 107th Regt. O. V. I.
Burroway, M. J.	Co. I, 15th Regt. Pa. V. C.
Bushong, A. A.	Co. F, 143rd Regt. O. V. I.
Becker, V.	Co. B, 108th Regt. O. V. I.
Bulger, Levi M.	Co. C, 110th Regt. Pa. V. I.
Barnard, Frank	Co. F, 24th Regt. N. Y. I.
Barleyoung, Jacob	Co. E, 198th Regt. O. V. I.
Bowman, Adolph	Co. D, 13th Regt. Conn. V. I.
Barley, John	Co. C, 52nd Regt. O. V. I.
Black, John H.	
Book, Edward A.	Co. B, 162nd Regt. O. V. I.
Bush, Daniel	Co. A, 125th Regt. O. V. I.
Baird, Frank	Co. C, 43rd Regt. O. V. I.
Bixler, Henry	Co. D, 25th Regt. O. V. I.
Burkhardt, Philip	Co. I, 9th Regt. O. V. I.

Brown, John	Co. K, 91st Regt. O. V. I.
Brisbin, Wm. F.	Co. K, 56th Regt. Pa. V. I.
Bressler, A. F.	Co. B, 9th Pa. V. C.
Bender, Henry	Co. E, 88th Ind V. I.
Baylor, Daniel	Co. K, 93rd Regt. Pa. V. I.
Bushong, Daniel	Co. I, 19th Regt. O. V. I.
Britton, Plimpton	Co. H, 19th Regt. O. V. I.
Bomberger, Cyrus	Co. E, 104th Regt. O. V. I.
Bowman, John	Co. A, 19th Regt. O. V. I.
Bomberger, Adam	Co. E, 104th Regt. O. V. I.
Barrick, Luther M.	Co. F, 126th Regt. O. V. I.
Bolus, Christian	Co. E, 4th Regt. O. V. I.
Banks, Joseph	Co. B, 12th Regt. O. V. C.
Bell, William H.	Co. K, 163rd Regt. O. V. I.
Bartlett, Sylvester W.	U. S. M.
Brown, James	
Bowen, Jerry	
Bachle, John	
Binkley, Abraham G.	Co. B, 115th Regt. O. V. I.
Brown, O. C.	Co. E, 194th Regt. O. V. I.
Battorf, W. L.	Co. G, 148th Regt. Pa. V. I.
Boyer, Levi	Co. E, 78th Regt. Pa. V. I.
Bricker, W. H.	Co. C, 11th Regt. Pa. V. I.
Bennett, W. B.	Co. L, 3rd Regt. Pa. V. C.
Barnett, J. M.	Co. B, 104th Regt. O. V. I.
Bacon, Henry J.	Co. G, 15th U. S. I.
Babcock, Eli H.	Co. B, 50th N. Y. V. Eng.
Backen, Jos.	Co. F, 97th Regt. O. V. I.
Blocher, Edwin S.	Co. E, 15th Regt. O. V. I.
Brownell, Arnold	O. V. C.
Burkhart, Marques	
Ball, Joseph M.	1st Kans. V. Lt. A.
Betz, Henry	
Brenneman, Henry E.	Lieut. Co. E, 126th Pa. V. I.
Barnell, Thomas	
Broffinior, Daniel	Co. F, 76th Regt. Pa. V. I.
Berringer, Geo. S.	
Boyd, Thomas	Co. 80th Regt. O. V. I.
Barns, William	Co. A, 19th Regt. O. V. I.
Bender, John T.	Co. K, 115th Regt. O. V. I.
Bender, Thomas F.	Co. B, 104th Regt. O. V. I.
Campbell, James	Co. L, 3rd Regt. Wisc. V. C.
Cassidy, Robert A.	P. M. 148th Regt. Pa. V. I.
Catlin, M. M.	Co. B, 46th Regt. N. Y. V. I.
Cope, Philip	Co. I, 126th Regt. Pa. V. I.
Cornell, S. S.	Co. D, 102nd Regt. N. Y. V. I.
Cowley, William A.	1st Mich. Eng.
Culbey, Henry R.	Co. B, 1st Regt. Pa. V. C.
Correll, John H.	Co. I, 115th Regt. O. V. I.

Campbell, J. M.	Co. D, 40th Regt. Wisc. V. I.
Clunk, Anthony	Co. K, 143rd Regt. O. V. I.
Clunk, William	Co. F, 76th Regt. O. V. I.
Chambers, F. M.	Co. I, 86th Regt. O. V. I.
Clewell, L. E.	Co. C, 129th Regt. O. V. I.
Clouser, O. F.	Co. H, 205th Regt. Pa. V. I.
Cordray, Thomas	Co. D, 52nd Regt. O. V. I.
Carpenter, Sanford	Co. H, 103rd Regt. O. V. I.
Cail, R. J.	Co. B, 162nd Regt. O. V. I.
Crowl, John N.	Co. G, 162nd Regt. O. V. I.
Crosby, H. C.	Co. L, 1st Md. V. C.
Criss, Sanford	
Craighead, Rebecca	Army Nurse
Cook, John S.	Paymaster (U. S.)
Cammeon, Wm.	Co. G, 28th Regt. Pa. V. I.
Cook, Henry	Co. C, 162nd Regt. O. V. I.
Class, Henry	Co.
Collins, Geo. A.	Co.
Clark, Louis	Co.
Cape, William H.	Co. F, 1st Regt. Art.
Critson, David	Co.
Cornell, Clinton	Co.
Clark, George D.	Co. D, 126th Regt. O. V. I.
Clemens, John	Co. L, 1st N. Y. V. C.
Cross, Joseph	Co.
Conden, Joseph	Co. A, 162nd Regt. O. V. I.
Dayhoof, Martin	Co. G, 35th Regt. O. V. I.
Dine, Samuel	Co. D, 107th Regt. O. V. I.
Deweese, John B.	Co. F, 93rd Regt. Pa. V. I.
Doll, Hiram	Co. I, 19th Regt. O. V. I.
Dougherty, J. E. Lieut. Col.	162nd O. V. I.
Dine, Jacob	Co. D, 107th Regt. O. V. I.
Dine, Wilson	Co. D, 107th Regt. O. V. I.
Devore, John	Co. H, 19th Regt. O. V. I.
Devore, Samuel	Co. H, 19th Regt. O. V. I.
Daniels, Andrew	Co. A, 1st Regt. O. H. A. O. V. H. A.
Deckman, Conrad	Co. F, 4th Regt. O. V. I.
Duff, Edward	Co. E, 12th Regt. O. V. I.
Drim, Jacob	Co. C, 80th Regt. O. V. I.
Dillman, George	Co. E, 130th Regt. Pa. V. I.
Dilley, Louis	Co.
Deitrick, John	Co. C, 202nd Regt. Pa. V. I.
Dame, Nicholis	Co.
Danler, Louis	Co.
Danziger, Chas.	Co.
Doward, A.	Co. H, 209th Pa. V. I.
Eckloff, Alfred	Co. F, 8th Regt. Pa.
Edelman, John G.	Co. E, 123rd Pa. V. I.
Eichert, Abraham	Co.

Eddleman, Peter	Co. I, 64th Regt. O. V. I.
Eakin, Nathaniel	Co. D, 100th Regt. V. I.
Elder, Thomas	Co. D, 80th Regt. O. V. I.
Edwards, L. W.	Co. D, 26th Regt. O. V. I.
Eley, E. D.	Co. D, 44th Regt. Ia. V. I.
Eish, F. L.	Co. G, 184th Regt. O. V. I.
Eller, J. H.	Co. E, 36th Regt. O. V. I.
Fisher, John H.	Co. M, 3rd Regt. O. V. I.
Festerley	Co. A, 23rd Regt. O. V. I.
Fauble, Henry	Co. D, 100th Regt. Pa. V. I.
Fisher, James	Co. B, 50th Regt. Pa. V. I.
Field, Paul	Co. H, 104th Regt. O. V. I.
Fravel, William *	Co. D, 5th P. R. R. V. C.
Frank, John D.	Co. G, 162nd Regt. O. V. I.
Fickes, Isaac	Co. H, 16th Regt. O. V. I.
Fox, L. B.	U. S. Marines
Farnham, L. P.	Co. H, 16th Regt. O. V. I.
Foster, F. A.	Co. H, 104th Regt. O. V. I.
Figley, William	Co. A, 32nd Regt. O. V. I.
Fowler, Robert	Co. F, 136th Regt. Pa. V. I.
Fischer, Joseph	Co.
Filliez, Peter	Co. H, 107th Regt. O. V. I.
Fohl, Ephram	Co. B, 115th Regt. O. V. I.
Foster, George	Co. I, 42nd Regt. O. V. I.
Filliez, Morris	Co. H, 107th Regt. O. V. I.
Farry, Abraham	Co.
Foreman, Henry	Co. D, 47th Regt. Pa. V. I.
Funk, David	Co. F, 114th Regt. O. V. I.
Forsythe, John	Co. D, 32nd Regt. O. V. I.
Fringer, T. F.	Co.
Firestone, John	Co.
Farmer, H. A.	Co.
Flowers, Henry	Co.
Ferguson, Joseph J.	3rd Ia. L. Art.
Fessler, William	Co.
Francenstine, Michael	Co.
Fager, Anthony H.	U. S. Navy
Foster, James B.	Co. A, 49th Regt. O. V. I.
Ferguson, Joseph S.	Co. F, 143rd Regt. O. V. I.
Garner, Alexander	Co. B, 27th Regt. O. V. I.
Garner, Alfred M.	Co. I, 25th Regt. O. V. I.
Gerwig, John	Co. C, 28th Regt. Pa. V. I.
Garnes, William	Co. H, 5th U. S. C. T.
Garnett, J. M.	Co. E, 88th Regt. O. V. I.
Garrett, Eli	Co. I, 157th Regt. O. V. I.
Gibson, T. H.	3rd O. I. Art.
Gauchat, Louis	Co. C, 184th Regt. O. V. I.
Gottshall, Jacob	Co. K, 20th Regt. O. V. I.
Gottshall, John	Co. M, 1st O. L. A.

Glennan, William	Co. L, 7th Pa. V. C.
Goodyear	Co. K, 16th Regt. O. V. I.
Goodenberger, John	Co. K, 61st Regt. O. V. I.
Gibson, E. B.	Co. C, 87th Pa. V. I.
Gonder, Joseph	Co.
Gilliam, Algeron	Co. A, 4th Regt. O. V. I.
Gotshall, Henry	Co.
Cline, George W.	Co. C, 4th O. V. B.
Gonser, Martin	Co.
Grove, Jacob	Co. K, 51st Regt. O. V. I.
Cornell, S. S.	Co. D, 102nd N. Y. V. I.
Griffin, John H.	Co. H, 16th Regt. O. V. I.
Hosteter, L. C.	Co. I, 162nd Regt. O. V. I.
Henderson, F. M.	Co. H, 162nd Regt. O. V. I.
Halbritter, Christopher	Co. E, 9th Regt. O. V. I.
Halliwell, J. E.	Co. B, 103rd Regt. O. V. I.
Hitz, Jacob	Co. E, 104th Regt. O. V. I.
Hurford, Lewis K.	Co. I, 19th Regt. O. V. I.
Hibshman, B. F.	Co. E, 107th Regt. O. V. I.
Hahn, Lewis	Co. H, 6th Regt. O. V. I.
Haifley, A. L.	Co. G, 104th Regt. O. V. I.
Haymaker, Ed. L.	Co. A, 1st O. Lt. A.
Holloway, Nathan	Co. K, 15th Regt. O. V. I.
Holman, Henry	Co. H, 195th Regt. O. V. I.
Hurford, Hiram B.	Co. G, 84th Regt. O. V. I.
Hurst, James	Co. H, 15th Regt. Pa. V. C.
Hardestry, Benj.	Co. A, 19th Regt. O. V. I.
Hendryx, Manfred T.	Co. B, 115th Regt. O. V. I.
Harter, John	Co. A, 51st Regt. O. V. I.
Hoffman, Philip	Co. B, 51st Regt. O. V. I.
Hayman, E.	Co. F, 184th Regt. O. V. I.
Haggy, Edwin	Co. C, 197th Regt. Pa. V. I.
Hallam, C.	Co. F, 22nd Regt. Pa. V. I.
Harbert, Marcus	Co. L, 5th Regt. Pa. V. I.
Hawk, Monroe	Co. D, 107th Regt. O. V. I.
Haun, George	15th O. I. V. B.
Hostetler, Louis	Co. D, 162nd O. V. I.
Hambleton, Oscar	Co. H, 3rd W. Va. C.
Hay, John A.	Co. L, 3rd Pa. H. Art.
Henry, Huber	Co. E, 2nd D. C. I.
Halderman, Joseph	Co. K, 153rd Pa. V. I.
Heffleman, G. H.	Co. 7th O. H. A.
Hill, Joseph H.	Co. K, 16th Regt. O. V. I.
Hollman, Charles	Co. E, 12th Regt. O. V. I.
Horting	Co. C, 17th Pa. Cal.
Haines, H. W.	Co. B, 2nd N. J. V. I.
Hanson, Capt.	Co. I, 14th U. S. Art.
Hoffman, William H.	Co. H, 24th Mich. V. I.
Howenstine, Lyman	Co. D, 107th O. V. I.

Householder, G. W.	Co. C, 102nd Pa. V. I.
Hayhurst, Joseph T.	Co. B, 115th Regt. O. V. I.
Hedinott, George	Co.
Hurford, Zachariah	Co. G, 162nd O. V. I.
Hauter, Philip	Co. G, 106th Regt. O. V. I.
Hill, Austin	Co.
Hasler, Joseph	Co.
Halter, Stephen	Co. B, 115th Regt. O. V. I.
Hatch, James	Co.
Heath, Henry	Co.
Hopkins, M. Delas	Co. A, 58th N. Y. V. I.
Haymaker, John	Co.
Harting, F.	Co. 103rd Pa. V. I.
Holzhawser, George	Co.
Haubert, Charles	Co.
Hartong, Davidson	Co.
Harrington, David	Co. D, 32nd O. V. I.
Herbst, Monroe	Co. A, 107th Regt. O. V. I.
Hewett, Samuel L.	Co. D, 30th Regt. O. V. I.
Judd, Isaac	Co. F, 120th Regt. O. V. I.
Jones, Hosea R.	Co. D, 115th Regt. O. V. I.
Jones, Kramer	Co. G, 187th Regt. O. V. I.
Johnson, John W.	Co. F, 115th Regt. O. V. I.
Johnson, A. M.	Co. I, 102nd Regt. O. V. I.
Jackman, Isaac	Co. F, 26th Regt. O. V. I.
Jackson, Richard	Co. F, 102nd Regt. O. V. I.
Johnson, James	Co. A, 18th U. S. I.
Jones, W. A.	Co. B, 6th U. S. C.
Johns, David	Co.
Jobe, James	Co. I, 16th Regt. O. V. I.
July, Earnest	Co., N. J. V. C.
Jones, D. L.	Co.
Jacoby, Isiah	Co. A, 13th Regt. O. V. I.
Kress, Frank	Co. A, 186th Regt. O. V. I.
Kantz, F.	Co.
Keefer, Adam	Co.
Kauffman, Daniel	Co.
Kitzmiller, John	Co. E, 115th Regt. O. V. I.
Kryer, J.	Co. A, 13th Regt. O. V. I.
Kridler, E. L.	Co. C, 164th Regt. O. V. I.
Karns, Alex R.	Co. E, 78th Regt. Pa. V. I.
Kimes, John	Co. I, 178th Regt. O. V. I.
Kress, George	Co. K, 25th Regt. O. V. I.
Karrer, Thomas	Co. K, 51st Regt. O. V. I.
Keifer, Joseph	Co. D, 107th Regt. O. V. I.
Krug, Daniel	Co. A, 104th Regt. O. V. I.
Keefauver, Peter	Co. F, 149th Regt. Pa. V. I.
Klett, John	Co. G, 71st Regt. O. V. I.
Kolb, Ignatz	Co. A, 1st W. Va. V. Art.

Kritser, David	Co. A, 37th Regt. Pa. V. I.
Keys, W. C.	Co. A, 80th Regt. O. V. I.
Keily, John	Co. E, 52nd Regt. O. V. I.
Keener, J. H.	Co. I, 115th Regt. O. V. I.
Koontz, Daniel	Co.
Kling, John	Co. A, 191st Regt. O. V. I.
Kecher, Adam	Co.
Kenneberg, James	Co.
Keith, S. T.	Co. F, 76th Regt. O. V. I.
LeBeau, Charles	Co. F, 149th Regt. O. V. I.
Lindermuth, Nathanel	Co. C, 7th Regt. Pa. V. C.
Leonhart, Joseph	Co. B, 61st Regt. Pa. V. I.
Lester, Samuel	Co. D, 115th Regt. Pa. V. I.
LaBeau, Michael	Co. H, 181st Regt. O. V. I.
Leonhart, M.	Co. F, 19th Regt. O. V. I.
Lenhart, Edwin	Co. A, 157th Regt. O. V. I.
Lenzer, William	Co. K, 9th Regt. O. V. I.
Litzinger, Alfred	Co. D, 133rd Pa. V. I.
Litzinger, George	Co. K, 3rd Pa. V. C.
Lape, John	Co. F, 200th Pa. V. I.
Lind, John H.	Co. E, 10th Regt. O. V. I.
Linn, James—Ord. Sergt.	Co. A, 19th Regt. O. V. I.
Little, William H.	Co. B, 12th Regt. O. V. I.
Loichot, Sylvester	Co. K, 169th Regt. Pa. V. I.
Lester, Benj.	Co. G, 2nd O. V. I.
Lenhart, James	Co.
Lee, Edwin A.	Co. F, 115th Regt. O. V. I.
Lambright, Henry	Co. C, 11th Regt. O. V. I.
McKinley, William, Maj.	23rd O. V. I. 25th Pres. of U. S.
McCutcheon, A. T.	Co. I, 115th Regt. Pa. V. I.
McVey, Andrew	7th N. Y. I. B.
Morison, Robert	Co. I, 1st Regt. O. V. I.
Miller, Martin	Co. F, 9th Pa. V. C.
Miller, James	Co. B, 51st Regt. O. V. I.
Myers, John	Co. A, 19th Mich. V. I.
Mead, Harry	Co. 25th, O. Lt. A.
Miller, J. H.	Co. F, 123rd Regt. O. V. I.
Moore, R. S.	Co. C, 6th Regt. Ind. V. I.
Moore, Samuel	Co. C, 43rd Regt. O. V. I.
Murray, John	Co. H, 3rd Regt. Pa. V. C.
Mellot, George	Co. K, 201st Regt. Pa. V. I.
Mellinger, John	Co. G, 155th Regt. O. V. I.
Maier, John	Co. I, 15th Regt. Pa. V. I.
Mettinger, David C.	Co. C, 12th Mich. V. I.
Miller, William B.	Co. A, 13th Regt. O. V. I.
Millinger, George V. L.	Co. A, 22nd Regt. Pa. V. C.
Munter, Joseph	Co. K, 10th Regt. O. V. I.
Meridith, William D.	Co. D, 13th Regt. O. V. I.
Massey, Henry C.	Co. I, 34th Regt. O. V. I.

Myers, Ferdinand	Co. F, 3rd N. Y. C.
Martin, John	Co. A, 19th Regt. O. V. I.
McCafferty, C.	Co. 2nd Ill. Art.
McMurray, Frank	Co. C, 80th Regt. O. V. I.
MAlice, John	Co. H, 78th Regt. Pa. V. I.
McKelvey, N. W.	Co. F, 2nd Regt. Pa. V. I.
Muncaster, Charles	Co. I, 76th Regt. O. V. I.
Moses, Henry S.—Sergt. Maj.	Co. F, 126th Regt. O. V. I.
Metzgar, Jacob	Co. H, 17th Regt. Ill. V. C.
Mayer, J. F.	Co. F, 150th Regt. Pa. V. I.
Myers, Ruben	Co. H, 19th Regt. O. V. I.
Mace, Wilson	Co. C, 13th Regt. Pa. Cal.
Manley, S. E.	Co. F, 197th Regt. O. V. I.
McKinney, Frank	Co. F, 184th Regt. O. V. I.
March, Henry C., 1st Lieut.	Co. F, 115th Regt. O. V. I.
McKinney, Jacob M.	Co. 107th. Regt. O. V. I.
Myers, Joseph	Co. H, 19th Regt. O. V. I.
Myers, D. O.	Co. C, 162nd Regt. O. V. I.
Myers, John	Co. H, 19th Regt. O. V. I.
Myers, Louis	Co. A, 19th Regt. O. V. I.
Mathews, Charles	Co. H, 54th Regt. N. Y. V. I.
Monegan, Bernard	Co. I, 10th Regt. O. V. I.
Munstein, Henry	Co.
Melvin, J. S.	Co.
Miller, Emil	Co.
McKinney, Martin	Co. D, 107th Regt. O. V. I.
Mento, Sante	Co. C, 114th Regt. Pa. V. I.
Miller, Abraham	Co.
Mee, James	Co. F, 6th Regt. O. V. I.
McCammon, William	Co. H, 107th Regt. O. V. I.
Monroe, C. M.	Co. E, 88th Regt. O. V. I.
McCullough, John	Co. 166th Regt. O. V. I.
Mellott, John S.	Co. G, 7th Regt. W. Va. V. I.
Moore, James	Co. G, 183rd Regt. O. V. I.
Moore, U. B.	Co. A, 166th O. V. I.
Naugle, John	Co. H, 3rd Regt. Pa. V. C.
Newhouse, Samuel S.	Co. F, 184th Regt. O. V. I.
Norris, T. C.	Co. F, 87th Regt. Pa. V. I.
Norris, Basil	Co. B, 138th Regt. Pa. V. I.
Nunamaker, Abe	Co. E, 115th Regt. O. V. I.
Neischwitz, Henry	Co. H, 184th Regt. O. V. I.
Numan, Isaac W.	Co. A, 198th Regt. O. V. I.
Nickerson, E. A.	Co. A, 124th Regt. O. V. I.
Nicols,	Co. A, 16th Regt. O. V. I.
Nock, Joseph	Co. F, 34th Wis. O. V. I.
Norman, Philip	Co. E, Ind. Battery
Necklous, Crist	Co. H, 4th Wisc. Calv.
Newman, John L.	Co.
Nepp, George	Co.

Newton, Frank E.	Co.
Ortt, George	Co. D, 161st Regt. O. V. I.
Oldham, Albert H.	Co. G, 67th Regt. O. V. I.
Owesney, Frank	Co. A, 157th Regt. O. V. I.
Oswalt, Eli	Co. B, 115th Regt. O. V. I.
Overcashier, Philip	Co.
Overcashier, Fred	Co.
Phillips, T. H., Surgeon	79th Regt. Pa. V. I.
Pletcher, David	Co. F, 10th Regt. N. Y. V. C.
Poorman, E. W.	Co. 26th. I. O. B.
Perrine, George W.	Co. C. 6th Regt. O. V. I.
Palmer, W. S.	Co. A, 191st Regt. O. V. I.
Poet, Jacob	Co. I, 55th Regt. Pa. V. I.
Pumphrey, W. W.	Co. 26th Regt. O. V. I.
Price, Michael	Co. E, 58th Regt. O. V. I.
Parker, James	Co. C. W. S. M.
Peffer, Aaron	Co. H, 203rd Regt. Pa. V. I.
Parrott, Samuel	U. S. M.
Prizie, Randolph	Co.
Pellen, Geo. W.	Co.
Powell, Jackson	Co. E, 1st Regt. N. Y. L. A.
Pratt, George	Co. A, 8th Regt. Mass. V. I.
Platt, William	Co.
Prince, Henry	Co.
Pearson, John M.	Co. B, 115th Regt. O. V. I.
Pocock, Elijah	Co. H, 43rd Regt. O. V. I.
Quinn, Alfred	Co. K, 41st Regt. O. V. I.
Quinn, Joseph	Co. D, 19th Regt. O. V. I.
Rinehold, U. L.	Co. E, 17th Regt. Pa. V. C.
Rader, John	Co. I, 150th Regt. Pa. V. I.
Romey, Fred	Co. K, 16th Regt. O. V. I.
Ringle, Albert	Co. D, 162nd Regt. O. V. I.
Reynolds, Benjamin	Co. F, 1st Regt. Conn. V. H. Art.
Roberts, David	Co. D, 1st Regt. Conn. V. I.
Ruse, William M.	Co. E, 97th Regt. O. V. I.
Raber, Thomas	Co. B, 140th Regt. O. V. I.
Rhein, Gottlieb	Co. I, 76th Regt. O. V. I.
Richard, John	Co. A, 51st Regt. Pa. V. I.
Reed, Jonathan	Co. D, 47th Regt. O. V. I.
Riley, Alexander	Co. I, 157th Regt. O. V. I.
Rohren, Jacob	Co. C, 95th Regt. O. V. I.
Robinson, Sherman	Co. C, 120th Regt. O. V. I.
Robertson, John	Co. I, 162nd Regt. O. V. I.
Reese, L. P.	Co. E, 97th Regt. O. V. I.
Rose, Lewis	Co. G, 197th Regt. O. V. I.
Rinier, John	Co. G, 21st Pa. V. C.
Reed, Thomas	Co. B, Pa. Lt. Art.
Rowland, James	Co. K, 61st Regt. O. V. I.
Rakesbran, William	Co. D, 19th Regt. O. V. I.

Raynolds, Louis	Co.
Ray, John	Co.
Reno, Nicholas	Co. I, 19th Regt. O. V. I.
Raynolds, William	Gen. U. S. A.
Renzenbrink, Louis	Co.
Reese, John W.	Co.
Roby, Washington	Co.
Schneider, Ed. F., Lieut. Col.	Co. 8th Regt. Kans. V. I.
Stambaugh, J. R.	Co. I, 25th Regt. O. V. I.
Schilling, J. P., Asst. Surgeon.....	34th Regt. O. V. I.
Stand, L. H.	Co. F, 4th Regt. O. V. I.
Schlott, Winah	Co. E, 162nd Regt. O. V. I.
Smith, Jacob	Co. H, 178th Regt. O. V. I.
Slutter, W. B.	Co. G, 2nd Regt. O. H. A.
Styoer, Francis	Co. E, 61st Regt. O. V. I.
Shidler, Noah	Co. D, 73rd Regt. Ind. V. I.
Sharpnack, John	Co. I, 142nd Regt. Pa. V. I.
Scheiber, Joseph	Co. D, 53rd Regt. Pa. V. I.
Spotts, Daniel L.	Co. A, 162nd Regt. O. V. I.
Sanblant, Alfred	Co. A, 19th Regt. O. V. I.
Shanks, Samuel	Co. C, 114th Regt. O. V. I.
Silvers, J. B.	Co. K, 76th Regt. O. V. I.
Smith, John E.	Co. C, 130th Regt. Pa. V. I.
Snyder, W. H.	Co. F, 123rd Regt. Pa. V. I.
Smith, T. J.	Co. G, 187th Regt. O. V. I.
Shade, Conrad	Co. K, 86th Regt. O. V. I.
Stokey, C. F.	Co. H, 195th Regt. O. V. I.
Siddal, J. H.	Co. D, 87th Regt. O. V. I.
Stockberger, Jer.	Co.
Smith, John	Co. A, 19th Regt. O. V. I.
Seely, E. P.	Co. A, 13th Regt. O. V. I.
Schwing, Charles	Co. C, 100th Pa. V. I., 3rd O.
Shanafelt, Washington B.	Co. D, 29th Regt. O. V. I.
Shaeffer, Milton	Co. H, 198th Regt. O. V. I.
Spangler, George W.....	Co. E, 162nd Regt. O. V. I.
Smith, John	Co. C, 152nd Pa. V. I.
Spangler, John	Co. B, 104th Regt. O. V. I.
Sexton, John	Co. H, 120th Regt. O. V. I.
Skelton, J. C.	Co. F, 162nd Regt. O. V. I.
Sweitzer, David	Co. F, 169th Regt. O. V. I.
Shotts, Jacob	Co. B, 162nd Regt. O. V. I.
Shoop, James	Co. G, 148th Regt. Pa. V. I.
Seacrist, J. M.	Co. D, 195th Regt. O. V. I.
Skeels, John	Co. E, 1st Regt. W. Va. V. I.
Smith, B. W.	Co. E, 162nd Regt. O. V. I.
Stephan, M.	Co. K, 115th Regt. O. V. I.
Shank, Martin	Co. K, 76th Regt. O. V. I.
Stump, A. W.	Co. I, 43rd Regt. O. V. I.
Stump, Christian B.	Co. A, 13th Regt. O. V. I.

Shaeffer, Ephriam	Co. H, 7th Regt. N. Y. V. I.
Shearer, J. E.	Co. B, 115th Regt. O. V. I.
Scherer, J. F.	Co. K, 125th Regt. O. V. I.
Seigle, C.	Co. B, 51st Regt. O. V. I.
Shaeffer, E. E.	Co. H, 7th Regt. Wisc. V. I.
Stackpole, Capt.	Co. D, 19th Regt. O. V. I.
Shane, Abraham	Co. U. S. Hospital Steward
Schrope, Ephraim	Co. C, 16th Regt. Pa. V. C.
Shell, S.	Co. A, 1st Regt. O. H. A.
Shull, Joseph	Co. F, 189th, Regt. O. V. I.
Spaulding, Samuel J.	Co. C, 11th Regt. Mich. V. I.
Slentz, A. O.	Co. A, 191st Regt. O. V. I.
Shue, William	Co. D, 107th Regt. O. V. I.
Sager, Daniel	Co. A, 19th Regt. O. V. I.
Shidler, Eli	Co. E, 79th Regt. O. V. I.
Smith, Joseph	Co. B, 2nd Regt. U. S. C.
Smith, Christian	Co. A, 104th Regt. O. V. I.
Shaffer, Jacob	Co. D, 107th Regt. O. V. I.
Snyder, T. C.	Co. G, 177th Regt. O. V. I.
Smith, Jacob	Co. D, 169th Regt. O. V. I.
Shadle, George	Co.
Saint, William	Co. I, 19th Regt. O. V. I.
Shaw, Alexander	Co.
Styne, James L.	Co.
Shipley, Andrew	Co.
Sweitzen, David A., Capt.	Co. D, 169th Regt. O. V. I.
Seager, Emanuel	Co. I, 186th Regt. O. V. I.
Schade, A.	Co.
Silk, Henry	Co. F, 100th Regt. Pa. V. I.
Shane, William	Co.
Sims, William	Co. G, 1st Kan. V. I.
Spencer, George M.	Co. 7th Regt. Mo. V. I.
Shear, Frederick	Co.
Sanor, John	Co. I, 19th Regt. O. V. I.
Smith, Andrew	Co.
Stands, Jorandh	Co.
Sprinkle, Charles W.	Co. F, 19th O. V. I.
Sharpnack, John	Co. I, 142nd Regt. Pa. V. I.
Stahl, John	Co.
Stevens, Mathias	Co.
Sheats, Henry	Co.
Spelman, Festus B.	Co. E, 65th Regt. O. V. I.
Staltz, Henry	Co.
Schicker, Louis	Co.
Surbey, Francis	Co. E, 162nd O. V. I.
Staner, Louis	Co.
Tressel, L. R.	Co. A, 80th Regt. O. V. I.
Thomas, H. W.	Co. F, 4th Regt. O. V. I.
Taft, Frank	Co. C, 51st Regt. Mass.

Tombow, John	Co. K, 110th Regt. O. V. I.
Tomer, Thomas	Co. E, 155th Regt. Pa. V. I.
Tritch, John	Co. E, 31st Regt. O. V. I.
Taylor, Frank	Co. D, 4th Regt. N. Y. A.
Taylor, Robert H.	Co.
Thornberry, Jacob	Co.
Taylor, Asa	Co.
Unkefer, Albert	Co. I, 1st O. V. I.
Unkefer, Alvin G.	Co. I.
Unshad, Warren A.	Co. A, 107th Regt. O. V. I.
Vignos, August	Maj. 107th Regt. O. V. I.
Volzer, Christian	Co. A, 9th Regt. Pa. V. C.
VonLanberg, Alex.—Sergt.	Co. I, 28th Regt. O. V. I.
Varns, Hiram H.	Co. D, 115th Regt. O. V. I.
Voges, T. J.	Co. D, 37th Regt. O. V. I.
Vernier, Vick	Co. 19th Regt. O. V. I.
Votaw, Robert	Co. H, 115th Regt. O. V. I.
Whitnight, Daniel C.	Co. E, 87th Regt. Pa. V. I.
Walters, Dallas	Co. E, 17th Regt. Pa. V. C.
Walsh, M. C.	Co. C, 23rd Regt. U. S. I.
Weidman, Jacob H.	Co. A, 8th Regt. O. V. I.
Will, J. L.	Co. B, 171st Regt. O. V. I.
Wilson, H. G.	Co. B, 115th Regt. O. V. I.
Wise, Watson	Co. G, 7th Regt. O. V. I.
Wagner, William	Co. K, 25th Regt. O. V. I.
Willitts, J. F.	Co. F, 6th Regt. U. S. C.
Wilson, P. M.	Co. B, 115th Regt. O. V. I.
Wernet, Henry	Co. H, 17th Regt. Ill. V. C.
Wise, Ruben Z.	Co. E, 162nd Regt. O. V. I.
Williams, W. B.	Co. K, 76th Regt. O. V. I.
Wenning, Adam	Co. K, 51st Regt. O. V. I.
Winkleman, Frank	Co. E, 61st Regt. O. V. I.
Whitney, John	Co.
Wertz, Alonzo	Co. H, 13th Regt. O. V. I.
Wagner, George	Co.
Weckman, Conrad	Co. B, 27th Regt. O. V. I.
Weller, J. H.	Co. K, 161st Regt. O. V. I.
Wise, Martin	Co. C, 163rd Regt. O. V. I.
Walters, Clement	Co. I, 196th Regt. O. V. I.
Waite, Aaron	Co. G, 102nd Regt. O. V. I.
Whipple, William	Co. M, 11th Regt. Pa. V. C.
White, George	Co.
Whiteleather, Ben A.	Maj. 162nd Regt. O. V. I.
Whitney, John E.	Co. 6th I. B. O. V. L. A.
Whitney, E. E.	Co.
White, Edward L.	Co. K, 76th Regt. O. V. I.
White, Samuel	Co.
Waltner, John	Co.
Weidner, Cornelius	Co. K, 76th Regt. O. V. I.

Whipple, William	Co. L, 102nd Regt. Pa. V. I.
Wallace	Co.
Waters	Co.
Walters, John	Co.
Wagner, John	Co.
Washburn	Co. I, 186th Regt. O. V. I.
Wilson, Thornton	Co. D, 6th Regt. Pa. H. A.
Woodburn, T. J.	Co.
Wilson, Thornton	Co. D, 6th Pa. H. Art.
Wagner, John	
Wiseman, Seymour	Co. G, 162nd Regt. O. V. I.
Yaley, Christian	Co. F, 4th Regt. O. V. I.
Yant, James	Co. F.
Young, Cyrus	Co. B, 115th Regt. O. V. I.
Yant, Daniel	Co. B, 115th Regt. O. V. I.
Yant, Henry	Co. B, 115th Regt. O. V. I.
Young, N. A.	Co. B, 16th Regt. O. V. I.
Yant, Valentine	Co.
Yates, Theodore	Co. I, 11th Regt. O. V. C.
Young, Nahias	Co.
Zaiser, John J.	Co. E, 115th Regt. O. V. I.
Zurhut, Martin	Co. C, 2nd Regt. N. Y. V. I.
Zeigler, Henry	Co. E, 2nd Regt. Pa. V. I.
Zollars, George M.	3rd I. B. O. V. Lt. A.
Zuff, George	Co.

HISTORY OF THE EIGHTH REGIMENT

Ohio Volunteer Infantry

It was under the provisions of the National Guard Law of 1876-77 that thirteen Ohio regiments were formed. The Eighth Regiment of Infantry was organized by Special Orders, No. 68, dated July 6, 1876. Its early history embraces that of two other regiments, the Ninth and the Tenth; for, during the year 1878, the Eighth and Ninth regiments were consolidated under the name of the Eighth, and in 1881, a second consolidation of forces was effected through the disbandment of the Tenth and the assignment of a number of its companies to the Eighth. All three regiments had found their origin in the wave of military enthusiasm which resulted in the passage of the National Guard Law of 1876-77 and the organization of eighteen regimental formations in the State of Ohio at that time. The merging of the regiments into one was natural result of the assimilation of National Guard forces during a period of years when the excess in numbers of military organizations threatened the efficiency of the guard, and finally resulted in the reduction of forces to a number which would insure the maximum of efficiency with the minimum of expense.

The order which originally constituted the Eighth Regiment in 1876 designated the following companies as comprising the regiment: A, Massillon Veteran Guards; B, Alliance Greys; C, Waynesburg Guards; D, Wilmot Blues; E, Beach City Blues; F, Canton Guards, and H, Malvern Blues. A few weeks later, August 16,

1876, the Homeworth Rifles, O. I. M., was transferred to the Eighth, making a total strength of eight companies.

The first election of regimental officers was held August 4, 1876, resulting as follows: Col., Dwight Jarvis, Massillon; Lieut. Col., William W. King, Alliance; Maj. Hiram Reed, Beach City. These officers were commissioned for a period of one year, but Colonel Jarvis resigned in January, 1877, and was succeeded by Edward S. Meyer, of Canton, a former captain of the One Hundred and Seventh O. V. I., a graduate of West Point and a retired officer of the regular army. Colonel Meyer resigned in June, 1877, and was succeeded by Lieut. Col. William W. King, of Alliance. Shortly after, Maj. Hiram Reed was elected lieutenant colonel and Capt. George R. Gyger of the Homeworth Rifles became major.

The Ninth Regiment was organized in 1877 and comprised companies from Akron, Cuyahoga Falls, Wadsworth, Medina, Orrville and West Salem. It was consolidated with the Eighth in the following year. The Tenth Regiment had been organized in 1876, on the same day as the original Eighth, and consisted of companies from Youngstown, Niles, Mineral Ridge and East Palestine, and in 1877-78 several other companies were assigned to it, the Geneva Rifles being the last. In 1881 the Tenth was also consolidated with the Eighth, making the third regiment to be incorporated under that name.

ACTIVE HOME SERVICE OF THE EIGHTH

The Eighth Regiment has seen much active service in the state being on guard during the railroad riots of 1876-77, at Massillon and Akron; at the mining troubles in Silver Creek, Wayne County, 1880; in aid of the civil authorities of Canton, 1881; Cincinnati riots of 1884; aid of civil authorities, at Alliance and Akron, 1893 and 1894; Wheeling Creek riots, 1894; aid of civil authorities at Akron, 1896; Akron riot, 1900; Bradley mine strike, 1905; Aetna mills, Bridgeport, 1912; and flood of 1913. The regiment was also on duty at Garfield's funeral in 1880; at the George Washington Centennial in New York, 1889; the World's Fair dedicatory exercised in Chicago, 1892, as well as at numerous inaugurals at both state and national capitals. Although as a complete organization, the Eighth Regiment did not participate in the reception of the remains of President McKinley to Canton, in 1901, or the dedication of the magnificent mausoleum in 1907, several of its leading officers participated and portions of the regiment itself. Lieut.-Col. Harry Frease was the active organizer of both parades in honor of the beloved President and citizen of Canton.

MCKINLEY'S OWN IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

"Upon the President's call for volunteer troops in 1898," says the official history, "the Eighth Regiment of Infantry had better cause to respond than any other organized body of troops in the country, for to them the proclamation of the Chief Executive appeared in the light of a personal appeal. They were the President's own regiment, and popularly known as such throughout the country. In consequence, they were justly entitled to the feeling that their services would be indispensable in the coming strife, and to this feeling was added the fact that their responsibility was deepened as the eye of the nation was upon them. The regiment had attained an unusual degree of proficiency during the long period of years preceding the outbreak of hostilities in the spring of 1898, and was considered

one of the most compact and united bodies of citizen troops in the service of the state.

"In the spring of 1898 the Eighth Regiment possessed a complete twelve-company formation as follows: A, Bucyrus; B, Akron; C, Polk; D, Wooster; E, East Liverpool; F, Canton, and M, Mansfield. The city of Canton, President McKinley's home, was thus represented by three companies and, in addition, the hospital and signal corps was located in Canton, and as the majority of their members were later enlisted in the volunteer service, that city practically furnished four companies for the war." These, with the one from Alliance, brought Stark County patriotism up to its old standard. Among the staff officers of the Eighth Regiment was Dr. A. V. Smith, of Canton, who served as assistant surgeon of the regiment with the rank of captain. His service extended through the Santiago campaign of the Spanish-American war and by reason of deaths in the medical and surgical ranks he was left virtually alone in the treatment of the diseases which swept through the regiment. While in this arduous line of duty he contracted malaria which undoubtedly caused his death several years afterward.

CAPTAIN WEIDMAN'S ACCOUNT

Ten years after the Stark County troops started for the front Capt. August T. Weidman, adjutant of Canton Camp, United Spanish War Veterans, was writing as follows: "There were enlisted in Canton for the Spanish-American war 667 men, the largest enlistment of any city of Canton's size in the United States. The patriotism of President McKinley's home town burned bright when the nation needed a sacrifice.

"The Stark County Centennial celebration will cause many Spanish war veterans to recall their home-coming from New York city after so many of the men had fallen victims of fever on Cuba's shore, for about the time of our arrival here, the Elks' carnival was thrown open, and the soldier boys were guests.

"While the Eighth Regiment saw no actual service in Cuba, it contributed scores of its men to the cause through sickness. Canton, with its three companies, lost two captains, John A. Leininger and Henry Willis, besides a number of privates.

"Canton's militiamen were summoned to their armories by the ringing of the fire bell. An unofficial call to arms was received from Columbus, whereupon the troops were mobilized, and when the federal orders were announced, the three companies, the hospital corps, and signal corps were ready to move. Company F was commanded by John A. Leininger; Company L, by M. A. Fisher, and Company I, by Henry Willis. Each company averaged about seventy men. All Canton remembers the leave taking.

"We started April 26, 1898, for Akron, and from there went to Columbus, where on May 13 we were mustered into the United States service. On May 18 we were moved to Camp Alger, Virginia, near Washington, D. C., located on old Confederate grounds. We broke camp July 5, went to New York city, boarded the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, commanded by Admiral Sigsbee, and on July 11 landed at Siboney, Cuba.

"The Eighth had been ordered to Cuba as re-enforcements to the troops engaged about Santiago Hill. Upon our arrival, we went into camp on Seville hill, and later moved to San Juan hill. The Spanish surrender took place on July 17. While in camp the Canton soldiers made excursions into Santiago.

"Captain Leininger died near Santiago and was buried there. Later his body



ARMOR-PLATE FROM THE BAT-
TLESHIP MAINE, WATER
WORKS PARK, CANTON

was brought to Canton. Hundreds of the Eighth men became deadly sick from fever, typhoid-malaria and dysentery, because of bad food and the radical change in climate. Some of the ex-soldiers still have recurring attacks of their Cuban maladies. Many have never regained the strength they had before the service.

"Returning to the states aboard the Mohawk, the Eighth landed at Montauk Point, August 24. The way the people of New York treated us will never be forgotten. Helen Gould's generosity gladdened the hearts of many soldiers. Freezers of ice cream were set about for the men to enjoy themselves; incidentally, to drive the fever from their bodies. Fully half of the Eighth Regiment landed sick. Those seriously ill were ordered to the hospital, and as soon as they recuperated sufficiently were sent home. They strung into Canton one by one, looking almost like dead men. It was in New York that Captain Willis succumbed.

"The three companies reached Canton September 8, coming by way of Cleveland.

"The remaining vestige of the Spanish-American war troops of this city is Canton camp, United Spanish War Veterans, which now has a membership of 100."

HISTORY FROM OFFICAL SOURCES

To the foregoing should be added the information conveyed in the official history of the Ohio National Guard and Ohio Volunteers. From this it is gleaned that Company I was organized at Canton and mustered in as a unit of the Eighth Infantry, May 1, 1892, under command of Capt. Henry Frease, and was originally known as the Columbian Rifles. It was mustered into the volunteer service of the United States, as part of the Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in May, 1898. After seeing service in Cuba it was mustered out at Wooster, in November of that year. Capt. Henry L. Willis, who had first joined the service as a private in Company F and had been connected with Company I, through all its grades to the captaincy, and was in command from June, 1897, through the war, until his death at Camp Wikoff, Long Island, August 29, 1898. He was succeeded by First Lieut. Philip Yost, who afterward joined the regular army and saw service in the Philippines. Four privates of Company I were victims of disease contracted in Cuba; Edward J. Wingerter and Frank Gibler died in Cuba and David F. Hoshone and G. G. Kosht, at Camp Wikoff. Company K was organized at Alliance and mustered in as a unit of the Eighth Infantry, May 2, 1892; local designation, Alliance Guard. Organized for the volunteer service at Alliance, April 16, 1898; mustered in at Columbus as Company K, Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, May 13, 1898; with United States forces in Cuba, July 10 to August 17, 1898, detached with Third Battalion, July 13 to August 14, 1898; mustered out at Wooster, November 21, 1898; assigned to reorganized Eighth Regiment, July 21, 1899. Its first captain was Charles C. Weybrecht, who served from May, 1892, to July, 1897. Elliott L. Gyger, who was in command from November, 1897, to February, 1900, served in the Spanish-American war. The experience of Company K was similar to the Canton companies, for, although it did not see active service, its members performed their duties like good soldiers and the tropical fevers took their usual heavy tolls of northern lives. The deceased include Sergt. Clyde B. Crubaugh, who died on the United States hospital ship while en route from Santiago; Corp. William R. Knowles, who died of typhoid fever at Santiago; and privates John O. Patterson, John G. Treuthardt, David B. Carnahan, Ora N. Royer, James B. Heacock, Louis J. Davis and Charles E. Glenn. All of these died of fevers except

Mr. Glenn, who was killed during the Santiago campaign while engaged in guarding a railroad.

In the war with Spain old Company C, of Canton, was known as Company L. Under the former name it was organized at Canton in the summer of 1891, being popularly known as the Canton Zouaves. It was mustered into the state service in January, 1893, with Herbert C. Smart as captain. Marcus A. Fisher, who was in command during and after the Spanish-American war, was commissioned in January, 1897.

Capt. Herbert C. Smart, who served as second lieutenant during the war, died at Canton in December, 1899, of malarial poisoning contracted at Santiago. Corp. Charles E. Tarner also died near Santiago and Private C. C. Mitchell at Siboney Hospital.

Company F was originally organized as the Beach City Blues (Company G), and afterward as F, with headquarters successively changed from Beach City to Massillon, and thence to Canton under command of Capt. Charles R. Miller, who was later appointed by President McKinley as major and assistant adjutant-general of N. O. Volunteers. It was mustered in at Columbus as Company F, Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in May, 1898, and mustered out at Wooster, in November of that year. Capt. John A. Leininger, who had joined the company in 1893 and risen to its command through all the ranks, commanded the company in the war with Spain until his death from yellow fever, at Santiago, in August, 1898. First Lieut. August Weidman succeeded him as captain. Captain Leininger was a native of Stark County. Four privates of Company F died of disease at Camp Wikoff, Long Island, while the company was en route to their Ohio homes.

DURING AND SINCE THE WAR WITH SPAIN

To epitomize: During the Spanish-American war, Stark County was represented in the Eighth Regiment as follows: Field Officer, Maj. Charles C. Weybrecht, Alliance; Hospital Corps, Capt. A. V. Smith, Canton; Company F, Capt. John Leininger, and Company I, Capt. Henry Willis, both of whom died in the service; Company K, Capt. E. L. Gyger, Alliance, and Company L, Capt. M. A. Fisher, Canton. Company F, credited to Canton, had a large number of Massillon men enrolled. Altogether Stark County furnished 462 officers and men for the Eighth Regiment, besides 182, who enlisted in regular engineering and cavalry organizations. Forty-eight officers and men died in Cuba, or before the muster-out of the Eighth, who were enrolled in that organization from Stark County. It is estimated that at least seventy Stark County men gave up their lives during that short war, which record is not excelled by any other county in proportion to population.

Since the war with Spain the Eighth has been represented in the county by Lieut.-Col. Charles C. Weybrecht, of Alliance, as field officer; Company C, Canton, Capt. Harry Hazlett; Company K, Alliance, Capt. U. S. Wetzel.

RECORD OF EVENTS

Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry

Spanish-American War

This Regiment was organized at Akron, Ohio, April 26, 1898. Moved to Columbus, Ohio, April 28, 1898. Mustered into the United States Volunteer

Service, May 13, 1898. It was composed of companies from the different parts of the State of Ohio as follows: Company A, Bucyrus; Company B, Akron; Company C, Polk; Company D, Wooster; Company E, East Liverpool; Company F, Canton; Company G, Wadsworth; Company H, Shreve; Company I, Canton; Company K, Alliance; Company L, Canton; Company M, Mansfield.

Moved to New York city, June 8, 1898. Embarked on steamer St. Paul for Santiago de Cuba. Landed at Siboney, Cuba, July 11, 1898, and moved to Aquadores River, same day. Encamped on Sevilla Hill, July 16, 1898. Moved to Camp on San Juan Hill, August 11, 1898. Embarked on S. S. Mohawk, August 17, 1898. Sailed August 18, 1898. Arrived at Montauk Point, N. Y., and left for Ohio September 6, 1898. Furloughed until November 10, 1898. Mustered out of the United States service November 21, 1898.

FIELD, STAFF AND BAND

Mustered into the service at Columbus, Ohio, May 13, 1898, by Capt. C. M. Rockefeller, 9th Inf. U. S. Army. Mustered out at Wooster, Ohio, Nov. 21, 1898, by 1st Lieut. Harry B. Lee, 6th U. S. Inf., unless otherwise stated in remark column. Furloughed to home stations per G. O. No. 155, c. s. A. G. O. from Sept. 8th to Nov. 10, 1898. Assembled at Wooster, Ohio, Nov. 10, 1898. All sick furloughs after Aug. 9, 1898, were granted under the provisions of G. O. No. 114, A. G. O. dated Washington, Aug. 9, 1898.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Charles C. Weybrecht	Major	Alliance	Age 29. Mustered out with Regt.
Allen V. Smith	Capt. & Asst. Surg.	Canton	Age 42. Mustered out with Regt.
Herman L. Kuhns	Capt. & Q. M.	Canton	Age 43. Leave of absence June 20-21, 1898.
Andrew T. Weybrecht	2nd Lieut. & Batt. Adj.	Alliance	Age 27. On sick leave one month from Aug. 1, 1898. Joined Regt. at Camp Wikoff, Aug. 27, 1898.
George Rea	Batt. Sergt. Major	Canton	Age 23. Mustered in as Sergt., Co I, 8th O. V. I. Promoted to Batt. Sergt. Maj. Sept. 1, 1898, at Camp Wikoff L. I. Verbal orders Regtl. Commander.
Rezin M. Bailey	Q. M. Sergt.	Canton	Age 23. Injured July 18, 1898, in Regt. Hosp. July 18-Aug. 2, 1898. Sick in Gen. Hosp. Camp Wikoff, L. I., Sept. 1-3, 1898. Transferred to St. Peter's Hosp. Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1898. Sick furlough Sept. 6-Oct. 5, 1898.
Otto J. Oppenheimer	Hosp. Steward	Canton	Age 26. Detailed Gen. Hosp. at Siboney de Cuba, July 15, 1898, transferred to duty on S. S. Berkshire, Aug. 25, 1898. Reported to Regt. at Camp Wikoff, L. I., Sept. 4, 1898. Sick in Detention Hosp. Camp Wikoff, Sept. 4-9, 1898, transferred to Ft. Hamilton Hosp. Sept. 9, 1898, sick furlough from Sept. 12-Oct. 11, 1898.
Cheveraux, Paul S.	Private	Canton	Age 27. Transferred from Co. I, 8th O. V. I. to Band by verbal order, C. O. 8th O. V. I. May 14, 1898.
Walker, James A. G.	Private	Canton	Age 18. Transferred from Co. I, 8th O. V. I. to Band by verbal order, C. O. 8th O. V. I. May 14th, 1898.
Charles S. Hoover	Sergt. Major	Alliance	Age 22. Discharged July 6, 1898 to accept appointment as 2nd Lieut. Co. G, 8th O. V. I. Discharge and final statements furnished.

Eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company F, Canton

<i>Name</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
August Weidman—Captain—Canton—Age 24.			Mustered in with Company as 1st Lieut., appointed and mustered in Captain Aug. 8, 1898, to take rank Aug. 9, 1898, assumed command of Company same date, absent with leave June 13-19, 1898.
Herbert S. Spidel—1st Lieut.—Canton—Age 22.			Originally mustered with Company as 2nd Lieut., appointed and mustered in as 1st Lieut., Aug 9, 1898, to take rank from same date.
Joseph W. Young—2nd Lieut.—Akron—Age 28.			Enrolled as Sergt. Maj. 2nd Batt., 8th O. V. I. Promoted Regt. Sergt. Maj. Aug. 1, 1898, to rank as such from July 6, 1898. Appointed and mustered 2nd Lieut. Aug. 9, to take rank same date.
Clement O. Bloomfield—1st Sergt.—Canton—Age 24.			Sick in Hosp. Camp Wikoff, L. I., Aug. 31-Sept. 6, sick furlough, Sept. 6-Oct. 5, 1898.
Victor F. Buch—Q. M. Sergt.—Canton—Age 23.			Mustered out with Company.
Charles W. Clewell—Sergeant—Canton—Age 22.			Mustered out with Company.
George Weideman—Sergeant—Canton—Age 22.			On special recruiting duty, Canton, O., June 8-19, 1898, S. O. 15, Hdqrs. 2nd A. C., dated June 7, 1898.
Clark Ferguson—Sergeant—Canton—Age 22.			Sick in Gen. Hosp., Camp Wikoff, L. I., Aug. 25-28, sick furlough Aug. 20-Sept. 27, 1898.
David Eschliman—Sergeant—Canton—Age 22.			Mustered out with Company.
John H. Smith—Corporal—Canton—Age 23.			Mustered out with Company.
Ernest Raber—Corporal—Canton—Age 21.			Mustered out with Company.
Philip Biery—Corporal—Canton—Age 23.			Mustered out with Company.
William P. Hurford—Corporal—Canton—Age 20.			Mustered out with Company.
William P. Leahy—Corporal—Canton—Age 20.			Mustered out with Company.
William Breckenridge—Corporal—Canton—Age 21.			Promoted Corporal July 1, 1898, V. O. R. C. sick in Hosp., Santiago de Cuba, July 26-Aug. 9, sick in Gen. Hosp. Camp Wikoff, L. I., Aug. 31-Sept. 9, sick furlough Sept. 9-Oct. 8, 1898, from sick to duty Nov. 20, 1898.
Frank P. Schicker—Corporal—Canton—Age 21.			Promoted Corp. July 1, 1898, V. O. R. C.
John E. Robinson—Corporal—Canton—Age 19.			Promoted Corp. July 1, 1898, V. O. R. C.
Ira C. Goodyear—Corporal—Canton—Age 25.			Promoted Corp. July 1, 1898, V. O. R. C., sick in Hosp. Aug. 26-29, 1898, sick furlough Aug. 29-Sept. 27, 1898.
James F. Davis—Corporal—Canton—Age 29.			Promoted Corp. July 1, 1898, V. O. R. C., on special recruiting duty East Liverpool, O., June 8-15, 1898.
Edwin L. Wagner—Corporal—Canton—Age 28.			Promoted Corp. July 1, 1898, V. O. R. C.
John W. Coleman—Corporal—Canton—Age 19.			Promoted Corp. July 1, 1898, V. O. R. C.
John M. Hill—Musician—Canton—Age 25.			Promoted from Priv. to Musician, 1898, sick in Gen. Hosp. Montauk Pt., L. I., Aug. 29-Sept. 6, sick Canton, O., since Nov. 10, physician's certificate received. Mustered out at Canton, O.,

- Dec. 31, 1898, to date November 21, 1898, by H. J. Price, 1st Lieut. 2nd U. S. Inf.
- William H. Miller—Artificer—Canton—Age 40. Sick in Gen. Hosp. Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 1-Sept. 10, sick furlough Sept. 10-Oct. 9, 1898.
- George Homer White—Wagoner—Canton—Age 21. Sick in Gen. Hosp. Santiago de Cuba, July 29-Sept. 1, 1898.
- Anthony, Louis H.—Private—Canton—Age 23. Mustered out with Company.
- Atkins, Frank A.—Private—Canton—Age 23. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898. Sick in Gen. Hosp. Camp Wikoff, L. I., Aug. 25-Sept. 1, sick furlough Sept. 1-30, 1898.
- Baird, Henry L.—Private—Canton—Age 19. Mustered out with Company.
- Bessi, Joe—Private—Canton—Age 18. Sick in Gen. Hosp. Camp Wikoff, L. I., Aug. 27-Sept. 4, sick furlough Sept. 4-Oct. 3, 1898.
- Broeski, Henry—Private—Canton—Age 20. Sick in Gen. Hosp. Camp Wikoff, L. I., Aug. 29-31, sick furlough Aug. 31-Sept. 29, 1898.
- Bolender, Walter L.—Private—Canton—Age 18. Mustered out with Company.
- Benchat, Henry—Private—Canton—Age 19. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898. Sick in Gen. Hosp. Camp Wikoff, L. I., Aug. 25-28, sick furlough Aug. 28-Sept. 26, 1898.
- Bowen, William—Private—Canton—Age 20. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898. Sick in Gen. Hosp. Camp Wikoff, L. I., Sept. 1-6, 1898.
- Bock, Otto—Private—Canton—Age 25. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Cantleberry, Joseph N.—Private—Canton—Age 25. Sick in Gen. Hosp., Camp Wikoff, L. I., Aug. 25-30, sick furlough Aug. 30-Sept. 28, 1898.
- Chaddock, Ollie—Private—Canton—Age 19. Mustered out with Company.
- Cunin, Austin E.—Private—Canton—Age 18. Mustered out with Company.
- Deckman, Arthur W.—Private—Canton—Age 25. Sick in Hosp. Siboney, Cuba, July 14-Sept. 5, sick furlough, Sept. 6-Oct. 5, 1898.
- Donze, Albert—Private—Canton—Age 20. Sick in Gen. Hosp. Aug. 25-28, sick furlough Aug. 29-Sept. 27, 1898.
- Delaney, Thomas E.—Private—Canton—Age 24. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Eckstine, Frank—Private—Canton—Age 21. Sick in Gen. Hosp., Camp Wikoff, L. I., Aug. 31-Nov. 2, absent sick at Canton, O., since Nov. 10, 1898. Physician's certificate received. Mustered out at Cleveland, O., Dec. 24, to date Nov. 21, 1898, by H. J. Price, 1st Lieut. 2nd U. S. Inf.
- Freeman, Thomas G.—Private—Canton—Age 19. Sick in Gen. Hosp., Camp Wikoff, L. I., Aug. 26-27, sick furlough Aug. 27-Sept. 25, 1898.
- Flannagan, Barney—Private—Canton—Age 24. Sick in Gen. Hosp., Camp Wikoff, L. I., Aug. 25-26, sick furlough Aug. 27-Sept. 25, 1898.
- Filliez, George E.—Private—Canton—Age 19. Mustered out with Company.
- Farrell, Frank—Private—Canton—Age 26. Mustered out with Company.
- Gloss, William H.—Private—Canton—Age 22. Sick in Gen. Hosp., Camp Wikoff, L. I., Aug. 29-Sept. 3, sick furlough Sept. 4-Oct. 3, 1898.
- Grossklaus, William—Private—Canton—Age 22. Mustered out with Company.
- Gween, Herman H.—Private—Canton—Age 20. Sick in Gen. Hosp., Camp

- Wikoff, L. I., Aug. 27-30, sick furlough Aug. 31-Sept. 29, 1898.
- Green, Herbert S.—Private—East Liverpool—Age 18. Enrolled June 20, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Grunan, Bruno—Private—Canton—Age 21. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Gustafson, Ernest—Private—Canton—Age 30. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898. Sick in Gen. Hosp., Camp Wikoff, L. I., Aug. 25-28, sick furlough Aug. 29-Sept. 27, 1898.
- Hinkle, Oliver C.—Private—Canton—Age 19. Mustered out with Company.
- Hewitt, Herbert J.—Private—Canton—Age 25. Mustered out with Company.
- Henning, Harry F.—Private—Canton—Age 23. Mustered out with Company.
- Hanny, Bert—Private—Canton—Age 22. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Hauptfner, Edward—Private—Canton—Age 30. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898. Absent sick at Canton, O., since Nov. 10, 1898. Physician's certificate received. Mustered out at Canton, O., Dec. 31, to date Nov. 21, 1898, by H. J. Price, 1st Lieut. 2nd U. S. Inf.
- Hemperly, Clarence E.—Private—Canton—Age 25. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Hoslar, John—Private—Canton—Age 21. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898. Sick in Gen. Hosp., Camp Wikoff, L. I., Aug. 25-27, sick furlough Aug. 28-Sept. 26, 1898.
- Knorzer, Ludwig—Private—Canton—Age 22. On detached duty en route Porto Rico and Cuba as Hosler, July 5-Aug. 16, 1898.
- Koenig, Max V.—Private—Canton—Age 20. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Kutz, Frank—Private—Canton—Age 24. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Kress, John C.—Private—Canton—Age 20. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Little, Robert—Private—Canton—Age 25. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Locke, August E.—Private—Canton—Age 25. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898. Sick in Gen. Hosp. Camp Wikoff, L. I., Aug. 26-Sept. 7, sick furlough Sept. 8-Oct. 7, 1898.
- McGaffic, Wilmer—Private—Canton—Age 24. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898. Sick in Gen. Hosp., Camp Wikoff, L. I., Aug. 26-27, sick furlough Aug. 28-Sept. 27, 1898.
- McKinnon, Cash—Private—Canton—Age 20. Enrolled June 20, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Meister, George—Private—Canton—Age 20. Mustered out with Company.
- Metzger, August H.—Private—Canton—Age 20. Mustered out with Company.
- Misch, Eugene—Private—Canton—Age 21. Mustered out with Company.
- Myers, Walter W.—Private—Canton—Age 22. Mustered out with Company.
- Myers, William W.—Private—Canton—Age 21. Mustered out with Company.
- Maiers, Harry—Private—Canton—Age 21. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Manley, William—Private—Canton—Age 28. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by 1st

- Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898, sick in Gen. Hosp. Camp Wikoff, L. I., Aug. 26-Sept. 6, 1898.
- Meeker, Carl S.—Private—Canton—Age 22. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Nieschwitz, Charles—Private—Canton—Age 23. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Ortt, Otis—Private—Canton—Age 18. Mustered out with Company.
- Oschmann, Edward J.—Private—Canton—Age 18. Enrolled June 20, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898, sick in Gen. Hosp. Camp Wikoff, L. I., Aug. 29-Sept. 3, sick furlough Sept. 4-Oct. 3, 1898.
- Penfield, Earnest—Private—Canton—Age 19. Sick in Gen. Hosp., Camp Wikoff, L. I., Aug. 25-27, sick furlough Aug. 28-Sept. 26, 1898.
- Prendeville, James P.—Private—Canton—Age 21. Mustered out with Company.
- Potts, Bert—Private—Canton—Age 21. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898, sick in Gen. Hosp. Camp Wikoff, L. I., Aug. 25-Sept. 4, sick furlough Sept. 5-Oct. 4, 1898.
- Purnell, Lew E.—Private—Canton—Age 38. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Rubin, Christian—Private—Canton—Age 28. Mustered out with Company.
- Renny, Richard W.—Private—Canton—Age 25. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898, sick in Gen. Hosp., Camp Wikoff, L. I., Aug. 26-Sept. 3, sick furlough Sept. 4-Oct. 3, 1898.
- Reynolds, Delran C.—Private—East Liverpool—Age 18. Enrolled June 20, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Sheaffer, Robert H.—Private—Canton—Age 21. Mustered out with Company.
- Schroyer, John W.—Private—Canton—Age 24. Sick in Gen. Hosp., Camp Wikoff, L. I., Aug. 26-30, sick furlough Aug. 31-Sept. 29, 1898.
- Streby, Edward—Private—Canton—Age 20. Sick in Gen. Hosp., Camp Wikoff, L. I., Aug. 27-Oct. 6, 1898.
- Snyder, John—Private—Canton—Age 26. Sick in Gen. Hosp., Camp Wikoff, L. I., Aug. 25-29, sick furlough Aug. 30-Sept. 28, 1898.
- Stormfeltz, Charles C.—Private—Canton—Age 20. Absent sick Nov. 10, 1898, at Canton, O., physician's certificate received. Mustered out at Canton, O., Dec. 31, 1898, to date Nov. 21, 1898, by H. J. Price, 1st Lieut. 2nd U. S. Inf.
- Sexton, William W.—Private—Canton—Age 24. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898, sick in Gen. Hosp., Camp Wikoff, L. I., Aug. 25-Sept. 14, sick furlough Sept. 15-Oct. 14, 1898.
- Shotts, Charles E.—Private—Canton—Age 24. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898, sick in Gen. Hosp., Camp Wikoff, L. I., Aug. 27-Sept. 3, sick furlough Sept. 4-Oct. 3, 1898.
- Shriver, Charles E.—Private—Canton—Age 25. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Skeels, Walter E.—Private—Canton—Age 21. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898, sick in Gen. Hosp., Camp Wikoff, L. I., Aug. 26-28, sick furlough Aug. 29-Sept. 27, 1898.
- Tucker, William D.—Private—Canton—Age 31. Sick in Gen. Hosp., Camp Wikoff, L. I., Aug. 26-Sept. 1, sick furlough Sept. 2-Oct. 1, 1898.
- Walcutt, Bert J.—Private—Canton—Age 23. Sick in Gen. Hosp., Camp Wikoff, L. I., Aug. 26-28, sick furlough Aug. 29-Sept. 27, 1898.

- Willaman, Clement H.—Private—Canton—Age 22. Mustered out with Company.
Wilkinson, Paul—Private—Canton—Age 20. Mustered out with Company.
Walsh, Michael—Private—Canton—Age 18. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898.
Young, John Jay—Private—Canton—Age 22. On detached duty en route to Porto Rico and Cuba as Hosler, July 5-Aug. 15, 1898.

DISCHARGED

- Carl R. Van Derroit—Private—Canton—Age 22. Sick in Ft. Myer Hosp., Va., July 4-Aug. 22, discharged on Surgeon's certificate of disability, No. 111954, A. G. O., Aug. 22, 1898, no descriptive list furnished.
Edward Ollinger—Private—Canton—Age 33. Enrolled May 16, 1898, by Col. C. D. Hard. Joined Company same date. Discharged Nov. 16, 1898, to enlist in U. S. A. per telegraphic order, A. G. O., dated Nov. 16, 1898.
John Smith—Private—Canton—Age 28. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898, sick in Gen. Hosp., Camp Wikoff, L. I., Aug. 26-Sept. 3, 1898, sick furlough from Sept. 4 to Oct. 3, 1898. Discharged Nov. 16, 1898, to enlist in U. S. A. per telegraphic order, A. G. O., dated Nov. 16, 1898.

TRANSFERRED

- Harry K. Steadman—Private—Canton—Age 20. Transferred to Band May 14, 1898, V. O. R. C.
Charles W. Lantz—Private—Canton—Age 43. Transferred to Band May 14, 1898, V. O. R. C.
Perry Zerbe—Private—Canton—Age 32. Enrolled June 29, 1898, by Capt. Berry, Camp Alger, Va. Transferred to Band same date.
Franklin Pfirman—Private—Canton—Age 21. Enrolled and mustered May 16, 1898, by Col. C. B. Hard. Transferred to Hosp. Corps June 28, 1898, S. O. Hdqrs. 1st Div. 2nd A. C. Camp Alger, Va. Descriptive list furnished. (M. O. Nov. 21, 1898, See Det. Roll).
Benjamin Jones—Private—Canton—Age 23. Enrolled May 16, 1898, by Col. C. B. Hard. Mustered same date, transferred to Hosp. Corps June 28, 1898, S. O. (M. O. Nov. 21, 1898. See Det. Roll).

DIED

- John A. Leminger—Captain—Canton—Age 23. Died in Gen. Hosp., Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 8, 1898.
Frank J. Hagerman—Private—Canton—Age 25. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898. Died in Gen. Hosp., Camp Wikoff, L. I., Sept. 1, 1898.
James L. McGrath—Private—Canton—Age 23. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898. Died in Gen. Hosp., Camp Wikoff, L. I., Sept. 3, 1898.
Frank Eckley—Private—Canton—Age 21. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898. Died in Gen. Hosp., Camp Wikoff, L. I., Sept. 5, 1898.
Charles Harbert—Private—Canton—Age 23. Died in Gen. Hosp. Camp Wikoff, L. I., Sept. 7, 1898.

Eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry

Spanish-American War

Company I. Canton

<i>Name</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Philip Yost—Captain—Canton—Age 28.			Originally mustered as 1st Lieut. Promoted Captain Oct. 10 to rank from Sept. 5, 1898. In command Company Aug. 30, 1898. Appointed A. C. S. officer, 8th O. V. I., May 18, R. O. 20, relieved June 4, S. R. O. 5.
Dudley J. Hard—1st Lieut.—Wooster—Age 25.			Mustered as 2nd Lieut. May 18, promoted 1st Lieut. Oct. 10, to rank from Sept. 5, 1898. On leave Aug. 28-Sept. 3, 1898.
Homer A. Wise—2nd Lieut.—Canton—Age 19.			Enrolled and mustered as Sergt., promoted 2nd Lieut. Oct. 17, to rank from Sept. 5, 1898. Sick in Gen. Hosp., Camp Wikoff, L. I., and at Backus Hosp. Norwick, Conn., Aug. 20-Oct. 12, 1898.
Edward P. Terrett—1st Sergt.—Canton—Age 22.			Mustered as Sergt., promoted 1st Sergt. Sept. 1, per order No. 1, same date. Sick in Gen. Hosp., Camp Wikoff, L. I., Sept. 3-18, sick furlough Sept. 19-Oct. 18, 1898.
John L. Whipple—Q. M. Sergt.—Canton—Age 29.			Sick in Gen. Hosp., Camp Wikoff, L. I., and St. Francis Hosp., N. Y. City, Aug 25, 1898, certificate Company Commander received mustered out at Canton, O., Dec. 31 to date, Nov. 21, 1898, H. J. Price, 1st Lieut. 2nd U. S. Inf.
Norris M. Converse—Sergeant—Canton—Age 19.			Sick in Gen. Hosp., Camp Wikoff, L. I., Aug. 25-30, sick furlough Aug. 31-Sept. 29, 1898.
Benjamin A. DeMuth—Sergeant—Canton—Age 20.			Promoted from Corporal to Sergt. Sept. 1, 1898, V. O. R. C.
Charles J. Houser—Sergeant—Canton—Age 22.			Promoted from Corporal to Sergt. Sept. 1, 1898, V. O. R. C.
Roy S. Seager—Sergeant—Canton—Age 20.			Promoted from Corporal to Sergt. Sept. 1, 1898, V. O. R. C. Sick Aug. 26-Sept. 5, in I. B. L. Hosp., Camp Wikoff, L. I.
Edward C. Renner—Corporal—Canton—Age 19.			Sick in Hosp., Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 10-Sept. 5, sick furlough Sept. 11-Oct. 10, 1898.
Charles T. Rea—Corporal—Canton—Age 21.			Mustered out with Company.
Homer G. Ringle—Corporal—Canton—Age 21.			Mustered out with Company.
Don M. Carr—Corporal—Canton—Age 22.			Promoted Corporal July 1, 1898, V. O. R. C. Detached service 1st Div. 2nd A. C. Hdqrs., June 8 to June 28, 1898.
Harold S. Copthorn—Corporal—Canton—Age 18.			Promoted Corporal July 1, 1898, V. O. R. C.
Charles A. McCoy—Corporal—Canton—Age 25.			Promoted Corporal July 1, 1898, V. O. R. C., sick in Gen. Hosp., Camp Wikoff, L. I., in St. Peter's Hosp., New York City, Aug. 25-Sept. 12, sick furlough Sept. 12-Oct. 11, 1898.
Hugh J. Spotts—Corporal—Canton—Age 20.			Promoted Corporal July 1, 1898, V. O. R. C.
Charles A. Witter—Corporal—Canton—Age 19.			Promoted Corporal July 1, 1898, V. O. R. C.

- Frank A. Ungashick—Corporal—Canton—Age 19. Promoted Corporal July 1, 1898, V. O. R. C.
- William E. Hagy—Corporal—Canton—Age 26. Promoted Corporal Sept. 1, 1898, V. O. R. C.
- Marion M. Murphy—Corporal—Canton—Age 24. Promoted Corporal Sept. 1, 1898, V. O. R. C., sick in I. B. L. Hosp., Camp Wikoff, L. I., and Bridgeport, Conn. Aug. 26-Oct. 18, sick furlough Oct. 19-Nov. 17, 1898.
- Lucius E. D. Seeger—Corporal—Canton—Age 19. Promoted Corporal Sept. 1, 1898, V. O. R. C.
- Albert M. Russell—Musician—Canton—Age 21. Sick in Gen. Hosp., Camp Wikoff, L. I., Aug. 31-Sept. 4, sick furlough Sept. 4-Oct. 3, 1898.
- Alfred O. Vogelgesang—Artificer—Canton—Age 21. Sick in Hosp., Siboney, Cuba, Aug. 1-15, sick furlough Sept. 4-Oct. 3, 1898.
- Thomas M. Crum—Wagoner—Canton—Age 21. Sick in Gen. Hosp. Camp Wikoff, L. I., Aug. 26-29, sick furlough Aug. 29-Sept. 27, 1898.
- Samuel W. Buckwalter—Cook—Canton—Age 30. Promoted cook Sept. 1, 1898, V. O. R. C.
- Aderholt, Robert K.—Private—Canton—Age 18. Sick in Gen. Hosp. Camp Wikoff, L. I. Aug. 27-Sept. 1, sick furlough Sept. 1-30, 1898.
- Babcock, Charles J.—Private—Canton—Age 18. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by Maj. F. C. Bryan. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Barber, John D.—Private—Canton—Age 19. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by Maj. F. C. Bryan. Joined Company June, 1898. On D. S. 2nd Brig. Hdqrs. 1st Div. 2nd A. C. in Porto Rico July 15-Sept. 14, reported to A. G. U. S. A. Sept. 15, S. O. 8 Hdqrs. Prov. Div. Porto Rico Aug. 23, 1898, reported to Company by letter Sept. 17, 1898, S. O. 218, A. G. O. Sept. 15, 1898.
- Bernhard, Hugo A.—Private—Canton—Age 18. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by Maj. F. C. Bryan. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Bock, Charles G.—Private—Canton—Age 23. Mustered out with Company.
- Brothers, Arthur M.—Private—Canton—Age 18. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by Maj. F. C. Bryan. Joined Company June, 1898, sick in Gen. Hosp. Camp Wikoff, L. I., Aug. 25-28, sick furlough Aug. 29-Sept. 28, 1898.
- Buchman, John—Private—Canton—Age 18. Mustered out with Company.
- Burwell, James B.—Private—Canton—Age 19. Mustered out with Company.
- Carson, John S.—Private—Canton—Age 20. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by Maj. F. C. Bryan. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Clark, William W., Jr.—Private—Canton—Age 18. Mustered out with Company.
- Corey, James A.—Private—Canton—Age 19. Mustered out with Company.
- Corey, William E.—Private—Canton—Age 25. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by Maj. F. C. Bryan. Joined Company June, 1898, sick in Regt. Hosp. Cuba, July 17-Aug. 11, 1898. Absent sick at Canton, O., since Nov. 10, physician's certificate received. Mustered out at Canton, O., Dec. 31 to date Nov. 21, 1898, by H. J. Price, 1st Lieut. 2nd U. S. Inf.
- Dannemiller, Augustus F., Jr.—Private—Canton—Age 19. Mustered out with Company.
- Danber, John G.—Private—Canton—Age 25. Mustered out with Company.
- Diringer, Edward H.—Private—Canton—Age 24. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by Maj. F. C. Bryan. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Donze, Julius E.—Private—Canton—Age 22. Mustered out with Company.

- Dyer, Ward D.—Private—Canton—Age 19. Sick in Gen. Hosp. Camp Wikoff, L. I., and St. Catherine, Brooklyn, Aug. 29-Oct. 9, sick to duty Oct. 9, 1898.
- Edleman, Charles N.—Private—Canton—Age 22. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by Maj. F. C. Bryan. Joined Company June, 1898, sick in Dentention Hosp. Aug. 25-Sept. 7, sick furlough Sept. 7-Oct. 6, 1898.
- Erdman, Walter L.—Private—Canton—Age 21. Mustered out with Company.
- Essner, Joseph E.—Private—Canton—Age 19. Sick I. B. L. Hosp. Camp Wikoff, L. I., Aug. 28-Sept. 17, sick furlough Sept. 17-Oct. 16, 1898.
- Freed, Preston C.—Private—Canton—Age 18. Sick in Hosp. Aug. 10-17, 1898.
- Gibson, Ralph S.—Private—Canton—Age 20. Sick in Gen. Hosp. Camp Wikoff, L. I., Aug. 25-29, sick furlough Aug. 29-Sept. 27, 1898.
- Gable, Albert C.—Private—Canton—Age 21. Sick in Regt. Hosp. Cuba, July 17-Aug. 5, Gen. Hosp. Camp Wikoff, L. I., Aug. 25-30, sick furlough Aug. 31-Sept. 28, in Gen. Hosp. Ft. Myer, Va., Sept. 20-Oct. 17, sick furlough Oct. 17-Nov. 17, reported to Company Nov. 10, 1898.
- Groth, John—Private—Canton—Age 21. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by Maj. F. C. Bryan. Joined Company June, 1898, sick in Gen. Hosp. Camp Wikoff, L. I., Sept. 1-7, sick furlough Sept. 7-Oct. 6, 1898.
- Haase, Carl A.—Private—Akron—Age 20. Enrolled June 11, 1898, by Maj. F. C. Bryan. Joined Company June, 1898, sick in Gen. Hosp. Camp Wikoff, L. I., Sept. 1-4, sick furlough Sept. 4-Oct. 3, 1898.
- Haase, Rudolph W.—Private—Akron—Age 19. Enrolled June 13, 1898, by Maj. F. C. Bryan. Joined Company June, 1898, sick Regt. Hosp., Cuba, July 12-23, 1898.
- Hadley, Glen W.—Private—Canton—Age 19. Mustered out with Company.
- Hadley, William S.—Private—Canton—Age 22. Mustered out with Company.
- Hagy, Homer C.—Private—Canton—Age 18. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by Maj. F. C. Bryan. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Harding, Elmer F.—Private—Canton—Age 23. Sick in Regt. Hosp., Cuba, Aug. 5-13, absent sick at Canton, O., since Nov. 10, surgeon's certificate received. Mustered out at Canton, O., Dec. 31, to date Nov. 21, 1898, by H. J. Price, 1st Lieut. 2nd U. S. Inf.
- Harding, Howard A.—Private—Canton—Age 20. Mustered out with Company.
- Hisler, Jacob W.—Private—Canton—Age 27. Mustered out with Company.
- Hershey, Benjamin F.—Private—Canton—Age 22. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by Maj. F. C. Bryan. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Hopusch, Fred—Private—Canton—Age 21. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by Maj. F. C. Bryan. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Karn, James D.—Private—Canton—Age 22. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by Maj. F. C. Bryan. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Karn, Harvey M.—Private—Canton—Age 24. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by Maj. F. C. Bryan. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Koehler, Percy B.—Private—Canton—Age 20. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by Maj. F. C. Bryan. Joined Company June, 1898, sick in Gen. Hosp. Camp Wikoff, L. I., Aug. 28-31, sick furlough Aug. 31-Sept. 29, 1898.
- Koontz, William H.—Private—Canton—Age 21. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by Maj. F. C. Bryan. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Kuhlman, Howard W.—Private—Canton—Age 18. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by Maj. F. C. Bryan. Joined Company June, 1898.

- Lee, Bennie—Private—Canton—Age 18. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by Maj. F. C. Bryan. Joined Company June, 1898, sick in Gen. Hosp. Camp Wikoff, L. I., Aug. 25-Sept. 12, sick furlough Sept. 12-Oct. 11, 1898.
- Linn, Nelson F.—Private—Canton—Age 21. Mustered out with Company.
- Lormer, Robert A.—Private—Canton—Age 18. Mustered out with Company.
- Lothamer, Philip J.—Private—Canton—Age 24. Mustered out with Company.
- McKinley, James—Private—Camp Alger—Age 18. Enrolled June 24, 1898, by Capt. Berry. Joined Company June, 1898, D. S. 2nd Brig. Hdqrs. 1st Div. 2nd A. C. in Porto Rico June 15-Sept. 14, reported to A. G. U. S. A. Sept. 15, S O 8, Hdqrs. Prov. Div. Porto Rico Aug. 23, reported to Company by letter Sept. 17, S. 10, 218, A. G. O. Sept. 15, 1898.
- Merchant, Joseph U.—Private—Canton—Age 25. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by Maj. F. C. Bryan. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Miller, Harry C.—Private—Canton—Age 19. Mustered out with Company.
- Mumaw, John H.—Private—Canton—Age 18. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by Maj. F. C. Bryan. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Mumaw, Welker A.—Private—Canton—Age 19. Mustered out with Company.
- Nixon, Ralph K.—Private—Canton—Age 22. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by Maj. F. C. Bryan. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Peiro, Oliver J.—Private—Canton—Age 25. Mustered out with Company.
- Philips, Charles Lee—Private—Camp Alger, Va.—Age 19. Enrolled and mustered into Company July 2, 1898.
- Provinces, James—Private—Canton—Age 35. On D. S. 3rd Brig. Hdqrs. Prov. Div. Porto Rico, July 11-Sept. 14, V. O. General Henry, returned to Company Sept. 15, S. O. 3 Brig. Hdqrs.
- Quaill, Theodore L.—Private—Canton—Age 19. Sick in Gen. Hosp. Camp Wikoff, L. I., and Red Cross Hosp. New York City, Aug. 25-27, 1898.
- Redman, Charles F.—Private—Canton—Age 21. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by Maj. F. C. Bryan. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Schauweker, James T.—Private—Canton—Age 20. Mustered out with Company.
- Schumacher, Fred W.—Private—Canton—Age 18. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by Maj. F. C. Bryan. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Sheldon, George T.—Private—Canton—Age 27. Sick in Gen. Hosp. Camp Wikoff, L. I., Aug. 26-Sept. 1, sick furlough Sept. 1-30, 1898.
- Shew, Orrin T.—Private—Canton—Age 22. Sick in Regt. Hosp. Cuba, July 31-Aug. 7, Gen. Hosp. Camp Wikoff, L. I., Aug. 25-29, sick furlough Aug. 29-Sept. 27, 1898.
- Shew, Samuel J.—Private—Canton—Age 20. Sick in Red Cross Hosp., L. I., Sept. 6-8, sick furlough Sept. 8-Oct. 7, 1898.
- Shine, Francis M.—Private—Canton—Age 24. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by Maj. F. C. Bryan. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Silker, Harry W.—Private—Canton—Age 20. Mustered out with Company.
- Spangler, Charles—Private—Canton—Age 20. Sick in Gen. Hosp. Camp Wikoff, L. I., Aug. 25-29, sick furlough Aug. 29- Sept. 27, 1898.
- Spangler, John A.—Private—Canton—Age 22. Sick in Gen. Hosp. Camp Wikoff, Aug. 28-31, sick furlough Aug. 31-Oct. 28, 1898.
- Steitz, Lewis—Private—Canton—Age 33. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by Maj. F. C. Bryan. Joined Company June, 1898, sick Gen. Hosp., Siboney, Cuba, July 15-Aug. 15, sick furlough Sept. 4-Oct. 3, 1898.

- Tarleton, Clare C.—Private—Canton—Age 23. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by Maj. F. C. Bryan. Joined Company June, 1898, sick in Gen. Hosp. Camp Wikoff, L. I., Aug. 26-Sept. 3, sick furlough Sept. 3-Oct. 2, 1898.
- Taylor, Frank H.—Private—Canton—Age 18. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by Maj. F. C. Bryan. Joined Company June, 1898, sick in Regt. Hosp. Cuba, July 26-Aug. 13, 1898.
- Tebay, Warren W.—Private—Canton—Age 19. Sick in Gen. Hosp. Camp Wikoff, L. I., Aug. 26-31, sick furlough Sept. 1-30, 1898.
- Wagoner, Mason L.—Private—Canton—Age 22. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by Maj. F. C. Bryan. Joined Company June, 1898, sick in Gen. Hosp. Camp Wikoff, L. I., Sept. 3-9, sick furlough Sept. 9-Oct. 8, 1898.
- Whiteman, Walter L.—Private—Canton—Age 18. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by Maj. F. C. Bryan. Joined Company June, 1898, sick in Gen. Hosp. Camp Wikoff, L. I., Aug. 25-Sept. 13, sick furlough Sept. 13-Oct. 12, absent sick at Elyria, O., since Nov. 10, physician's certificate received. Mustered out at Elyria, O., Jan. 5, 1899, to date Nov. 21, 1898, by H. J. Price, 1st Lieut. 2nd U. S. Inf.
- Witt, Louis G.—Private—Canton—Age 21. Sick in I. B. L. Hosp. Camp Wikoff, L. I., and I. B. L. Hosp. Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 28-Oct. —, 1898. Absent sick at Massillon, O., since Nov. 10, physician's certificate received. Mustered out at Cleveland, O., Dec. 17, to date Nov. 21, 1898, by H. J. Price, 1st Lieut. 2nd U. S. Inf.
- Yost, William E.—Private—Canton—Age 30. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by Maj. F. C. Bryan. Joined Company June, 1898, sick in Red Cross Hosp. Long Island City, Sept. 6-9, 1898.

DISCHARGED

- Ralph L. Spotts—1st Sergt.—Canton—Age 23. Discharged at Seville Heights, Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 14, 1898, to accept commission A. A. G. rank of Captain, per telegraphic orders War Dept. A. G. O.
- Albert T. Bowman—Private—Canton—Age 24. Discharged at Seville Heights, Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 5, 1898, S. O. 211, A. H. O.
- Homer A. Wise—Sergeant—Canton—Age 19. Discharged at Canton, O., Oct. 16, 1898, to accept commission 2nd Lieut. same Company.

TRANSFERRED

- Paul S. Cheveraux—Musician—Canton—Age 27. Transferred to band May 14, 1898.
- Frank A. McGowan—Private—Camp Alger, Va.—Age 19. Enrolled June 20, 1898, by Capt. Berry. Joined Company same date. Transferred to Hosp. Corps U. S. A. June 24, 1898.
- Ralph E. Harrington—Private—Canton—Age 19. Transferred to Hosp. Corps U. S. A. June 24, 1898.
- Frank L. Wagner—Private—Canton—Age 25. Transferred to Hosp. Corps U. S. A. June 24, 1898.
- Aubrey W. Marchand—Private—Canton—Age 24. Transferred to Hosp. Corps U. S. A. June 24, 1898.
- Martin W. Dreenen—Private—Canton—Age 30. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by Maj.

- F. C. Bryan. Joined Company June, 1898. Transferred to Hosp. Corps U. S. A. June 24, 1898.
- Herbert L. Sample—Private—Canton—Age 18. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by Maj. F. C. Bryan. Joined Company June, 1898. Transferred to 5th Regt. O. V. I. July 6, 1898, per telegraphic order No. —, A. G. O.
- Nathan W. Brown—Private—Canton—Age 20. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by Maj. F. C. Bryan. Joined Company June, 1898. Transferred to 5th Regt. O. V. I. July 6, 1898, per telegraphic order No. —, A. G. O.
- Burton C. Hardgrove—Private—Canton—Age 23. Transferred to 3rd Regt. N. Y. V. I. Aug. 22, 1898, S. O. 197, A. G. O. dated Aug. 22, 1898.
- George Rea—Sergeant—Canton—Age 23. Transferred to Noncommissioned Staff, 8th O. V. I., Aug. 31, 1898, V. O. R. C. same date.

DIED

- Henry L. Willis—Captain—Canton—Age 28. Died Aug. 28, 1898, of fever at Camp Wikoff, L. I.
- Edward J. Wingerter—Private—Canton—Age 19. Died Aug. 1, 1898, of fever at Camp Seville, near Santiago, Cuba.
- Frank Gibler—Private—Canton—Age 19. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by Maj. F. C. Bryan. Joined Company June, 1898, died Aug. 5, 1898, of fever at Siboney, Cuba.
- Guy G. Kosht—Private—Canton—Age 23. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by Maj. F. C. Bryan. Joined Company June, 1898, died Sept. 6, 1898, of fever in I. B. L. Hosp. Camp Wikoff, L. I.
- David F. Hoshour—Private—Canton—Age 18. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by Maj. F. C. Bryan. Joined Company June, 1898, died Sept. 11, 1898, in Gen. Hosp. Camp Wikoff, L. I., of fever.

Eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry

Spanish-American War

Company L. Canton

<i>Name</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Marcus A. Fisher	Captain	Canton	Age 35. Mustered out with Company.
William M. Burson	1st Lieut.	Canton	Age 23. Mustered out with Company.
Herbert C. Smart	2d Lieut.	Canton	Age 28. Mustered out with Company.
James A. Hudson	1st Sergt.	Canton	Age 23. On recruiting service June 10-19. Promoted to 1st Sergt. July 1. Sick furlough Sept. 1-30.
Charles Bahler	Q. M. Sergt.	Canton	Age 33. Mustered out with Company.
Charles E. Gotshall	Sergeant	Canton	Age 23. Relieved from duty of 1st Sergt. at his own request July 1, 1898. Transferred from Gen. Hosp. Camp Wikoff to St. John's Hosp., Brooklyn, N. Y., sick to duty Oct. 1st.
John R. Hans	Sergeant	Canton	Age 23. Mustered out with Company.
William B. Graham	Sergeant	Canton	Age 19. Mustered out with Company.
John W. Holman	Sergeant	Canton	Age 19. Promoted from Corp. to Sergt. Aug. 13, 1898, S. O. No. 16 Hdqrs. 8th Inf.
Joseph Herdlicka	Corporal	Canton	Age 21. Mustered out with Company.

- Harvey C. Moreland—Corporal—Canton—Age 26. Mustered out with Company.
- John H. Warner—Corporal—Canton—Age 20. Mustered out with Company.
- William A. Clark—Corporal—Canton—Age 22. Sick furlough Aug. 27-Sept. 25.
Absent sick at Massillon, Ohio, since Nov. 10th. Sick to duty Nov. 21.
- Howard M. Greenwald—Corporal—Canton—Age 29. Mustered out with Company.
- Melvin B. Lape—Corporal—Canton—Age 20. Promoted Corp. July 1, 1898,
V. O. R. C. In Detention Hosp. Camp Wikoff L. I. Sick furlough Aug. 28-Sept. 27.
- Lincoln A. Slusser—Corporal—Canton—Age 32. Promoted Corp. July 1, by
V. O. R. C.
- George E. Winters—Corporal—Canton—Age 23. Promoted Corp. July 1, 1898,
by V. O. R. C.
- Jared Herdlicka—Corporal—Canton—Age 25. Promoted Corp. July 1, 1898, by
V. O. R. C.
- Charles R. Graham—Corporal—Canton—Age 19. Promoted Corp. July 1, 1898,
V. O. R. C.
- Uriah F. Clay—Corporal—Canton—Age 22. Promoted Corp. Aug. 13, 1898, by
V. O. R. C.
- Joseph C. Snyder—Corporal—Canton—Age 29. Promoted Corp. Sept. 1, 1898,
by V. O. R. C.
- Arthur C. Rogers—Musician—Canton—Age 19. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by
1st Lieut. Geo. O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898. Appointed musician
same date. Sick in Div. Hosp. Santiago, Cuba, Aug. 16. Sick to duty Oct. 10.
- John A. Young—Artificer—Canton—Age 26. Mustered out with Company.
- Charles E. Pruden—Wagoner—Canton—Age 35. Mustered out with Company.
- Aughenbaugh, William—Private—Canton—Age 21. Sick in Detention Hosp.
Camp Wikoff, L. I. Sick furlough Sept. 4-Oct. 3. Absent sick at Shipensburg,
Pa., since Nov. 10. Physician's certificate received. (No further record found.)
- Allison, William—Private—Canton—Age 26. Enrolled June 17, by Lieut. Geo. O.
Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898. In Detention Hosp. Camp Wikoff.
Sick to duty Oct. 7, 1898.
- Balizet, John E.—Private—Canton—Age 26. Mustered out with Company.
- Black, John P.—Private—Canton—Age 28. Mustered out with Company.
- Browning, John H.—Private—Canton—Age 21. Mustered out with Company.
- Bressler, Roscoe L.—Private—Canton—Age 21. Mustered out with Company.
- Blinn, Albert H.—Private—Canton—Age 25. Mustered out with Company.
- Balizet, August F.—Private—Canton—Age 27. Enrolled June 17 by Lieut. Geo.
O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Barnard, Richard—Private—Canton—Age 28. Enrolled June 17 by Lieut. Geo.
O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Beaumont, Clifford—Private—Canton—Age 19. Enrolled June 17, by Lieut. Geo.
O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Betz, George H.—Private—Canton—Age 19. Enrolled June 17 by Lieut. Geo. O.
Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898. Sick in Detention Hosp. Camp
Wikoff, L. I. Sick furlough Aug. 28-Sept. 27.
- Bordner, Homer E.—Private—Canton—Age 20. Enrolled June 17 by Lieut. Geo.
O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898.

- Conrad, Harry E.—Private—Canton—Age 22. Mustered out with Company.
- Cowley, Geo. A.—Private—Canton—Age 22. Mustered out with Company.
- Curley, Harry O.—Private—Canton—Age 19. Remained in Detention Hosp. Camp Wikoff, L. I., until Oct. 9, 1898. Sick to duty that date.
- Chandler, Percy C.—Private—E. Liverpool—Age 25. Enrolled June 27, 1898, by Lieut. Geo. O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Chambers, Will M.—Private—Canton—Age 28. Enrolled June 17 by Lieut. Geo. O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Daniels, John W.—Private—Canton—Age 23. Mustered out with Company.
- Dulabahn, Henry K.—Private—Canton—Age 23. In Detention Hosp. at Camp Wikoff, L. I. On sick furlough Aug. 29-Sept. 29.
- Draime, Frank J.—Private—Canton—Age 27. In Detention Hosp. Camp Wikoff, L. I. On sick furlough from Aug. 28-Sept. 27. Absent sick Nov. 10-17. Sick to duty Nov. 18.
- Delp, Henry—Private—Canton—Age 28. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by Lieut. Geo. O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Doll, Kent—Private—Canton—Age 20. Enrolled June 17, by Lieut. Geo. O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898. Sick Nov. 10-21. Reported Nov. 21.
- Flory, Charles W.—Private—Canton—Age 19. Detention Hosp. Camp Wikoff, L. I. Sick furlough Aug. 29-Sept. 28.
- Faubel, Charles W.—Private—Canton—Age 33. Enrolled June 17 by Lieut. Geo. O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Genkes, Wm. D.—Private—Canton—Age 21. Mustered out with Company.
- George, John—Private—Canton—Age 27. Enrolled June 17 by 1st Lieut. Geo. O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Geogham, Edward—Private—Canton—Age 23. Enrolled June 17 by 1st Lieut. Geo. O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Harding, Charles S.—Private—Canton—Age 18. Mustered out with Company.
- Hagan, Henry H.—Private—Canton—Age 20. In Div. Hosp. Santiago, Cuba, when regiment left for U. S. Sick to duty Oct. 10, 1898.
- Hentzell, Benjamin—Private—Canton—Age 19. Enrolled June 17 by 1st Lieut. Geo. O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Hostetter, Frank I.—Private—Canton—Age 21—Enrolled June 17 by 1st Lieut. Geo. O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Jahant, Geo. A.—Private—Canton—Age 20. Mustered out with Company.
- Kaiser, Harmon—Private—Canton—Age 20. Mustered out with Company.
- Keiser, Rudolph—Private—Canton—Age 21. Enrolled June 17 by 1st Lieut. Geo. O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Kingsworth, Z. Harvey—Private—Canton—Age 23. Enrolled June 17 by 1st Lieut. Geo. O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Lape, John H., Jr.—Private—Canton—Age 18. In Detention Hosp. Camp Wikoff, L. I. Sick furlough Aug. 27-Sept. 26.
- Leslie, Levi—Private—Canton—Age 20. Mustered out with Company.
- Leslie, Darragh—Private—Canton—Age 22. On sick furlough Aug. 27-Sept. 26, 1898.
- Lippoldt, Charles H.—Private—Canton—Age 29. Mustered out with Company.
- Longley, George—Private—Canton—Age 30. Mustered out with Company.
- Metz, Fred T.—Private—Canton—Age 25. Mustered out with Company.

- Miday, Eugene J.—Private—Canton—Aug. 20. Detention Hosp. Camp Wikoff, L. I. Sick furlough Sept. 3-Oct. 2, 1898.
- Miller, Roscoe C.—Private—Canton—Age 19. Mustered out with Company.
- Mossgrave, Oliver P.—Private—Canton—Age 29. Mustered out with Company.
- Marpe, Theodore—Private—Canton—Age 18. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898.
- McLaughlin, Rodney—Private—Canton—Age 22. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Newcomer, William H.—Private—Canton—Age 24. Mustered out with Company.
- Newhouse, John Alfred—Private—Canton—Age 20. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898, transferred from Detention Hosp. Camp Wikoff, L. I., to N. Y. Hosp., sick to duty Oct. 1, 1898.
- Pumphrey, Ernest M.—Private—Canton—Age 25. Mustered out with Company.
- Paisley, George S.—Private—East Liverpool—Age 32. Detention Hosp. Camp Wikoff, L. I. Sick furlough Sept. 3-Oct. 2, 1898.
- Pennock, Frederick R.—Private—Canton—Age 19. Mustered out with Company.
- Ralston, Robert J.—Private—Canton—Age 32. Mustered out with Company.
- Reimensnyder, Charles C.—Private—Canton—Age 28. Detention Hosp. Camp Wikoff, L. I., sick furlough Sept. 4-Oct. 3, 1898.
- Renie, George—Private—Canton—Age 24. Absent sick at Massillon, O., since Nov. 10, physician's certificate received, reported Nov. 21, 1898, mustered out with Company.
- Rich, Elmer—Private—Canton—Age 24. Detention Hosp. Camp Wikoff, L. I., sick furlough Sept. 1-30, 1898.
- Roshong, Harry L.—Private—Canton—Age 21. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898. Detention Hosp. Camp Wikoff, L. I., sick furlough Sept. 9-Oct. 8, 1898.
- Reed, William F.—Private—Canton—Age 26. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Roberts, Edward E.—Private—East Liverpool—Age 18. Enrolled June 20, 1898, by Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Seese, Dorsey—Private—Canton—Age 32. Mustered out with Company.
- Seikel, Frank A.—Private—Canton—Age 21. On detached duty July 6-Aug. 13 with Regt. horses in Porto Rico. Detention Hosp. Camp Wikoff, L. I., sick furlough Sept. 1-30, 1898.
- Sherry, Clifford E.—Private—Canton—Age 25. Detention Hosp. Camp Wikoff, L. I., sick furlough Aug. 29-Sept. 28, 1898.
- Simpson, Charles H.—Private—Canton—Age 21. Mustered out with Company.
- Sharp, Richard A.—Private—Canton—Age 28. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Scott, Harry H.—Private—Canton—Age 21. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Semler, Daniel H.—Private—Canton—Age 19. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898, absent sick at Lake, O., since Nov. 10, physician's certificate received. Mustered out at Cleveland, O., Jan. 6, 1899, to date Nov. 21, 1898, by H. J. Price, 1st Lieut. 2nd U. S. Inf.
- Stands, Frank J.—Private—Canton—Age 22. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898, in Div. Hosp. Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 16, 1898, sick to duty Oct. 10, 1898.

- Suter, George—Private—Canton—Age 26. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898, in Detention Hosp. Camp Wikoff, L. I., sick furlough Aug. 28-Sept. 27, 1898.
- Stump, John A.—Private—Canton—Age 28. Reduced from Serg. to Priv. Aug. 13, 1898, by F. O. C.
- Thoman, William D.—Private—Canton—Age 21. Mustered out with Company.
- Tobin, Joseph P.—Private—Canton—Age 23. Mustered out with Company.
- Thurin, George A.—Private—Canton—Age 21. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Uebelhart, Nicholas—Private—Canton—Age 19. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Vogelsang, Elmer J.—Private—Canton—Age 21. Transferred from Detention Hosp. Camp Wikoff, L. I., to Hosp. at Providence, R. I. (no dates given). Reported to Company Oct. 12, 1898.
- Westenberger, William H.—Private—Canton—Age 28. In Detention Hosp. Camp Wikoff, L. I., sick furlough Sept. 1-30, 1898.
- Wingard, John L.—Private—Canton—Age 23. In Detention Hosp. Camp Wikoff, L. I., sick furlough Aug. 27-Sept. 26, 1898.
- Winters, Harry H.—Private—Canton—Age 20. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898, Detention Hosp. Camp Wikoff, L. I., sick furlough Sept. 16-Oct. 15, 1898.
- Wise, Warren S. C.—Private—Canton—Age 18. Mustered in as Musician. Reduced from Musician to Priv. June 13, in Detention Hosp. Camp Wikoff, L. I., sick furlough Aug. 27-Sept. 26, 1898.
- Young, Joseph S.—Private—Canton—Age 21. Mustered out with Company.
- Zimmerman, Gust—Private—Canton—Age 20. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898.

DESERTED

- Henry L. Berlin—Private—Canton—Age 30. Deserted June 19, 1898, Camp Alger, Va.

TRANSFERRED

- Zaddock F. Atwell—Private—Canton—Age 32. Enrolled June 17, 1898, by Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898, transferred and promoted Hosp. Steward Sept. 20, 1898.
- James A. G. Walker—Musician—Canton—Age 18. Transferred to Regt. Band, May 16, 1898, V. O. R. C.

DIED

- Charles E. Tarner—Corporal—Canton—Age 21. Promoted Corporal July 1, 1898, V. O. R. C. Died near Santiago de Cuba of fever Aug. 16, 1898.
- Charles G. Mitchell—Private—Canton—Age 30. Enrolled June 17, by Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898. Died at Reserve Div. Hosp. Siboney de Cuba, Sept. 4, 1898.

Eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry

Spanish-American War

Company K. Alliance

<i>Name</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Elliott L. Gyger	Captain	Alliance	Age 24. Sick near Santiago de Cuba, in Hosp. Aug 9, and Hosp. Ship <i>Olivette</i> Aug. 15, arrived at Boston, Mass., Aug. 23, ordered to Wash., D. C., S. O. 201, leave of absence S. O. 222, Sept. 20-Oct. 19, 1898.
Edgar E. Brosius	1st Lieut.	Alliance	Age 21. Mustered out with Company.
George Hcer	2nd Lieut.	Alliance	Age 23. Detailed to guard Q. M. stores at Siboney Hosp. July 13-20, Siboney Hosp. Aug. 11-24, sick on board <i>Berkshire</i> , Aug. 25-Sept. 2, at Montauk Pt. Detention Hosp. Sept. 3-8, 1898.
Harry E. Brosius	1st Sergt.	Alliance	Age 22. Sick on Hosp. Ship <i>Los Angeles</i> , Aug. 12-Sept. 6, sick on transport <i>Vigilancia</i> , Sept. 7-13, in Quarantine Hosp. Montauk Pt., L. I., Sept. 13-18, 1898.
Charles F. Cooper	Q. M. Sergt.	Alliance	Age 36. Detailed Q. M. Dept. May 21-July 17, sick in Siboney Hosp. Aug. 18-25, on transport <i>Mohawk</i> Aug. 25-27, Gen. Hosp., Montauk Pt., L. I., Aug. 28, sick furlough to Sept. 26, 1898.
Lloyd F. Moyer	Sergeant	Alliance	Age 21. Mustered out with Company.
Edwin B. Silver	Sergeant	Alliance	Age 28. Sick in Gen. Hosp. Montauk Pt., L. I., Aug. 31-Sept. 2, sick furlough Sept. 4-Oct. 3, 1898.
Harry M. Dobson	Sergeant	Alliance	Age 23. Sick near Santiago de Cuba, July 17-Aug. 17, on transport <i>Mohawk</i> Aug. 18-24, in Gen. Hosp. Montauk Pt., L. I., Aug. 25-26, sick furlough Aug. 27-Sept. 25, 1898.
William S. Jarret	Sergeant	Alliance	Age 25. Promoted Sergt. Nov. 17, 1898, V. O. R. C.
Charles L. White	Corporal	Alliance	Age 23. Sick in Detention Hosp. Montauk Pt., L. I., Aug. 28-Sept. 1, St. Vincent's Hosp. N. Y., Sept. 2-21, 1898.
George Hutson	Corporal	Alliance	Age 24. Sick in Gen. Hosp. Montauk Pt., L. I., Aug. 25-27, sick furlough Aug. 28-Sept. 26, 1898.
Whitcomb A. Ballard	Corporal	Alliance	Age 18. On recruiting service at Alliance, O., June 9-17, S. O. No. 35, Hdqrs. 2nd A. C. June 7, sick near Santiago, July 14-Aug. 17, sick on transport <i>Mohawk</i> , Aug. 18-24 in Detention Hosp. Montauk Pt., L. I., Aug. 25-29, sick furlough Aug. 30-Sept. 29, 1898.
John H. Clapsaddle	Corporal	Alliance	Age 20. Mustered out with Company.
Charles W. Scott	Corporal	Alliance	Age 20. Promoted Corporal July 1, 1898, V. O. R. C.
James A. Silver	Corporal	Alliance	Age 24. Promoted Corporal July 1, 1898, V. O. R. C., sick in Hosp. July 17-Aug. 15 near Santiago de Cuba, transferred to Hosp. Ship <i>Los Angeles</i> Sept. 2, transferred to transport <i>Missouri</i> , landed at Montauk Pt., L. I., Sept. 10, in Gen. Hosp. Sept. 11, sick furlough Sept. 11-Oct. 10, 1898.
Charles O. Wiley	Corporal	Alliance	Age 24. Enrolled June 16, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898, appointed Corporal July 1, 1898, V. O. R. C.
Curtis J. Bowman	Corporal	Canton	Age 20. Promoted Corporal July 1, 1898, V. O. R. C., sick near Santiago Aug. 2-17, sick on transport <i>Mohawk</i> Aug. 17-

- 25, in Gen. Hosp. Montauk Pt., L. I., Aug. 25-27, sick furlough Aug. 28, Sept. 27, 1898.
- Michael Sullivan—Corporal—Alliance—Age 22. Promoted Corporal July 1, 1898, V. O. R. C., absent sick since Nov. 10, sick to duty Nov. 20, 1898.
- Loyal Grubb—Corporal—Alliance—Age 21. Promoted Corporal Nov. 17, 1898, V. O. R. C., sick on transport *Mohawk* Aug. 18-24, in Detention Hosp. Montauk Pt., L. I., Aug. 25-28, sick furlough Aug. 29, Sept. 27, 1898.
- Harry W. Len—Corporal—Alliance—Age 20. Appointed Corporal Nov. 17, 1898, V. O. R. C., sick in Gen. Hosp. Montauk Pt., L. I., Aug. 25-26, sick furlough Aug. 27-Sept. 25, 1898.
- Fred Baker—Corporal—Alliance—Age 22. Promoted Corporal Aug. 1, 1898, V. O. R. C., sick near Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 14-17, sick on transport *Mohawk* Aug. 18-24, sick in Gen. Hosp. Montauk Pt., L. I., Aug. 25-Sept. 5, sick furlough Sept. 6-Oct. 5, 1898.
- Neal Douglas—Corporal—Alliance—Age 43. Promoted Corporal Aug. 1, 1898, V. O. R. C., sick on transport *Mohawk* Aug. 18-Sept. 25, in Gen. Hosp. Montauk Pt., L. I., Aug. 27-Sept. 4, 1898.
- George A. Zuber—Musician—Alliance—Age 21. Sick in Detention Hosp. Montauk Pt., L. I., Aug. 26 to Sept. 19, on sick furlough Sept. 20, Oct. 19, 1898.
- Aldene Reynolds—Musician—Alliance—Age 20. Mustered out with Company.
- Ernest Trescott—Wagoner—Alliance—Age 23. Sick near Santiago de Cuba, July 17-Aug. 17, sick on transport *Mohawk* Aug. 18-24, in Gen. Hosp. Montauk Pt., L. I., Aug. 25-Sept. 23, 1898.
- Aldrich, Bert—Private—Cleveland—Age 24. Mustered out with Company.
- Anglemyer, Thurman L.—Private—Alliance—Age 19. Enrolled June 16, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898, D. S. Q. M. stores, Siboney, July 11-20, 1898.
- Bardo, Oby—Private—Alliance—Age 20. Sick near Santiago de Cuba Aug. 11-17, on transport *Mohawk* Aug. 18-25, in Gen. Hosp. Montauk Pt., L. I., Aug. 26-Sept. 1, sick furlough Sept. 2-Oct. 1, 1898.
- Bankerd, William W.—Private—Alliance—Age 19. Sick in Gen. Hosp. Montauk Pt., L. I., Aug. 25-Sept. 5, 1898; sick furlough Sept. 6 to Oct. 5, 1898.
- Bartley, Charles E.—Private—Alliance—Age 26. Sick near Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 10-17, sick on transport *Mohawk* Aug. 18-25, 1898.
- Bourguard, Edward E.—Private—Columbus—Age 25. Sick in Hosp. Aug. 1-Sept. 1, Detention Hosp. Montauk Pt., L. I., transferred to Quarantine Hosp. Fort Hamilton, sick furlough Sept. 12-Oct. 11, 1898.
- Bryan, John L.—Private—New Baltimore—Age 18. Absent sick to Nov. 19, 1898, physician's certificate received. No further record found.
- Burton, Ralph H.—Private—Washington, D. C.—Age —. Enrolled July 5, 1898, by Capt. Berry, A. A. G. Joined Company same date, sick near Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 3-12, 1898.
- Cannon, Benja—Private—Alliance—Age 21. Sick in Gen. Hosp. Montauk Pt., L. I., Sept. 6-12, sick furlough Sept. 13-Oct. 12, 1898.
- Campbell, Walter G.—Private—Washington, D. C.—Age —. Enrolled July 23, 1898, by Capt. Berry, A. A. G. Joined Company same date, sick on transport *Mohawk* Aug. 18-24, in Gen. Hosp. Montauk Pt., L. I., Aug. 25-26, sick furlough Aug. 27-Sept. 25, 1898.

- Coffey, Richard W.—Private—Alliance—Age 30. Enrolled June 20, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898, sick near Santiago de Cuba, July 20-Aug. 17, sick on transport *Mohawk* Aug. 18-25, sick in Gen. Hosp. Montauk Pt., L. I., Aug. 26, sick furlough Aug. 27-Sept. 25, 1898.
- Culberson, Elmer L.—Private—Alliance—Age 28. Enrolled June 16, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898, sick in Gen. Hosp. Montauk Pt., L. I., Aug. 26-31, sick furlough Sept. 1-30, 1898.
- Crowl, Isaac W.—Private—Alliance—Age 20. Mustered out with Company.
- Davis, Louis J.—Private—Alliance—Age 20. Mustered out with Company.
- Dever, Bernard E.—Private—Alliance—Age 30. Enrolled June 16, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Dewit, Herbert C.—Private—Alliance—Age —. Sick Nov. 10-19, 1898, physician's certificate received. No further record found.
- Dobson, David D.—Private—Alliance—Age 21. Enrolled June 16, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898, sick in Gen. Hosp. Montauk Pt., L. I., Aug. 25-27, sick furlough Aug. 28-Sept. 6, 1898.
- Eells, Milton R.—Private—Alliance—Age 20. Sick near Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 10-17, sick on transport *Mohawk* Aug. 18-24, in Gen. Hosp. Montauk Pt., L. I., Aug. 25-Sept. 6, sick furlough Sept. 7-Oct. 6, 1898.
- Eckert, Calvin—Private—Alliance—Age 22. Mustered out with Company.
- Gilhuly, Joseph A.—Private—Alliance—Age 19. Sick in Lakeview Hosp. Cleveland, O., Sept. 8, 1898.
- Gilbert, Robert S.—Private—Alliance—Age 21. Sick in Gen. Hosp., Montauk Pt., L. I., Aug. 27-30, sick furlough Aug. 31-Sept. 29, 1898.
- Glenn, Charles E.—Private—Alliance—Age 18. Enrolled June 16, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Griffith, Harry E.—Private—Alliance—Age 23. Enrolled June 16, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898, sick near Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 3-14, in Gen. Hosp. Montauk Pt., L. I., Aug. 25-Sept. 3, in Grace Hosp. New Haven, Conn., Sept. 4-23, sick furlough Sept. 24-Oct. 23, 1898.
- Grimes, Lawrence H.—Private—Alliance—Age 18. Enrolled June 16, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898, sick in Detention Hosp. Montauk Pt., L. I., Aug. 25-29, sick furlough Aug. 30-Sept. 28, 1898.
- Hissner, Elmer A.—Private—Alliance—Age 21. Sick on transport *Mohawk* Aug. 18-25, Detention Hosp. Montauk Pt., L. I., Aug. 26, transferred to Hosp. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., sick furlough Sept. 15-Oct. 14, 1898.
- Hopper, Lucius—Private—Alliance—Age 23. Sick in Div. Hosp. Camp Alger, May 31-June 9, Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 6-17, on transport *Mohawk*, Aug. 18-24, Detention Hosp. Montauk Pt., L. I., Aug. 25-27, sick furlough Aug. 28-Sept. 26.
- Heaton, Hugh—Private—Alliance—Age 25. Enrolled June 16, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898, sick 2nd Div. Field Fever Hosp. near Santiago de Cuba, July 20-28, 1898.
- Huston, Jesse P.—Private—Alliance—Age 33. Sick on transport *Mohawk* Aug. 18-24, in Detention Hosp. Montauk Pt., L. I., Aug. 24-29, sick furlough Aug. 30-Sept. 28, 1898.
- Jones, Edward W.—Private—Alliance—Age 22. Enrolled June 18, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898.

- Kirkwood, Daniel E.—Private—Alliance—Age 18. Sick near Santiago de Cuba, July 20-Sept. 5, on board transport *Vigilancia*, Sept. 6-13, in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 14-26, sick to duty Sept. 26, 1898.
- Kelley, Charles E.—Private—Alliance—Age 23. Enrolled June 18, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898, sick near Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 1-17, sick on transport *Mohawk* Aug. 18-24, in Gen. Hosp. Montauk Pt., L. I., Aug. 25-26, sick furlough Aug. 27-Sept. 25, 1898.
- Kershew, Edward—Private—Alliance—Age 19. Enrolled June 16, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898, sick in camp near Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 9, on Hosp. Ship *Olivette*, Aug. 15-23, sick in Hosp. Boston, Mass., Aug. 24-Sept. 18, sick furlough Sept. 19-Oct. 18, 1898.
- Kreighbaum, Frank—Private—Columbus—Age 19. Sick in Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 10-17, sick on transport *Mohawk* Aug. 18-24, in Gen. Hosp. Montauk Pt., L. I., Aug. 25-27, sick furlough Aug. 28-Sept. 26, 1898.
- LeGraen, Alfred H.—Private—Alliance—Age 26. Enrolled June 18, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898, sick on board *St. Paul*, July 7-17, sick on transport *Mohawk* Aug. 18-25, 1898.
- Logan, Otis E.—Private—Alliance—Age 18. Enrolled June 16, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Lawther, Robert W.—Private—Alliance—Age 24. Enrolled June 16, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898, sick near Santiago de Cuba, July 25-Sept. 10. Sick on transport *Missouri*, arrived at Montauk Pt., L. I., Sept. 12, transferred from Gen. Hosp. to Presbyterian Hosp. N. Y., sick to duty Sept. 24, 1898.
- Mans, Walter B.—Private—Alliance—Age 19. Mustered out with Company.
- McCallum, William M.—Private—Alliance—Age 18. Enrolled June 16, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898, sick in Gen. Hosp. Montauk Pt., L. I., Aug. 26-Sept. 19, in Bridgeport Hosp. Conn., Sept. 20-23, sick furlough Sept. 24-Oct. 23, 1898.
- McCowan, Charles H.—Private—Alliance—Age 27. Absent sick since Nov. 10, sick to duty Nov. 21, 1898.
- McGirr, James S.—Private—Alliance—Age 21. Enrolled June 16, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898, sick near Santiago de Cuba, July 14-Aug. 17, sick on transport *Mohawk* Aug. 18-24, in Gen. Hosp. Montauk Pt., L. I., Aug. 25-27, in St. John's Hosp. Brooklyn, Aug. 28-Sept. 26, sick to duty Sept. 27, 1898.
- Miller, Orva—Private—Alliance—Age 21. Sick on transport *Mohawk* Aug. 18-25, in Gen. Hosp. Montauk Pt., L. I., Aug. 26, sick furlough Aug. 27-Sept. 25, 1898.
- Moore, Murray D.—Private—Alliance—Age 22. Enrolled June 16, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Nause, William W.—Private—Alliance—Age 27. Enrolled June 16, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898, absent sick Aultman Hosp. Canton, O., since Nov. 10, mustered out at Canton, O., Dec. 31, to date Nov. 21, 1898, by H. J. Price, 1st Lieut. 2nd U. S. Inf.
- Newcomer, Jesse—Private—Alliance—Age 23. Absent sick since Nov. 10, physician's certificate received. Reported and mustered out with Company.
- Ogline, Edward—Private—Alliance—Age 21. Enrolled June 16, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898, sick in Detention Hosp. Montauk Pt., L. I., Aug. 25-28, sick furlough Aug. 29-Sept. 27, 1898.

- Osborn, Bert R.—Private—Alliance—Age 21. Sick near Santiago de Cuba, July 23-Aug. 17, sick on transport *Mohawk* Aug. 18-25, in Gen. Hosp. Montauk Pt., L. I., Aug. 26-27, sick furlough Aug. 28-Sept. 26, 1898.
- Price, John H.—Private—Alliance—Age 19. Enrolled June 16, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Reynolds, Eugene—Private—Alliance—Age 20. Mustered out with Company.
- Richards, Joseph E.—Private—Alliance—Age 25. Mustered out with Company.
- Richards, Martin A.—Private—Alliance—Age 38. Sick near Santiago de Cuba, July 14-21, sick on transport *Mohawk* Aug. 18-25, 1898.
- Rohrer, John—Private—Canton—Age 25. Sick near Santiago de Cuba Aug. 10-17, sick on transport *Mohawk* Aug. 18-24, in Gen. Hosp. Montauk Pt., L. I., Aug. 25-Sept. 4, in L. I. College Hosp. Brooklyn, Sept. 5-12, sick to duty Sept. 12, 1898.
- Rider, William H.—Private—Alliance—Age 18. Absent sick Nov. 10-21, 1898, physician's certificate received. Mustered out at Cleveland, O., Dec. 5, 1898, by H. J. Price, 1st Lieut. 2nd U. S. Inf.
- Royer, Charles S.—Private—New Baltimore—Age 20. Sick in Gen. Hosp. Montauk Pt., L. I., Aug. 26-Sept. 8, sick furlough Sept. 9-Oct. 8, absent sick Nov. 10-19, physician's certificate received, sick to duty Nov. 19, 1898.
- Robertson, Alexander—Private—Alliance—Age 22. Sick near Santiago de Cuba, July 20-Aug. 17, sick on transport *Mohawk* Aug. 18-25, in Gen. Hosp. Montauk Pt., L. I., Aug. 26-31, sick furlough Sept. 1-30, 1898.
- Robusch, John—Private—Alliance—Age 27. Enrolled June 16, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898, sick near Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 10-17, sick on transport *Mohawk* Aug. 18-25, in Gen. Hosp. Montauk Pt., L. I., Aug. 26-30, sick furlough Aug. 31-Sept. 29, 1898.
- Scott, Thomas J.—Private—Alliance—Age 26. Enrolled June 16, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Scott, John M.—Private—Alliance—Age 20. Mustered out with Company.
- Seacrist, Ed.—Private—Alliance—Age 22. Mustered out with Company.
- Seacrist, Elwood E.—Private—Alliance—Age 27. Enrolled June 18, 1898, by 1st Lieut. George O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898. Sick in Gen. Hosp. Montauk Pt., L. I., Aug. 26 to Sept. 1, 1898, sick furlough Sept. 2 to Oct. 1, 1898.
- Shaffer, Ira J.—Private—Alliance—Age 24. Sick near Santiago, Cuba, Aug. 1-17, 1898. Sick on transport *Mohawk* Aug. 18-25, in Gen. Hosp. Montauk Pt., L. I., Aug. 26-Sept. 1. Sick furlough Sept. 2-Oct. 1.
- Schaffer, Robert C.—Private—Alliance—Age 19. Enrolled June 16, 1898, by 1st Lieut. Geo. O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Sourbeck, Alva L.—Private—Alliance—Age 36. Mustered out with Company.
- Schaffer, William H.—Private—Alliance—Age 19. Enrolled June 16, 1898, by 1st Lieut. Geo. O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898, sick in Gen. Hosp. Montauk Pt., L. I., Aug. 26-27. Sick furlough Aug. 28-Sept. 27.
- Stephens, Leroy—Private—Alliance—Age 30. Enrolled June 16, 1898, by 1st Lieut. Geo. O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898. Sick in Gen. Hosp. Montauk Pt., L. I., Aug. 26-Sept. 5. Sick furlough Sept. 6-Oct. 5.
- Stokey, Fred E.—Private—Canton—Age 19. Sick in Gen. Hosp. Montauk Pt., L. I., Aug. 25-27, sick furlough Aug. 28-Sept. 26.

- Urig, Edmund J.—Private—Alliance—Age 21. Sick in camp near Santiago, July 11-Aug. 17. Sick on transport *Mohawk* Aug. 18-25. Sick in Gen. Hosp. Montauk Pt., L. I., Aug. 26-Sept. 11. Sick furlough Sept. 12-Oct. 11.
- Walser, Richard—Alliance—Age 20. Sick near Santiago, Cuba, July 20-Aug. 18. Sick on transport *Mohawk* Aug. 18-25. Sick in Detention Hosp. Montauk Pt., L. I., Aug. 26-27. Sick furlough Aug. 28-Sept. 26.
- Walker, Tony S.—Private—Alliance—Age 22. Enrolled June 16, 1898, by 1st Lieut. Geo. O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898.
- Walker, Otis U.—Private—Alliance—Age 24. Enrolled June 18, 1898, by 1st Lieut. Geo. O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898. Sick near Santiago, Cuba, July 10-20 and July 30-Aug. 12.
- Zang, Fred J.—Private—Alliance—Age 18. Mustered out with Company.
- Zuber, Charles H.—Private—Alliance—Age 19. Sick in Gen. Hosp. Montauk Pt., L. I., Aug. 25-27, sick furlough Aug. 28-Sept. 26.
- Zimmerman, Harry P.—Private—Alliance—Age 21. Enrolled June 16, 1898, by 1st Lieut. Geo. O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898. Sick near Santiago Aug. 1 to 17, on *Mohawk* Aug. 18 to 25, Gen. Hosp. Montauk Pt., L. I., Aug. 26 to Sept. 17, 1898.

DISCHARGED

- Wallace Miller—Corporal—Alliance—Age 24. Promoted Corporal July 1, 1898, V. O. R. C. In Div. Hosp. Camp Alger July 5. Descriptive list furnished. Discharged for physical disability July 27, S. O., 1st Div. 2nd A. C.
- Calvin D. Crowl—Artificer—Alliance—Age 23. Discharged by order near Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 1, 1898. Final statements furnished.

TRANSFERRED

- Henry V. Buel—Private—Alliance—Age 25. Transferred to Hosp. Corp. 8th O. V. I. June 29, 1898, by S. O. 36, Hdqrs. 2nd A. C.
- William J. Uebelhart—Private—Alliance—Age 20. Transferred to Hosp. Corp. 8th O. V. I. June 29, 1898, by S. O. 36, Hdqrs. 2nd A. C.
- John M. Morris—Private—Alliance—Age 20. Transferred to band May 16, V. O. R. C.
- William J. Oberholser—Private—Alliance—Age 21. Transferred to band May 16, V. O. R. C.

DIED

- Clyde B. Crubaugh—Sergeant—Alliance—Age 24. Died Aug. 26, 1898, of typhoid fever on board *Catania*, buried at sea.
- William R. Knowles—Corporal—Alliance—Age 27. Died July 28 of typhoid fever in camp near Santiago, Cuba. Final statements furnished.
- David B. Carnahan—Private—E. Liverpool—Age 19. Enrolled June 20 by Lieut. Geo. O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898. Died of typhoid fever at Gen. Hosp. Montauk Pt., L. I., Sept. 16, 1898. Final statements furnished.
- James B. Hacock—Private—Alliance—Age 26. Enrolled June 16 by Lieut. Geo. O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898. Died at Alliance, O., of typhoid fever Sept. 25, 1898. Final statements furnished.

Ora N. Royer—Private—Alliance—Age 22. Enrolled June 16 by 1st Lieut. Geo. O. Anderson. Joined Company June, 1898. Died Aug. 6, 1898, at Siboney de Cuba of yellow fever.

John G. Treuthardt—Private—Alliance—Age 19. Died of malarial fever, Gen. Hosp. Montauk Pt., L. I., Aug. 30, 1898. Final statements furnished.

John O. Patterson—Private—Alliance—Age 23. Died at Alliance, Ohio, Oct. 9, 1898, of typhoid fever. Final statements furnished.

Company C, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Infantry, Canton

World War

The history of Company C, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Infantry, dates back a quarter of a century. It is a history replete with military action, culminating in honorable and very active participation in the World war.

In the late '80s the Ohio National Guard was organized and Canton was given one of the units in the Eighth Ohio Infantry which later became famous in two wars. Some of the best known men of Canton became identified with the organization at its birth and have ever cherished their associations with the company and regiment.

When the Spanish-American war broke out, three companies were organized here and assigned to the Eighth Infantry, Ohio National Guard, which became known as "McKinley's Own" because of the fact that President McKinley was a Cantonian. Their regiment saw active service in Cuba, where it made a name for itself.

After the Spanish-American war, the Ohio National Guard was reorganized and Company C was the outcome of old Company I in the war with Spain. The Eighth became known as the crack regiment of the Ohio National Guard and as such maintained its reputation until the close of the recent World war.

Several times it was called to quell rioting following labor trouble and lawlessness, the principal troubles being the coal strike at Dillonvale, the steel strike at Martin's Ferry, the street car strike and riots at Columbus, and the rioting and burning of East Youngstown. The regiment saw more than two weeks' service during the big floods of 1913, part of it being at Dayton, and the remainder of the Eighth, including Company C, at Zanesville.

When serious trouble broke out along the Mexican Border the Eighth was one of the first regiments called, and with it Company C went to El Paso, Texas, where it was stationed through the fall and winter of 1916-17, and gained an enviable reputation as one of the best regiments among the 50,000 National Guard mobilized there.

The regiment was mustered out of Mexican border service on March 22, 1917, and Company C came home. Preparations were immediately made by its officers, which then consisted of Capt. Harry F. Hazlett, First Lieut. H. W. Miner and Second Lieut. William G. Stutzman, for service in the World war.

A recruiting campaign was put on by the citizens of Canton, and Company C soon had 213 men on its roster. The tables of organization at that time permitted only 150 men per company, so many men were transferred to other organizations within the regiment.

Company C was called to duty in the World war on July 15, 1917, and immediately responded to a man. The next five weeks were spent in receiving partial

equipment and preliminary training in the city. Company C established a camp east of the United Alloy plant for the last three weeks of its stay in Canton. This was named Canfield Himes, in honor of Master Canfield, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Himes, Mrs. Himes had been made honorary captain of Company C because of her Red Cross activities, and her labors on behalf of the men of the company who had volunteered for the service.

Just before being called into federal service in July, Miner was promoted to captain of the company, Lieutenant Stutzman became first lieutenant and James G. Graham was named second lieutenant.

Company C moved south, to Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala., leaving Canton on August 24, 1917. The local company went a month ahead of the remainder of the regiment, to help prepare the camp for the coming of the Thirty-seventh Division, which designation had been given the Ohio National Guard.

After reaching Camp Sheridan, the Eighth Ohio was given the number of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Infantry, the companies retaining their original letters.

The company remained at Camp Sheridan until May, 1918. During that time it went through a course of intensive training which put it in the wonderful physical condition and gave it the stamina to withstand the rigors of the tremendous campaigning of the last few weeks of the war in France and Belgium. During its stay at Camp Sheridan the company was assigned to many unusual tasks, and several honors. It also won the distinction of attaining the highest grade of any company in the regiment and equalled the highest mark in the division in special tests by war department and division inspectors.

The work at Sheridan was a forecast of the future of the company in action. In the training camp Company C was nearly always given the chief point of attack or defense in the regimental and battalion maneuvers. And so it became when the company went into real action after it got into the war in France.

At Camp Sheridan Lieut. James Graham was promoted and reassigned to the regimental supply company. First Sergt. Herbert I. Smith and Sergt. Karl F. Meyers were promoted to second lieutenants of the company and two other officers were attached. They were William McConnell of Canton and Stanley Butler of Huntington, W. Va. Later they left the division, going to Camp Meade, Md.

In May the division was transferred from Camp Sheridan to Camp Lee, Va., and prepared for overseas duty. The company was filled to 250 men, nearly 150 of them being green recruits just drafted into service from eastern Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Two weeks were spent at Camp Lee, and then the regiment moved to Hoboken, N. J., where the Seventy-third Brigade, including the One Hundred and Forty-fifth and One Hundred and Forty-sixth regiments, two machine gun battalions, and division headquarters under command of Maj. Gen. C. S. Farnsworth were placed aboard the *Leviathan*, the largest ship afloat which had been seized by America from Germany.

The *Leviathan* sailed from New York on June 15 and one week later, June 22, arrived at Brest, France, without having seen a sign of a submarine. The trip overseas was without incident, yet it will never be forgotten by the men of Company C. It was on this trip that Company C was first mentioned in war orders, being given credit for passing the best inspection of any company on the boat.

Three days were spent at the "rest camp," Pontenazen Barracks, and then the journey inland began. The division established headquarters at Bourmont, and

Company C was stationed at a quaint old town of Outremecourt in the Vosges mountains along the main highway that Caesar built when he entered and conquered old Gaul.

The training period was continued there for one month and then the division was hurried to the front line sectors in the vicinity of Baccarat. The One Hundred and Forty-sixth Infantry headquarters was located at Vacqueville. Company C went into the first line trenches near St. Maurice and had its first contact with the Huns at that place. The company had been in the lines only forty-eight hours when the Boche laid down a bombardment on the positions of the first platoon, with the result that six men were injured, one so badly that he died, and of the others, only one came back to the company. Two of the others are permanently injured. Ten days were spent in the front trenches and then the company was relieved. Those ten days were the most exciting and among the hardest of any in the service because of the mental strain the men were under, it being their first experience.

After two weeks in the second line positions, the company was again moved up in support of the first line and spent nineteen days under the Hun's big guns. Once more one of the platoon positions was heavily bombarded, but none of the Canton men were injured. Out of a period of forty-three days for the regiment in this sector, Company C spent twenty-nine days in direct contact with the enemy, having two "hitches." During the second time up, the company furnished nightly patrols and Company C men roamed "No Man's Land" at will, becoming so bold as to make daylight trips over to the side of the Boche.

On September 16th the division was relieved from duty in the Baccarat sector and moved up into position for the great Meuse-Argonne battle. For five days it was in position in the Bois de Recicourt (Woods of Recicourt) and on the morning of September 16th, went over the top in the second wave of the Seventy-third Brigade.

The first day of the start of the big drive Company C acted as "moppers up" searching dug outs, trenches and hidden machine gun nests. This was after a veritable hell in the way of a bombardment. Night found the company with its regiment, half a mile south of Montfaucon, the citadel on the hill which had been the headquarters of the German Crown Prince in all his attacks upon Verdun. That night one battalion of the regiment moved into position and attacked Montfaucon on the morning of September 27. The First Battalion of the regiment supported and the city was captured before noon after many casualties had been suffered.

Company C had four men wounded here and the first platoon narrowly escaped being cut off in the town by German cross machine gun fire after it had gone to the rescue of Lieut. Fred Kickli, of Alliance, and his patrol.

On September 28th the regiment moved forward again, in the face of bitter German machine gun and artillery fire, and no artillery support of its own. The advance had been so rapid and the country so badly torn up by the American artillery that it was impossible to get our own artillery up to support the division. On that date the regiment captured the hills between Cierges and Nantillois, and there it was held for the next three days, unable to move forward because the divisions on the right and left could not get up to it. The flanks were exposed, tanks were brought into action time and again; it rained almost continuously. German artillery kept up an unceasing bombardment and no rations came up from the rear, yet the men stuck to their position. Company C went through all of it.

During this battle nine men of the company were killed and thirty-six wounded, including Lieut. Gavin Harris. Among the killed were Corporals Ewing Jones and Emmet Weller and Mechanic Floyd Hughes, of Canton. Hughes was afterward awarded the Distinguished Service Cross of valor in delivering a message under heavy fire. Other members of Company C later decorated for unusual bravery in the Argonne battle were First Sergt. Percy Blonde, Sergt. Louis Hechtel and Corp. Victor Porter.

The regiment was relieved in the Argonne on October 1, and five days later found Company C in the front line trenches north of Xammes in the St. Mihiel sector. Ten days were spent there, during which time over half the men of the company were physical wrecks because of the hardships and exposures, yet they continued on duty. They were subjected to bombardments almost continuously and the Boche threw over great deal of gas. There were five casualties in the company from this source.

The regiment was relieved from duty there on October 16, and three days later was aboard trains bound for Belgium. There it was due to perform another great service. The Thirty-seventh Division had been selected to represent the American army on the north end of the line. It crossed the famous No Man's Land at Ypres, and by forced marches spent a day and night in Staden, Lichtervelt and Thielt. It was given two days' rest at Thielt and vicinity and then moved to the vicinity of Olsrle, Belgium, on the Lys River, where, on the morning of October 31, it started the first famous drive to the Escaut or Scheldt River. The division was given five days for the twelve miles, but the night of the second day found it on the banks of the Scheldt and it crossed, establishing a bridgehead. The drive on the part of the Ohioans was so fierce and fast that the French artillery supporting it could not keep up and got into very little action after the first five minutes of the start.

The regiment was then relieved and given a five-day rest, Company C being located at Meulbeke. There new equipment was issued and soon the Cantonians were ready for action again.

The second attack on the Germans in Belgium started on the night of November 9, near Symgem and Heuvele. All day Sunday, Nov. 10, was spent in forcing a second crossing of the Escaut, two battalions of the One Hundred and Forty-sixth getting across. Captain Miner had taken command of the First Battalion of the regiment when it entered Belgium and had his units in position to cross under cover of darkness and attack a hill and woods filled with German machine gun nests. Companies C and D were to have made this attack.

Just as darkness fell, word came from division headquarters that the Germans were sure to sign the armistice terms as laid down by Marshall Foch and that no more lives were to be sacrificed, but that troops would be held in the position where they were then located. Next morning word was received that the armistice had been signed and it was "Fini le Guerre," much to the great joy of every one.

On this same date, Lieutenant Stutzman received his order of November 1, 1919, promoting him to a captaincy for efficient service in the field, and went to Company B, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Infantry, as company commander.

The regiment moved to Niederswalm, and was located there for ten days. Then came orders that the Thirty-seventh Division was to follow the retreating

Hun across Belgium and take up a position in the Army of Occupation. King Albert of Belgium visited the regiment and met many of the officers and men.

The regiment moved up ten miles, then orders were changed, and it was decided that the Thirty-seventh Division would be one of the first returned to America. In the meantime, the division furnished four provisional companies to represent the American Army in the allied army that King Albert led into his capital, Brussels, from which he had been driven four years previously.

Captain Miner had command of the 200 men, the pick of the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Infantry, and the Americans were given the chief position in the parade. Everywhere the Yankees were received with acclaim by the Belgians who look upon America as their savior.

In December the regiment moved back to northern France, near Dunkirk, and was stationed there until the middle of January, then it moved to St. Dennis and vicinity, Company C being at LaPoote. Captain Miner had become regimental adjutant and Lieut. Karl Meyer was in command of the company, assisted by Lieut. Herbert Smith and Henry Breuer. Later Captain Miner was promoted to the grade of major.

Preparations were made for the homecoming and the regiment moved to Brest early in March, sailing from that port on the *Maui*, on March 18. The troops arrived in New York on March 31 and went to Camp Dix where they stayed three days, then came back to old Ohio after an absence of nearly two years.

Ohio welcomed her own with open arms. The One Hundred and Forty-sixth Infantry paraded in Akron, Canton and Columbus, went to Camp Sherman, and was discharged from the service on April 13, 1919.

The records of the company show that 143 Canton men left with Company C when it started for its training camp, and only 62 men came back to this city with the company when it was mustered out of the service the others being wounded, sent to the rear sick, or transferred to other units.

Nine members of the company were killed, more than forty wounded, four were decorated with Distinguished Service Cross, the largest number awarded any one company in the entire division.

Every officer who went away with the company was promoted one grade. Four sergeants were promoted to lieutenants in America, and two were given commissions overseas. Four other sergeants were in officers' training camps studying for commissions and would have received them if the war had lasted another week. These and four other men of the company were given lieutenantcies in the Officers' Reserve Corps when discharged.

The members of the company are entitled to three stars on their War Service medals, and their company flag is entitled to the ribbon bearing these actions: Baccarat Sector, August 1 to September 16; Ypres-Lys Offensives October 31 to November 4 and November 9 to November 11.

Company K, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Infantry, Alliance

World War

Company K, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Infantry, of Alliance, is another of the veteran military organizations of Stark County, its history dating back to 1892. This organization had the honor of producing the colonel of its regiment

for the World war, a distinction that came to few regiments in the American army.

Company K was organized and mustered into the Eighth Regiment Ohio National Guard, on May 4, 1892. Its history is replete with action, it having participated in every event in which the regiment was called out, from beginning until the close of the World war. Its first tour of duty was in preventing a lynching in Alliance in 1893. During the miners' riot in 1894 in Belmont County, the company was on duty sixteen days. During the war with Spain it was with the Eighth Regiment in Cuba, participating in the expedition to Santiago, and it served thirty-eight days on the island. It was with the other companies of the regiment in the steel strike troubles and at East Youngstown, and also served excellently at Zanesville, Ohio, during the big floods in 1913.

When the call came for the Mexican border in 1916, this organization was recruited to full war strength of 150 men and went to El Paso. While there, its captain, U. S. Wetzell, died in the service and the company was brought back to Alliance under command of Lieut. Fred Kochli.

In the World war the company left Alliance the latter part of September, 1917, recruited to full strength. It served under a temporary commander until it reached Camp Sheridan, Alabama, and then Capt. Paul LeMarche, of Cleveland, who had been assigned to the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Infantry, took command. Under his command the company became one of the best in the regiment and later gave a wonderful account of itself in the World war in France. It participated in every battle and engagement in which the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Infantry was engaged. In fact, its history is about parallel with that of Company C, Canton, which is given elsewhere. While the two companies served in separate battalions, there was the fellowship of being from the same county and relations were always very close. Company K did particularly good work in the first and second drives in Belgium where it saw a great deal of action.

Company commanders of the unit since its organization have been Charles C. Weybrecht, who in later years became colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Infantry; Capt. Barton C. Squires (deceased), Capt. Elliott Gyger, Capt. Alton L. Atkinson, Capt. William S. Jarret, Capt. Fred Zang, Capt. U. S. Wetzell (deceased), Capt. H. H. Howe, Capt. Paul LeMarche, Captain Bownan, and Capt. Fred Mitchell. The latter took command of the company after the armistice and left it at Brest.

Stark County in Three Hundred and Thirty-second Infantry World War

Eight hundred Stark County men, members of the second national army contingent to leave the county were assigned to the Three Hundred and Thirty-second Infantry, Eighty-third Division, at Camp Sherman. Of this number 550 were from Canton; Massillon and Alliance each furnished about one hundred and twenty-five. The contingent left the county on September 21, 1917. Upon arrival at the training camp the men were assigned to companies, each company having 250 men. Companies "G" and "H" were composed almost entirely of Canton men, Company "B" had about fifty men from Canton and Company "I" had men from Massillon and Alliance.

For five months these men were in training at Camp Sherman, and upon completion of their period were sent to Camp Merritt, N. J., for embarkment for

France. The entire regiment left Hoboken, N. J., on the *Aquatanian* on June 7, 1918, and arrived at Liverpool, England, on the first lap of their voyage on June 15. From Liverpool they went to Southampton, from where they went to Le Havre by boat.

The regiment remained at a French camp in Le Havre for a time and then travelled by rail to Italy, arriving there on July 26, 1918. American troops had been assigned to the Piave Sector and Headquarters of the Three Hundred and Thirty-second Infantry was located at Somma Compagnia, a little town twenty kilometers from Verona, the scene of many of Shakespeare's works.

Plans were under way at this time for the drive against Austrian forces, but no actual fighting was done by American troops for the time being. While located at Somma Compagnia the band of the Three Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment which included eight Cantonians, played a concert for the Prince of Wales.

From Somma Compagnia the regiment went to Vallegiosul Mincio in August and there prepared for entrance into the lines when the drive started. Camp Wallace, an American camp, was located here and for the first time real soldier comfort was obtained. The camp was a modern "canvas village" and contained some of the conveniences of the large American training camps. Here the regiment underwent more training and received additional equipment for the work that was to come.

On October 28, 1918, the entire regiment entered the lines at Treviso, fifteen kilometers from the Piave Sector and eighteen kilometers from Venice. When the drive opened the English, French and Italians crossed the Taglemento River and after a fierce struggle managed to hold their position. While awaiting the arrival of Italian troops to occupy the ground gained, the Three Hundred and Thirty-second Infantry was thrown into the struggle and for a period of five hours met a fierce counter-attack from the enemy.

Official reports of the action showed five casualties which included one killed in action, one died of wounds and three slightly wounded. Corporal Kell, Massillon, was killed by shell fire.

The result of the action was that Udine, a historical Italian city which had been in the hands of enemy troops for four years, was liberated and the objective, Cormons, was reached. Following the action the Three Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment was left to occupy the ground retaken and remained in the sector from the Taglemento River to Cormons until the middle of November.

Headquarters of the First Battalion was located at Treviso, Second Battalion at Cattai, Montenegro, on the Dalmatian coast, and the Third Battalion at the historical city of Fiume. On January 19 the regiment was transferred to Genoa to remain there until March 19, when sailing orders were issued to return to the United States.

The entire regiment was cited by the Italian government for its heroic work in the Austrian drive and one Cantonian was given the Italian War Cross. During its stay in Italy the band of the Three Hundred and Thirty-second played several concerts for the King and Queen of Italy, for President Wilson when he visited there in January, for Premier Clemenceau of France and for Generals Pershing and Foch while they were on an inspection tour.

The band played one concert in Venice to what members believe to have been the largest audience to hear an American band during the war. The crowd was estimated conservatively at 60,000 persons.

Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Machine Gun Battalion, Massillon

World War

Company "A", One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Machine Gun Battalion, of Massillon, organized as Company "K", Tenth Ohio Infantry, was composed of Massillon and Minerva men with a few from small towns surrounding Massillon. Soon after declaration of war by the United States, Harry Curley, Massillon, and Benjamin Kilper, Canton, formulated the idea of organizing a company of Infantry in Massillon and made known their plans to a number of the young men of the town. They responded most heartily as did some forty-two from Minerva. This was the nucleus around which the company was built.

Curley was commissioned a captain and Kilper a first lieutenant in the Ohio National Guard and placed in charge of the company by the adjutant general. Little trouble was met in securing sufficient men and on July 15, when the entire National Guard was called into federal service the Massillon company contained 127 men who went to the first training camp, Camp Sheridan, Ala., with the organization.

The training period served in Massillon was from July 15, the date of call into federal service until September 16, 1917, when the company entrained along with the remainder of the 10th Infantry for Montgomery, Ala. Shortly after arrival at Camp Sheridan the designation of the organization was changed by War Department order from Company "K" to Company "A", One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Machine Gun Battalion and remained such until mustered out.

Original officers of the company who served during the training period at Camp Sheridan were: Capt. Harry Curley, First Lieut. Ben Kilper, and Second Lieut. H. G. Simpson. These officers were later transferred and the company went into battle with Capt. F. L. Pierce, Cleveland, who later became a major; First Lieut. Harry L. Rogers, Coshocton; First Lieut. Clyde Lindoff, Steubenville; Second Lieut. Fred B. Wishard, Wooster; and Second Lieut. Theodore A. Kluver, Cincinnati, and Second Lieut. John C. Litty, Salem.

The One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Machine Gun Battalion was commanded by Maj. John A. Logan, of Cleveland, and was a part of the Seventy-fourth Infantry Brigade under command of Brig.-Gen. William V. McMacken.

The training period at Camp Sheridan, Ala., consisted of all sorts of preliminary work and later when primary work was well under way machine guns were issued and range work started at the Elmore County rifle range. This training period lasted from September 18 to May 25, 1918, when the company entrained with the remainder of the battalion for Camp Lee, Va., to prepare for overseas duty.

At Camp Lee new guns were issued and work again started on the range there. While at Camp Lee 190 men were received from the replacement camp to bring the battalion up to full strength and Company "A" received its share of these men. The training period and time for preparation for sailing at Camp Lee lasted from May 27 to June 21, 1918, when the battalion marched to City Point and embarked on the *Pocahontas*, sailing at midnight for Newport News. The next morning the battalion embarked on the liner *Caserta*. On June 23, 1918, the

Caserta steamed out to sea and joined the remainder of the convoy which was to make the trip to France.

On the morning of July 5, the convoy passed Cape Finistere lighthouse and landed at Brest at 4:00 p. m. From the port of Brest they hiked to Camp Pontenazen and remained there until July 11 when they entrained at Brest for the trip over land to some unknown place. After several days of traveling across France, Company "A" detrained at Bamblain and hiked seven kilometers to Sauville.

At Sauville intensive machine gun training was taken up and range practice arranged. On July 24 the battalion entrained at Brevannes for Elinvaux, arriving there the following day. Then came a hike of twenty-seven kilometers to be done under full packs which means something like seventy odd pounds to the average soldier.

On the night of August 2, 1918, the battalion marched to Merviller in the Baccarat sector. Here Company "A" came under its first shell fire.

Orders in force during the battalion's stay in the Baccarat sector were such that little could be done in the way of offensive fighting, for the Americans were working in conjunction with the French. However, Company "A" suffered a few casualties on September 8, when the enemy started shelling a patch of wood in which members of the second platoon were quietly sitting in the morning sunlight. Three men were killed during this shelling, but little of moment occurred from that date until on September 15 the battalion was relieved by the Seventy-seventh Division and moved to a small town not far from Bar le Duc.

After a rest of three days near Bar le Duc the battalion moved into the Forêt de Hesse, in which the beginning of the Meuse-Argonne campaign was to take place. Nothing was done until September 25, except to rest, train some men who were to fill important positions and get guns and equipment ready for the drive which opened the next morning. After ten days' rest Company "A" was in excellent spirits and the aspect of a battle opening early in the morning was looked upon with pleasure by most of the men.

At 10:30 p. m. on September 25th, Company "A" went into position near Avocourt and remained on the alert until 5:30 a. m., September 26, when the artillery barrage was to go up and open the way for an advance. Success was evident from the very start and by night of the first day the battalion was within a short distance of Montfaucon.

Montfaucon is officially credited to being captured by infantry of the Thirty-seventh Division, supported by machine gun battalions and engineers. All this was accomplished during the initial attack on September 26, 1918.

On September 27 no progress was made on account of encountering an enemy stronghold just beyond Montfaucon. However, all difficulty was overcome on the third day of the drive and Ivery was captured toward the close of the day. On the fourth day Epionville was reached and on the fifth day it was necessary to reorganize the battalion which then had but 263 men left out of 704.

Casualties during the Meuse-Argonne drive were numerous and dressing stations were filled to overflowing at all times, day and night. Roads were in frightful condition and hampered work of evacuating sick and wounded.

Following reorganization of the battalion into one company of 263 men they pushed on to Giorges where during the night of the sixth day of the drive the Thirty-second Division took over the sector held by the Thirty-seventh Division

and what was left of Company "A" returned to Recicourt for a rest of two days. During the night of October 4, French camions driven by Chinese picked up the battalion at Recicourt and carried it to Shloy from which place they hiked to the St. Mihiel sector to relieve the Three Hundred and Forty-first Machine Gun Battalion of the Eighty-ninth Division.

A portion of the St. Mihiel sector was held for ten days and it was during this time the fourth squad of the third platoon of Company "A" was nearly wiped out when a mustard gas shell fell among them. Three men who were wounded later recovered. The others died instantly. On the night of October 28 the Thirty-seventh Division was relieved by the Twenty-eighth Division and Company "A" returned to Dongermain for a two days' rest.

On the morning of October 20, Company "A" entrained for Flanders and after traveling for two days detrained at Wonnebeke. From this point the battalion marched to Thielt. Here, while marching along the road it was learned by Captain Pierce that the expected drive was to start at 5:30 a. m., October 31. The company bivouaced at a cross road on the night of October 30 and awoke the next morning to the sound of an American barrage. Shortly afterward a steady stream of prisoners started past to the rear. This position was held until 6:00 p. m., when they started moving toward Olsene in an old mill. During this action Company "A" was a part of the corps reserve and for the most part did nothing but hike in an effort to keep up with the remainder of the division which was rapidly driving the enemy to his rear.

The second action participated in by Company "A" came on November 10 and at 4:00 a. m. position was taken up at Syngem, just west of the Escaut River. Here the company supported a battalion of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Infantry. Considerable difficulty was met with in getting machine guns in position to support the infantry at this point and Captain Pierce decided after some consideration resulting in subjecting the men to heavy enemy shell fire from both machine guns and artillery. However there was no other course open and the move was finally completed without noticeable loss. Only two men were wounded and these but slightly which did not require any expert attention from surgeons.

Following this successful operation and a slight advance by the infantry it was possible to cross the river to the east bank shortly after midnight. This was accomplished two kilometers south of the position formerly held. After crossing the river and getting under cover Captain Pierce reported to the commanding officer, where he learned of the signing of the armistice at 5:00 a. m.

Following signing of the armistice the battalion remained in Belgium until January 15 when it entrained for Alencon, France. Until February 17 Alencon was the station of Company "A" when it moved to Mezieres-sous Ballon and remained until March 1. On the afternoon of March 1 the battalion hiked to Beaumont where it entrained for Brest, arriving on the afternoon of March 2. At Brest numerous inspections were held until the morning of March 11 when it embarked on the *U. S. S. Huntington*. The *Huntington* docked at Hoboken on March 23, 1919.

Camp Merritt was reached on the afternoon of March 23 and here the battalion remained for a few days to prepare for returning to Ohio to parade before waiting friends and relatives. After several parades in larger Ohio cities the battalion returned to Camp Sherman and was mustered out on April 12, 1919.

One Hundred and Forty-fifth Ambulance Company, Canton
World War

To the uninitiated the work of an ambulance company in war is believed to consist merely in driving ambulances from battlefields to dressing stations and from dressing stations to hospitals, but to those who served in ambulance companies during the recent war, this is known to be untrue. Indeed, an ambulance company may be called upon to do all sorts of work from caring for sick and wounded, driving trucks or ambulances to ordinary labor—everything except bear arms against the enemy.

One of Stark County's most valuable contributions in the war was Ambulance Company No. 145, a part of the One Hundred and Twelfth Sanitary Train. Shortly after entry into the war by the United States several young men met in the Y. M. C. A. and were discussing various branches of the service in which they might enlist. After some discussion one of them mentioned the possibilities of organizing a company for medical work. It was decided to bring the matter to attention of city officials and other prominent citizens in an effort to enlist their aid. Communication with Col. Joseph Hall, Columbus, who then commanded the sanitary corps of the Ohio National Guard brought to this city Lieut. G. P. Lawrence, a Columbus physician who had just returned from service with the Ohio National Guard on the Mexican border.

Lawrence came to Canton, made several speeches and aroused considerable interest among the younger men who might be expected to enlist for service in the war. This resulted in the opening of a recruiting office and the formation of a motor ambulance company known as the Fourth Ohio Ambulance Company.

On July 15, 1917, when National Guard units were mobilized in the state the Fourth Ambulance Company assembled at the Canton city auditorium, where permanent headquarters were established. After the first few days work in earnest was started and rapid progress was made. Little was accomplished other than foot drills until after the middle of August when a large supply of uniforms and equipment arrived from the state arsenal at Columbus. After issuance of uniforms and equipment it became easier to drill, maneuver and execute army work. For the first time the Fourth Ambulance Company took on the appearance of a soldierly organization. Up to this time men had been drilling in civilian clothing.

From July 15 to September 30 constant drills were executed, together with several hours of lectures each day. Lectures were new to most of the men and proved exceptionally interesting since they dealt with physiology and anatomy for the most part. But in view of the fact that the organization was to be a motorized outfit, lectures on care and driving of motor ambulances was not neglected.

On Monday morning, October 1, 1917, members of the Fourth Ohio bid farewell to friends and relatives and entrained for Montgomery, Ala., the newly opened training camp for the Ohio National Guard Division. The trip to Montgomery through Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville and Birmingham was full of interest for many of the boys had never been south.

The troop train arrived at Montgomery late Tuesday night, but owing to lateness was allowed to remain in the yards until morning. Early in the morning cars were shifted onto another road and hauled out to the camp, some four miles. Upon

arrival at the camp the company was greeted with many new and interesting sights. Everywhere new buildings were being erected.

As it was early in the morning troops who had arrived several weeks before, were out at drill. Everywhere the aspect bespoke war times and great preparation for what was to come across the sea. From the railroad yards the company hiked about a mile and officers were shown the site allotted for use of the company.

The camp was to be a "canvas village" and since the tents were not on the ground it was necessary to draw them from the quartermaster. This was not accomplished until late in the afternoon and dark found several squads without any tent. However, tents were finally secured and with the aid of flashlights, matches and camp illumination it was possible to make the tents fast enough to stand until morning when they were erected and properly aligned.

During the next few days floors and walls were issued and work in earnest on getting the company into shape started. There were days of hot back-breaking work, shovelling in the street which later became a model of cleanliness and sanitation as were many of the streets in the camp.

After the first week which was used principally in getting settled, drills and regular soldier routine started. A portion of the time during the first few weeks was used in cleaning cotton stubble off a field which afterward became one of the finest parade grounds in the camp.

Drills included school of the soldier, squad drill, platoon and section drill. Drill by company and drill by battalion. Interspersed with the drill were lectures on anatomy, first-aid and motors. Nothing which might later confront the soldier of the sanitary corps was left untouched by the teachers, who were officers of the company.

These original officers were: Capt. Gerald P. Lawrence, organizer of the company, promoted to captain from first lieutenant just before the company left Canton for the south; First Lieut. Robert T. Gill, Newark; First Lieut. Charles Lehner, Columbus; First Lieut. Forrest Stewart from near Columbus, and First Lieut. Charles L. Maxwell, Columbus. After the company had been in Camp Sheridan for a short time, Lieut. Maxwell was transferred and went to Washington to take work in Walter Reed hospital. The other three lieutenants remained to return with the company.

On October 5, 1917, two days after arrival at Camp Sheridan, War Department orders changing the designation of the organization from Fourth Ohio Ambulance Company to Ambulance Company 145, One Hundred and Twelfth Sanitary Train were received.

Ambulances were issued the company in November and daily drills and practice maneuvers were held. Often the company would leave camp early in the morning not to return until long after night fall. This work proved later to have been exceptionally useful in training men to work at night for a major portion of the successful work done in France was done under cover of darkness.

On June 17, 1918, with the rest of the Sanitary Train the company entrained for New York to embark for foreign service. On the night of July 19 New York was reached, but it was not until the next afternoon that Camp Upton was reached. Four days in preparation for sailing were spent at this camp and then on the 24th the company boarded an English transport for the long journey across the sea and to action.

The trip over was without event. A strong convoy was maintained throughout the trip and but one submarine was sighted in a distance. Many passengers on the boat were seasick for a day or so, but for the most part they stood the trip well. Outdoor life and regular habits were proving their worth to the soldier.

On July 4th the company was on the high seas and on July 9 was landed at Glasgow, Scotland, from where they took a train to Winchester. From Winchester they proceeded by rail to Southampton and after a short rest in an English rest camp boarded a channel boat for France. Cherbourg was the first French town sighted and landing was made there. A few days were spent in the rest camp there and then a long trip by rail to Neufchateau ensued. Here another training period was in order, and on August 1 they moved into Baccarat where the first action was seen.

On August 2 a detail with new ambulances arrived from St. Nazaire and work started. First patients were received at a station operated at Heberville. The division was then holding the sector at Baccarat, but there was little action at this time and no great amount of work was done here.

From Baccarat the company moved to Bar le Duc for a short stay and early in September went into the Foret de Hesse where the hardest struggle of the war, the Meuse-Argonne campaign started. When the biggest drive of the war opened on September 26, Ambulance Company 145 was found immediately behind the infantry units which were leading the attack. Many members of the company had been detached for service with infantry companies and went over the top with them at all times.

Here during the early part of the drive the Thirty-seventh Division had its hardest fighting and lost the most men. Roads were well nigh impassible, litter bearers arrived every few moments with patients, but ambulances were unable to get through with patients because of the heavy stream of traffic and bad roads to evacuation stations in the rear. Men and officers worked days and nights without sleep and it was welcome news when word came that another division was to relieve the Thirty-seventh.

From Avocourt, the devastated town, used as a base, the Ambulance Company joined the remainder of the division in a trip back to the St. Mihiel sector where the Thirty-seventh was thrown in to hold a position taken by the First, Second and Forty-second divisions. This work was dangerous from the fierce shelling by the enemy, but since the infantry was not making any attacks to speak of, casualties were not severe.

About October 15, 1918, Captain Lawrence was relieved of command of his company and sent to another unit. Lieut. Robert Gill, who later was promoted to a captaincy, was given command and soon became the idol of the men.

From St. Mihiel sector the division moved into Belgium in the Flanders region occupied by British troops. Here the division took part in some of the hardest fighting and was first to cross the Lys and Escaut or Scheldt rivers. Casualties were heavy and work for the ambulance company lasted for several days and nights without stop.

After signing of the Armistice the division remained in Belgium and picked troops took part in King Albert's triumphant return to Brussels. Here, ambulances driven by chauffeurs from Ambulance Company No. 145, hauled men and supplies for the triumphant march of Belgium's ruler.

On January 4th the company started for France again and returned to the

old camp near Neufchateau. From this station they moved to Alencon in the LeMans area where the old routine of drills and lectures was reestablished as it had been in the training camp and in Belgium following the signing of the armistice.

Definite orders to prepare for returning to the United States were received on February 7th and on February 29th the company left Alencon for Brest, the port of embarkation. The company arrived at Brest on March 2nd and after three days' stay while they received new clothing and equipment, the second lap of the homeward trip was started on March 5 when the company embarked for the United States.

Arriving in New York on March 24, 1919, the company was met by hundreds of friends and relatives and after a stay of several days in Camp Merritt, N. J., they entrained for Camp Sherman, Ohio, where they were mustered out on April 12, 1919, and Ambulance Company No. 145, one of Stark County's largest contributions in the war became a memory. Every officer and man was honorably discharged from the service and scattered for their homes to take up life where they left off nearly two years before.

Stark Men Widely Scattered

World War

Their praises unsung, because they were not connected with a unit principally made up of Stark County men and because they were placed in widely scattered organizations which were composed of men from all parts of America, there are hundreds of men from this county who served with great credit and valor to themselves, their homes and the organizations in which they were placed. Considerably more than half of the men from Stark County who saw service, were scattered hither and yon throughout the forces of Uncle Sam—some in the army, some in the navy, some in the marines. They were the volunteers who went into the regular army, navy and marine corps, and the selective service men who answered various calls as drafts were made upon the county.

It is said by the Canton draft boards that this county was represented in practically every camp in the United States. There were men from coast to coast, from Canada to Mexico. They were specialists along some particular line, or men who were sent to help fill up the organization of new divisions which were being formed rapidly. Hundreds of these men got overseas and into the actions while others were about on the point of going to France when the armistice ended the war.

The history of Stark County's part in the World war would not be complete, nor would it do justice, if it did not pay tribute to the unsung service of these men. Theirs is not the glory of a unit from this county; little may be known locally of their organizations, nor may the praises be sung in the county of their regiments, but nevertheless these men did valiant service and they personally have the satisfaction of knowing that they did "their bit" like all true Americans, and that they had as great a part as any in winning the struggle.

Another Stark County unit which made an enviable record in France and Germany was the Three Hundred and Eighth Engineers. This organization was a part of the Eighty-third Division and trained at Camp Sherman under General Glenn. Most of the men went into service in the fall and winter of 1917-18, and the Three Hundred and Eighth Engineers spent some time at the Ohio camp. The

regiment was made up principally of northeastern Ohio county men, including more than 100 from Stark County. The bulk of these were Canton men.

Going overseas with the division in June, 1918, the regiment was stationed at LeMans. Shortly after their arrival in that area the Eighty-third Division became a replacement organization, and was split up, its men being sent to various organizations in the line. The Three Hundred and Eighth Engineers Regiment was held intact, as there was great need of troops of this classification. The regiment became attached to one of the army corps operating in the line, and as such, was called upon to work continuously in road building, erection of huts, theaters, etc., to make life easier for the doughboys.

After the armistice was signed the Three Hundred and Eighth was sent to Germany with the Army of Occupation, and it was while near Coblenz that the world's army record for building a pontoon bridge was established. This organization put a bridge across the Rhine River in less than two hours. They built theaters for the troops which were in Germany, and did numerous other tasks.

The regiment also had the honor of staying longest in France of any Stark County organization. It came home the latter part of June, 1919, and none of the Stark County men reached their homes until after July 4th. The regiment had a number of casualties and deaths from disease and exposure, but the Stark County men were for the most part fortunate.

Canton Chapter, Red Cross

On Wednesday afternoon, February 28, 1917, the Canton Chapter, American Red Cross was founded at the home of Mrs. J. H. Himes, 904 Market Avenue, north, Canton, Ohio. Foundation of the chapter at this time resulted from an appeal to the American Red Cross by Allied countries then engaged in the war with Germany, for supplies; and also for relief work to be done in Canton and adjacent territory.

Included in the jurisdiction of the Canton chapter were the following townships: Lake, Plain, Canton, Pike, Sandy, Osnaburg, Paris and Nimishillen.

The charter granted the Canton Chapter contained the names of twenty-two charter members, including the officers elected at the time of organization. These are: Mrs. J. H. Himes, director of chapter; Norman Raff, chairman; Eleanor Gard, vice-chairman; Elmer E. Mack, treasurer; Miss Ruth McLain, assistant treasurer, and Miss Elizabeth Thomas, secretary.

Following the foundation of a chapter in Canton no time was lost in getting results. Some of the work in which the Red Cross figured prominently after the United States' entry in the war included maintenance of sewing rooms for the making of clothing and hospital material, training classes for nurses, soldier's aid work, civilian relief, recruiting for overseas service of clerks, stenographers and nurses, organization of a motor corps and operation of an emergency hospital.

Since the ending of hostilities Nov. 11, 1918, and the subsequent return of Canton and Stark County soldiers, the Red Cross has handled more than 1,500 soldiers and their families. It has assisted over 200 disabled soldiers to secure competent medical attention, to secure vocational training which will fit them for pursuit of civil occupation and one year after the signing of the armistice finds the Canton chapter still working on about one hundred uncompleted cases.

Fifteen ex-soldiers have been sent to colleges and universities to enable them

to learn some vocation with which they can become self-supporting. Many others have been found positions in manufacturing plants where they will have every opportunity to learn some useful and lucrative employment.

Norman Raff was succeeded as chairman of the chapter by J. H. Himes, who acted in that capacity until September, 1919, when he resigned and C. N. Vicary was elected to take his place. Other officers of the present organization are: W. P. English, vice chairman; Miss Eleanor Gard, secretary and assistant treasurer, and Elmer E. Mack, treasurer.

A chronological history of Canton chapter shows many interesting things about its activity from the time of organization until the present. Beginning with the organization in February, 1917, the next step was the opening of sewing rooms for the making of hospital equipment and clothing.

Thousands of bandages were made during the operation of the sewing rooms which were first opened in the New Vicary Building, Market Avenue, north. Comfort bags for soldiers and hospital clothing also were among the first articles made.

On April 11, training classes were organized under the leadership of Miss Mabel Firestone, who had served during the Mexican trouble in 1916-17 as an Army nurse.

From April 16 to 21, after the United States entry into war, a membership campaign was conducted under the leadership of George E. Lundy of the Y. M. C. A. During this time several hundred thousand dollars were secured for the cause.

Canton men at this time were beginning to feel the call of the country and enlistment was heavy. At this time a soldiers' aid committee headed by ex-Mayor C. A. Stolberg was organized to care for departed soldiers' families. Following this, a civilian relief committee was formed with A. B. Clark at the head. This committee cooperated with the Associated Charities in caring for the needy.

During the summer of 1917, the work rooms were moved to the Harris Arcade where more room was secured, but before long, work increased until it was necessary to move to the Geo. D. Harter Bank Building and into larger rooms. At this time many ladies were reporting each day to sew on hospital equipment and garments. Mrs. G. A. Leonard was director of the chapter at this time and was later succeeded by Mrs. Cunningham.

Another accomplishment during the summer was the organization of the following auxiliaries: Hartville, Mrs. I. O. Getz in charge; Waynesburg, Mrs. Ira Pence in charge; Magnolia, Mrs. Frank Elson in charge; East Canton, Mrs. M. B. Swallen; North Canton, Mr. Evans and Mrs. L. G. Schrantz; East Sparta, Mrs. C. R. Sponhauer; Louisville, Arthur Keim; Uniontown, Rev. Mr. Hassler; Greentown, Mrs. Sadie Smith. Workrooms were maintained in several of the branches.

A junior Red Cross Chapter was organized in February, 1918, one year after foundation of the Canton Chapter, with Miss Ruth Reynolds as chairman. Workrooms were opened in the City Auditorium on April 1, and a junior health crusade started February 1, 1919, and lasted for a period of 15 weeks.

During the month of June, 1918, the Canton Chapter was asked to cooperate with the National organization in recruiting nurses for overseas service. This activity resulted in enrollment of the following nurses: Mrs. Josephine Bifoss, Miss Susan Young, Miss Maud Hudson, Miss Myrtle Veach, Miss Margaret Prendeville, Miss Margaret Halter, Miss Frances Rutledge, Miss Frances Ball, Miss Daisy

Selser, Miss Mary McCreasy, Miss Caeserie Wernet, Miss Mary Misere, Miss Carrie Myers, Miss Esther Owens, Miss Vera Hawkins, Miss Muriel Buchanan, Miss Zetta Bowers, Miss Catherine Friedhof, Miss Frances Fiala, Miss Nina Hawkins, Miss Ella Higgins, Miss Bessie Miller, Miss Catherine McCutcheon, Miss Stella Cizek, Miss Emily Malley, Miss Creta Dollison, Miss Alice Portmann, Miss Octa Lieb, Miss Maud VanHorn and Miss Anna Davies.

The basement of the First Congregational Church, Tuscarawas Street, West, was the scene of the opening of the Red Cross Shops. Here everything from a paper of pins to motors cars was sold. Departments included in the shops were millinery, infant, furniture, and tea gardens. The shops were opened with one of the most spectacular parades ever held in Canton.

During the operation of the Red Cross Shops, it was necessary to organize a Motor Corps for the transportation of articles to and from the shops. The late Miss Ann Zollars, who died on October 3, 1919 at the Neuilly Red Cross Hospital, France, of pneumonia, was the first captain and organizer of the motor corps. It was a result of her work with the local organization that she went to France on January 25, 1919, and joined Mrs. Thomas Seaton's organization of American girls who were assisting the Erte Bein du Blessean organization of French and American women doing relief work in France. She was driving relief trucks in the vicinity of Paris when taken ill.

During the war when more than 1,000 Canton and Stark county men were in France and other foreign countries, a foreign department was maintained under the management of Jerome V. Matyas, manager of the foreign department of the dime Savings Bank. Through this department many matters were transacted which had to do with reports of men who were missing and from whom communication could not be gotten.

During the influenza epidemic in the fall and winter of 1918, the Red Cross secured the use of the Catholic Club House, Sixth Street Northwest, for use as an emergency hospital. There, Sisters Dorothy and Beatrice supervised the care of thousands of "flu" patients and assisted materially in preventing further spread of the plague which took as its toll, thousands of persons. In the parish house of the Episcopal church another emergency hospital was maintained for the afflicted orphans.

From December 16 to 23, 1918, another membership campaign was conducted, which resulted in securing 43,000 members for the Canton Chapter.

With the return of soldiers which started in February, a new civilian relief committee was organized owing to the larger scope of work to be done. This committee now consists of Lewis R. Zollars, chairman; Eugene V. Bulleit, executive secretary; Mrs. C. W. Ufford, Mrs. Frank McGowan, Dr. J. P. DeWitt, Summer McDowell, Hervé W. Miner and Clarence Fisher.

Present officers of the Canton Chapter American Red Cross are located in a suite in the Central Savings Bank Building, Tuscarawas Street, West. From there administration work is carried out under directions of officers and relief work for ex-service men is conducted under the supervision of Mr. Bulleit.

Plans of the Red Cross now include maintenance of a permanent organization to look after the welfare of ex-soldiers and all needy persons. The Red Cross program for the future includes a campaign of education to combat epidemics of

contagious diseases and relief work in case of any outbreak. The Red Cross in Canton looks forward to a prosperous future and solicits the heartiest cooperation of all in carrying out humanitarian work and humanitarian ideals.

The Work of the Red Cross, Canton Chapter

By Mrs. Gertrude E. Hoffman, Home Service Secretary

Service and assistance to the disabled ex-service man is our big job and often a very disheartening one. The Red Cross runs parallel with the Government and is so closely applied to and involved with the Government that many believe the Red Cross to be a federal organization. It would be impossible for any strictly governmental agency to act in the capacity in which the Red Cross does. However, because of our close connection with the Government, the various departments look to us to assist them in their investigations, and also to assist particularly the disabled in getting to the Government such information, affidavits, statements and other things which are requested of them. Sometimes we receive letters from the Veterans' Bureau stating that a certain man who is being paid compensation was requested to prepare certain forms which were sent to him and return them to the bureau. Several requests had been sent to the man, but no reply received, and consequently his compensation was discontinued until he complied with the request of the Veterans' Bureau. We immediately wrote to the man and offered our assistance and in a few days his affidavits were properly executed and returned to the bureau, the matter adjusted and the compensation continued.

Any ex-service man is, of course, eligible to Red Cross service or advice; but it is only the disabled veteran who is suffering with a disability which is a direct result of his service, who is entitled to financial aid from Red Cross. New rulings of the Veterans' Bureau have made numerous men, who heretofore were not eligible to benefits from the Government, eligible for treatment and in some cases compensation, and this has made necessary the reopening of a number of cases which had been closed.

Sometimes we are called upon to assist dependent parents in securing a son's release or discharge from the army. It is a ruling of the War Department that no man may be discharged on grounds of dependency unless it can be satisfactorily shown that the dependency arose after the man enlisted. Any of these cases require considerable investigation, affidavits and letter writing.

The family problem is not so easily adjusted, as there are no set rules and regulations to be carried out. Sometimes it requires visits, suggestions and patience, but we do our best and put forth every effort to help keep the home and family together.

Then there is the transient. When they ask financial assistance, this is not given without first receiving authority from the Red Cross in the city of which he is a resident, with the exception of a very few cases when it may be necessary to furnish means for the man to secure proper clothing or lodging in order to take a job.

In the year ending December 31, 1927, the Home Service Section of the Canton Chapter contacted 1,244 ex-soldiers or their families, 599 of this number being disabled as a result of their World war service. These disabled men require a great deal of service, sympathetic understanding and advice in their business and domestic affairs, a great many of them being unable to make proper adjustments and adapting themselves to the business of living properly and sanely. Planning

for these men and their families is often very difficult and trying but we must always remember that these men are all sick, either mentally or physically.

The able bodied men who came to us were given advice and assistance regarding Government insurance, various bonuses, etc. Seven hundred and ten insurance forms were filled out during the year for men who wished to reinstate or convert into a permanent form their war term insurance. One thousand three hundred and ten notices regarding the expiration of the time limit for reinstating and converting this insurance were sent out by this office. Sixty-five transients were dealt with either by securing employment, returning them to their homes or working out some definite plans for them. Nine hundred and sixty-two letters were sent out, 506 forms and affidavits prepared in connection with Government claims of various sorts. Some claims require more attention than others. Just now we have in mind one case in which we have recently written five letters. There has been considerable controversy between the Veterans' Bureau and the family of the deceased man, and in order to clear up this controversy and adjust matters so that the Veterans' Bureau may make the proper adjustment with the family, a number of people have had to be interviewed to make affidavits; the affidavits have had to be prepared, several telegrams have had to be sent, and in the meantime while awaiting this adjustment the family has to be furnished with food and other supplies absolutely necessary in any family, and while only five letters were written the case has required much work and constant attention. Two hundred and four home calls were made. Work was done on 178 death claims; this does not mean, however, that 178 men have died in the last year, but there are times when some adjustments and work are necessary on claims of the families of men who have been dead for some time.

Then there is the work of the Production Committee, a group of volunteer workers, of which Mrs. G. E. Kirsch is chairman.

During the past year a great number of bathrobes, pajamas, socks, sweaters and sleeping caps were completed and sent to the Military Home at Dayton and to the veterans' hospitals. Also children's dresses, sweaters, layettes and stockings were completed and sent to different places. Over fifty Christmas bags were prepared and sent to the soldiers stationed in various posts and also to the hospitals. This work is all done by volunteer workers and too much cannot be said of this splendid service of the Production Committee.

We have many cases in our files to whom we have given possibly only friendly assistance or advice and others to whom it was necessary to give financial assistance so that the man could get proper care and treatment when most needed to build up his health and later he is able to support himself and family and once more feel that he is independent and self reliant. We make every effort to help all these ex-service men to help themselves as much as possible and try to make them feel that we want to give them every service and assistance possible, and when financial assistance is given the money is merely a loan to tide them over until such time as they are able to take care of their own obligations.

The funds for carrying on the work of the American Red Cross are not received from the Government which created it and established its duties. These funds are from the voluntary contributions of the people and from membership fees. Of the \$1.00 membership fee, 50 cents is retained by the chapter for the support of local work and 50 cents goes to American National Red Cross for the support of

the national and international services. Any citizen or resident of the United States may become a member of the Red Cross upon payment of the \$1.00 membership fee.

It is the great privilege of the people to join the ranks of the organization which represents the government and the people in certain unselfish service to humanity.

ALLIANCE CHAPTER, RED CROSS

This chapter was organized April 15, 1917. Dr. W. H. McMaster was elected chairman and Miss Mary Kay executive secretary. The first call for active emergency service was for comfort kits for the soldiers. The committee of which Mrs. F. E. Dussel was chairman made 1,200 comfort kits by 1,200 housewives. The Surgical Dressing Department, under Miss Gertrude Kay, produced a total of 51,691 dressings. The knitting room, in charge of Miss Blanche Keplinger, turned out 6,770 knitted articles. After the military knitting was completed, Mrs. A. J. Morris directed the knitting for refugees. The Hospital Supplies, under Mrs. Morris Geiger, made a total of 10,200 garments and 900 property bags. The Civilian Department, under Miss Aurie Buck, executive secretary, served 1,131 families of men who were in the service. The classes in first aid and home dressing was conducted by the Educational Department, of which Mrs. Joseph Koch was the executive secretary. The roll call for junior members was answered by 3,971 school children, who gave hundreds of cookies and doughnuts and thousands of magazines and many pounds of candy to the canteen, sold 1,500 Red Cross magazines in six months, and made 1,950 refugee garments. This work was directed by Miss Frances Eberhart. The three drives for worn clothing, two of which were directed by Mrs. G. L. King and the third by Mrs. S. L. Geiger, resulted in the collection of 19,765 pounds of garments and shoes.

The Alliance Canteen from its beginning on September 9, 1918, to May 1, 1919, served 83,140 service men. Too much cannot be said of the commandant, Mrs. G. L. King. A leader of fine personality and splendid executive ability, big hearted, sympathetic and tireless. A woman who had positive genius for mothering the boys and sending them on their way full of good cheer. Commandant King organized 120 women in twelve alternating units, representing leading fraternal, religious and social organizations. The fine service of these women made possible handling, to the best advantage, the immense quantities of supplies used. The night trains, of which there were many, were cared for by Mount Union College and Y. M. C. A. men. It was unnecessary to spend the money allotted by the Red Cross because of voluntary cash contributions, together with immense quantities of home made cookies and doughnuts. These contributions also included great baskets of flowers, home made candy, Easter eggs, mirrors, pocket combs, snapshots forwarded to the boys' mothers whose addresses were taken, newspapers, victrola records, and everything that could be thought of to bring joy to the soldier lads.

The many courtesies shown the canteen workers by the Pennsylvania Company and the valuable help of the Salvation Army and the splendid loyalty of citizens of Alliance and Washington, Lexington and Marlboro townships, who so promptly responded to the needs of the workers when issued in the Red Cross Column of the *Alliance Review*, helped to make the great work a success.

Like all unselfish service, the work of the Alliance Canteen has reacted on the community: A spirit of generosity, of cooperation, of democracy, and a better understanding of the principles of our republic, that "all men are created equal," remain with us as a result of the ideals observed in this service.

Officers of the Alliance Chapter, American Red Cross, were as follows:

Mrs. G. L. King, commandant Alliance A. R. C. Canteen.

B. F. Stanton, superintendent public schools, president of Alliance Chapter, American Red Cross.

Hazel Purcell, secretary of Alliance Chapter, American Red Cross.

Massillon Chapter, Red Cross

Upon call of the Massillon Chamber of Commerce, a meeting of the representative citizens met in the office of the Chamber of Commerce rooms April 5th, 1917, to consider the organization of a chapter of the American Red Cross. Mrs. Ella O. Shoemaker was made temporary chairman and Edwin B. Lord temporary secretary and treasurer.

At this meeting it was developed that there were three members of the National Red Cross located in Massillon: Mrs. Emily J. Russell, Miss Russell and Mrs. Florence D. Crawford.

On April 12th, 1917, permission having been granted to proceed to the organization of the chapter, the organization committee was called to order at the mayor's court room by the chairman, Mrs. Ella O. Shoemaker. A committee consisting of C. E. Stuart, Mrs. Emily J. Russell and Mrs. Jennie Lester was appointed to draw up and present a form of constitution. The report of this committee was adopted and the following directors were elected:

Mrs. Ella O. Shoemaker, E. B. Lord, T. O. Kennedy, F. C. Snyder—two years.

Mrs. Grace Zintsmaster, Mrs. Emily J. Russell, Mrs. D. S. Gardner, Mrs. J. J. South—one year.

These with the president of the Chamber of Commerce, the mayor of Massillon and the president of the Social Service League constituted the board of directors.

The election of officers resulted as follows: C. E. Stuart, chairman; Mrs. Ella O. Shoemaker, vice chairman; Edwin B. Lord, secretary; Mrs. Florence D. Crawford, treasurer.

The Massillon Chapter embraced the six western townships of Stark County.

At a meeting of the board of directors held on April 30, 1917, the resignations of George W. Kratsch and E. H. Birney as directors were accepted and F. G. Harrison and P. L. Hunt were elected to fill the vacancies. The resignation of Mrs. Florence D. Crawford as treasurer was accepted and P. L. Hunt was elected treasurer and Mrs. Crawford assistant treasurer. At this meeting Mrs. Ella O. Shoemaker was appointed chairman of the Membership Committee.

At the meeting of May 23rd the chairman announced the Executive Committee to consist of Mrs. Shoemaker, Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Zintsmaster, Edwin B. Lord and C. E. Stuart.

On June 2nd, in response to urgent telegraphic appeal from the Illinois stricken district, \$100 was wired to aid the sufferers in that district.

On June 18, 1917, owing to the resignation of T. O. Kennedy as director, Frank C. McLain was elected director to fill Mr. Kennedy's place. At this meeting Dr. L. B. Zintsmaster was recommended as examiner for first aid classes.

At the meeting on August 4th a branch organization committee was selected, consisting of Mrs. M. A. W. Pratt, Mrs. Chas. Steese, Miss Bessie Meek, Rev. H. E. Stafford and E. B. Lord. The resignation of Mrs. J. J. South was accepted and Mrs. J. P. Campbell was elected as director to fill the vacancy.

At the meeting of August 28th a paper collection campaign was outlined and

this placed in the hands of the Ways and Means Committee, consisting of F. G. Harrison, F. C. McLain, Mrs. W. J. Cadman, Mrs. D. S. Gardner, Mrs. J. P. Campbell, Mrs. Edwin B. Lord and Mrs. Charles Steese. The Finance Committee was appointed at this meeting, consisting of Mr. Hunt, Mrs. Crawford and Mrs. Shoemaker. A Transportation Committee was also appointed at this meeting, which consisted of Mrs. F. W. Arnold, Mrs. P. J. Griffiths, Floyd C. Snyder, E. C. Merwin and Dr. H. C. Eyman.

At a meeting of October 25th the resignation of Mrs. Emily J. Russell was accepted and Mrs. W. J. Cadman was elected to fill the vacancy.

At a meeting of December 10, 1917, the following committee chairmanships were announced:

Woman's Work—Mrs. Ella O. Shoemaker.

Membership Extension—Mrs. Charles Gordon.

Purchasing Committee—Mrs. Ella O. Shoemaker, chairman; Mrs. Florence D. Crawford, vice chairman.

Publicity Committee—Edwin B. Lord.

At a meeting of January 8th Mrs. M. A. W. Pratt was appointed chairman of the Civilian Relief Committee. At the meeting Miss Overlin, campaign treasurer, reported as follows: Total number of memberships, 7,936.

On March 28th Chairman Stuart announced the following Home Service Committee: Mrs. M. A. W. Pratt, chairman; James E. Willison, Mrs. Irene Wales, F. W. Arnold, Mrs. Bessie Meek Reese, Dr. L. B. Zintsmaster, Mrs. Florence D. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Kratsch, Judge H. H. Day, A. A. Hammer-smith, W. I. Tompkins, Dr. H. W. Bell, and Mrs. W. I. Tompkins.

At a meeting of June 3, 1918, Mrs. Harry McLain was appointed director of branches.

At a meeting of June 25, 1918, Judge Day presented the names of rural district representatives of the Home Service Section as follows: Jacob H. Palmer, Wilmot, Ohio; George Kalp, Justus, Ohio; Wm. S. Bennett, Navarre, Ohio; J. Harvey Daily, McDonaldsville, Ohio; George Hoover, Canal Fulton, Ohio; Thomas Morgan, Newman, Ohio; Stephen Horner, R. D. No. 5, Massillon, Ohio; George H. Foster, R. D. No. 5, Navarre, Ohio; Albert A. Shilling, R. F. D. No. 2, Navarre, Ohio.

At the meeting of October 18, 1918, Chairman Stuart announced the appointment of the following committees:

Christmas Packages:—Rev. J. R. Stalker, chairman; H. W. Elsass, H. B. Sibila, Mrs. J. C. Bowman, Mrs. Clarence Strobel.

Nurses Survey:—Dr. Jeanette Miller, chairman; Elizabeth Reavie, Helen Schnader, Dorothy Focht, Clella Culbertson, Nellie Oberlin.

At a meeting of the executive board on October 22, 1918, called to consider the "flu" situation at the City Hall Council Chamber, Chairman Stuart announced the following Civilian Relief Committee: E. M. Russell, E. H. Birney, C. C. Chase, Jr., Dr. H. C. Eyman, Mrs. F. P. Drake, Mrs. J. R. Stalker, Mrs. R. H. Day, Dr. H. W. Bell, Dr. R. J. Pumphrey, Chairman and Secretary Red Cross, ex-officio.

At this meeting it was voted that the chapter should finance the "Flu" emergency hospital.

At the meeting of November 6, 1918, Vice Chairman Mrs. Shoemaker announced the appointment of the First Aid Committee as follows: Edwin B. Lord, Florence D. Crawford and Grace B. Zintsmaster.

Mrs. Florence D. Crawford was selected as campaign manager of the Christmas Membership Drive, 1918.

At a meeting of February 6, 1919, Mrs. Crawford, campaign manager of the Christmas Roll Call, reported 11,156 enrollments. This campaign was handled almost entirely by women.

Upon the organization of the chapter, the Massillon Social Club placed at the disposal of the chapter their entire equipment on Prospect Street at no expense to the chapter. Probably no more ideal working rooms could be found anywhere in the country than those enjoyed by the Massillon Chapter. These work rooms were under the direct supervision of Vice Chairman Ella O. Shoemaker, and too much credit cannot be given the work done by Mrs. Shoemaker and her able assistants.

Following is the list of the twenty-four branches of the Massillon Chapter: Beach City, Brewster, S. Brookfield, Bridgeport, Blaugh, Canal Fulton, Center, Dalton, East Greenville, Genoa, Halter, Mudbrook & Rudy, Navarre, Newman, North Lawrence, McDonaldsville, Millport, Mt. Airy, Perry Center, Pleasant Valley, Richville, Rousch, Vinedale and Blue Clay, Wilmot.

In the direction of the work rooms, the following organizations prevailed:

Woman's Bureau—Ella O. Shoemaker, director. The work was divided into five departments, as follows:

First—Surgical Dressings. Gauze Director, Grace Zintsmaster. Gauze Dressing, 111,552.

Second—Surgical Dressings, Muslin Director, Eleanor H. Gardner. Muslin Dressings, 12,736.

Third—Hospital and Refugee Garments, 9,977. Director, Harriet Cadman, Hospital Supplies, 12,687.

Fourth—Knitted Garments. Director, Anna W. Campbell. Sweaters, 3,200. Helmets, 905. Mufflers, 369. Pairs of Socks, 3,913. Wristlets, 323. Total, 8,710.

Fifth—Shipping Department and Stock Room Director, Harriet D. Porter, 313 cases of articles made in the work rooms; 9 barrels of fruit pits collected; 59 cases and 114 bags of worn refugee garments shipped; 3 cases of linen for hospitals in France.

Standing Committees at Work Rooms:

Utility Committee—Chairman, Jennie V. Kramer. Rag rugs made from waste material, 315.

Market Committee—Chairman, Mrs. A. H. Metzger. Sold donated vegetables and fruit to the value of \$460.05.

Motor Corps—Chairman, Katherine McLain, assisted by chairman, Mary Louise King. 400 trips.

Melting Pot—Chairman, Mary Belle MacIsaac. Netted \$140.04.

Belgian Relief—Chairman, Anna Chase. 12,536 pounds of worn clothing gathered.

Special Committee for Linen Shower—Chairman, Mary Kelley Gates. 1,639 articles collected.

Layette Committee—Chairman, Helen Hess. Sixty-one Layettes.

The working headquarters were open for all day session from June 21, 1917, to May 1, 1919. Workers registered, 19,492. Largest number present in one day, July 21, 1918, 366. Average attendance ninety-three.

At a meeting of March 15, 1918, P. L. Hunt was appointed a committee of one to consult the school board on the matter of Junior membership. The schools

of the city and country were organized for Junior work with Miss Mary Nill, chairman of the Massillon City schools, and Mrs. H. A. Haring, chairman of the Rural Schools. The Junior Red Cross put on a Health Crusade, Fly Campaign, made booklets for hospitals and handkerchiefs for wounded and sick soldiers. 500 Squire and 160 Knight Buttons were distributed among the Junior Red Cross.

The chapter maintained a well-equipped Home Service Section under the direction of Mrs. M. A. W. Pratt, chairman, with Miss Dorothy Focht, secretary, in charge.

Officers of the Massillon Chapter, American Red Cross, were as follows:

C. E. Stuart, Massillon, Ohio, chairman of Massillon Chapter, American Red Cross. Also chairman of War Chest. Active in all patriotic campaigns.

Ella O. Shoemaker, Massillon, Ohio, director of Women's Work and vice chairman of Massillon Chapter, American Red Cross.

Edwin B. Lord, Massillon, Ohio, managing secretary, Massillon Chamber of Commerce; Massillon Chapter, American Red Cross. Executive secretary Liberty Loan Committee. Secretary War Chest, Y. M. C. A. War Work Campaign, Thrift Stamp Sales and Food Administration.

Irene McLain Wales, Massillon, Ohio, with American Red Cross Institute, November and December, 1918. Assistant in Home Service Section, Massillon Chapter, American Red Cross.

Florence D. Crawford, assistant treasurer, Massillon Chapter, American Red Cross.

M. Arline W. Pratt, Home Service chairman, Massillon Chapter, American Red Cross. Volunteer service for one year. Chamber of Commerce Motor Corps, and War Market.

Local Draft Board No. 1 (North Draft Board, Canton, Ohio)

Names of Members and Assistants

Chas. Beans	Carl Weiss	Dr. Clare Fraunfelter
Bert Yackee	O. M. Patterson	Dr. L. E. Leavenworth
Lewis Eestein	Dr. C. S. Clark	Dr. S. J. Feingold
W. A. Jadwin	Geo. H. Clark	Dr. Howard Bowman
Geo. Hasselquist	Dr. T. H. Shorb	Dr. J. P. DeWitt
Don Kerven	Dr. Geo. F. Zininger	Max Zinniger
Howell Beares	Dr. Jos. G. Foltz	Dr. V. E. Kaufman
Bert Dunn	Edward M. Fornes	Thos. Clark
Howard B. Negley	Dr. A. J. Hill	John Clark
Howard Tracy	Attorney F. M. Sweltzer	Dr. Wm. H. Weaver
Dr. I. A. Elson	Dr. Edw. H. Schild	J. H. Alexander
David A. Sullivan	Dr. I. H. Fuhs	Dr. Wm. A. McConkey
Howard Stickel	Dr. A. H. Calhoun	
R. S. Knox	Dr. C. E. Schilling	

This board was organized June 30, 1917. Organization as follows: Geo. H. Clark, chairman; Dr. Geo. F. Zininger, physician; G. C. Kimbark, secretary, and O. M. Patterson. Mr. Kimbark resigned and was succeeded by Mr. Patterson. Mr. M. O. Surbey became a member of the board.

The headquarters of the organization were located in the County Courthouse. After the assignment of order number, physical examination was started. Dr. Zininger was assisted by the following physicians: H. H. Bowman, A. H. Cal-

houn, C. S. Clark, C. A. Crane, J. P. DeWitt, I. F. Dice, I. A. Elson, M. C. Foulks, Wallace Foulks, I. H. Fuhs, Arthur J. Hill, J. F. Kahler, Victor E. Kaufman, J. G. Lawrence, L. E. Leavenworth, W. A. McConkey, J. F. O'Hara, H. P. Pomerene, F. M. Sayre, Edw. H. Schild, C. E. Schilling, Thos. H. Shorb, I. Bradfield Smock, W. W. Weaver, F. S. Manchester, Walter J. McFerren and J. F. Dougherty.

The first contingent consisted of twenty men who were sent to Camp Sherman, September 7, 1917. These men were all volunteers and were chosen without respect to order number. Under the calls prior to January 1, 1918, this board sent 410 men to Camp Sherman, but later calls took men to Camps Sherman, Gordon, Jackson, Training Schools and Camps for Special Training in all parts of the country.

With the adoption of the questionnaire the Legal Advisory Board was organized for assisting the registrants in filling out their questionnaires. The members of this board were James H. Robertson, chairman, Loren E. Souers and Charles S. Weintraub.

These were assisted by about forty associate members consisting of attorneys and professional men of the city.

The first registration was held June 5, 1917. This included all men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one years. The second registration was held June 5, 1918. This included all men who had attained the age of twenty-one after June 5, 1917. The third registration was held August 5, 1918, for all men who became twenty-one after June 5, 1918. The fourth registration was held September 12, 1918, and included all men, not previously registered, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years. Approximately 15,200 men were furnished by this board.

The Board of Instruction was later organized and their duty was to instruct the men prior to leaving for camps, but on account of the sudden termination of hostilities only a few preliminary meetings of this board were held with prospective service men.

Local Draft Board No. 2 (South Draft Board, Canton, Ohio)

Names of Members and Assistants

C. M. Ball, chairman	J. H. Himes	Thos. Saxton
Samuel H. Seacrist	Dr. W. A. Becker	Dr. A. B. Walker
Walter Coran	Dr. E. S. Folk	Dr. E. J. March, chairman
Arthur Getz	Elmer Tilden	Leroy Leggett
R. A. Knox	Dr. J. F. Marchand	Otto Ferger
Herman Lux	Thorie March	Roy C. Sprague
W. E. Mason	John B. Dyer	Richard Harter
H. B. Duncan	Leslie L. Lloyd	Policeman Hartman, Interpreter
Dr. R. E. Pfouts	Harry McClain	Dr. W. A. Butt
Dr. F. W. Gavin	Albert Watson	Wm. G. Stroup
Dr. F. E. Hart	Dr. F. G. King	Dr. C. A. Crane
Dr. E. O. Morrow	Dr. C. A. Portz	Millard C. Frease
Attorney J. T. Blake	Dr. C. F. Hutton	
Elmer Scheu	Dr. C. A. LaMont	
Dr. L. A. Buchman	Dr. C. N. Clark	

This board was organized June 28th, 1917. Organization as follows: John T. Blake, chairman, later resigned, and Chas. E. Ball was appointed. E. O. Morrow, physician, and E. E. Scheu, secretary.

First headquarters was located in the Post Office building and later in the Council Chamber of the City Hall. The first registration day was June 5, 1917, consisting of all men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one years. The second registration was June 5, 1918, of all men becoming twenty-one years of age after June 5, 1917. Third registration was August 5, 1918, of all men becoming twenty-one after June 5, 1918. The fourth and last registration was September 12, 1918, of all men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five.

Physical examinations were held under the instruction of Dr. E. O. Morrow, assisted by the following physicians: C. A. Allensworth, A. C. Brant, Wm. R. Butt, C. A. Crane, C. E. Fraunfelder, C. C. Goudy, C. F. Hutton, F. G. King, J. F. Marchand, J. F. O'Hara, O. B. Pfouts, Wylie W. Scott, W. A. Becher, L. A. Buchman, C. N. Clark, Ed. S. Folk, F. W. Gavin, F. E. Hart, C. C. Jones, C. A. LaMont, J. W. McFarren, C. A. Portz, R. E. Pfouts, A. B. Walker.

Their services were rendered whenever necessary and from three to five hundred examinations were made per day.

The first contingent consisting of twenty-four men left Canton, September 7, 1917, for Camp Sherman. The selection of these men was made irrespective of order numbers, upon signifying their desire to go with the first contingent.

Upon the adoption of the questionnaire the Legal Advisory Boards were called and the following officers were selected by the Government: Charles S. McDowell, chairman; Harry Nusbaum and Russell Burt. The service of this board began in December, 1917, and its members consisted of volunteer citizens to assist in filling out questionnaires for all registrants.

The Board of Instruction was a later organization for giving instructions at intervals before the men left for camp. This board was made up of the following men: Harry Frease, chairman; later resigned and was succeeded by Wm. J. Morgan, Urban A. Wernet, secretary; J. H. Kenny, Prof. J. G. L. Potdorf, Rev. M. J. Flannigan, Judge H. C. Pontius, Rev. T. Wallis Gross, George C. Lundy, Edward L. Hang, and Alfred M. Garner.

Alliance Draft Board

W. C. Manchester, physician
P. C. Leist, vice chairman

J. B. Bowman, secretary
B. F. Weybrecht, chairman

PERSONNEL

B. F. Weybrecht, Lumber Dealer, chairman
P. C. Leist, Plumber and Secretary Central Labor Union, vice chairman
J. B. Bowman, Dean Mount Union College, secretary
W. C. Manchester, Physician and Surgeon, medical member

HISTORY

Date of appointment, June 23, 1917. Received instruction for organization at 9 a. m., June 30, 1917. Met in the Council Chamber of the City Hall at 4 p. m. and organization effected. Reported by telegram to Governor Cox at 5 p. m. that organization was completed. Reconvened at 8 o'clock a. m., July 5, 1917, and commenced the regular work of the board. First call for registrants to report for

physical examination was issued July 28. First contingent of fifteen men was sent to Camp Sherman, September 7, 1917. Total number of registrants classified by the board was as follows: Registrants of June 5, 1917, 3,865; Registrants of June 5, 1918, 390; Registrants of August 24, 1918, 70; Registrants of September 12, 1917, 5,401; total 9,726. Number of contingents sent, 39, total number of persons inducted and sent to camps, 1,166. Every man entrained reached the designated camp. Before each contingent entrained a photograph of the contingent was made, an inspirational address was made to them by some prominent citizen, a parade was held in their honor and a crowd of their fellow citizens often numbering from 5,000 to 10,000 persons assembled in their honor to wish them Godspeed and good luck. In every case where an appeal was taken to the adjutant's office of the state or to the provost marshal's office of the United States, the decision of the local board was sustained. Its findings were reversed by the district board in but one case. The work of the board was officially closed March 31, 1919, at which time the work of all boards was closed by action of the Government. The membership of the board was not changed during the war.

Local Board No. 1, Stark County

Massillon, Ohio

William S. Spidle

Chairman of the Massillon Draft Board

This board was organized June 29, 1917. William S. Spidle was appointed chairman, and Dr. D. S. Gardner, secretary. The other two members were William B. Sailer and Daniel Muspop. There were over 1,000 men inducted from this district and a total of over 3,000 examined.

Stark County Council of National Defense

The Stark County Council of National Defense was organized in the spring of 1918.

The following men were elected officers and members of the Board of Directors: R. E. Bebb, chairman; H. H. Timken, vice chairman; W. G. Saxton, treasurer; G. E. Lundy, executive secretary; P. B. Belden, office manager, executive Committee: R. E. Bebb, H. H. Timken, H. R. Jones, W. R. Zollinger, E. A. Bowman, E. A. Langenbach, J. L. Himes, Austin Lynch, O. M. Patterson, Samuel Lowenstein, H. M. Geiger, W. C. Laiblin, W. H. Hoover, W. G. Saxton, G. E. Lundy.

An office was established in the Courtland Hotel building.

At the request of the United States Housing Commission a survey of the city was made in August, 1918. This survey was for the purpose of determining the housing conditions of the city looking toward the bringing of a large number of workmen to the city to take care of contracts already placed and to be placed in Canton for war materials.

A committee on housing and transportation was appointed composed of E. A. Bowman, chairman P. E. Mook, and Julius Whiting. The armistice put an end to the labors of this committee before it really got organized.

At the request of the State Council of National Defense a committee of Non-War Construction was appointed with John O'Dea, chairman, E. H. Birney, Mas-

sillon, and Chas. Y. Kay, of Alliance, but the activities of this committee, like those of the Housing and Transportation Committee, were ended by the armistice before they had really begun.

The Council of National Defense took over the responsibility of raising funds for a War Chest in the City of Canton and adjacent townships. This campaign was promoted during the month of January, but was not successful in raising the \$500,000 set as the objective, only \$343,000 being raised. The committees in the promotion of this campaign were as follows:

BUDGET COMMITTEE

H. M. Geiger, Chairman	J. H. Himes	H. H. Timken
Austin Lynch	E. A. Bowman	

LARGE INDIVIDUAL AND CORPORATION SUBSCRIPTIONS

H. R. Jones, Chairman	R. E. Bebb
H. H. Timken	Austin Lynch

FACTORY EMPLOYEES

E. A. Langenbach, Chairman	O. M. Patterson
A. M. Deuber	C. J. Parker, Secretary

TOWNSHIPS

W. H. Hoover, Chairman

NEWSPAPERS AND LITERATURE

C. W. Ufford

STUNTS

A. E. Mitzel

SOLICITATION COMMITTEE

W. R. Zollinger, Chairman	E. A. Bowman
A. C. Eynon	Samuel Lowenstein

OUTDOOR AND DISPLAY ADVERTISING

Canton Adcraft Club

EDUCATIONAL

H. H. Timken, Chairman	C. W. Ufford, Vice Chairman
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Canton Liberty Loan Workers

In the five Liberty Loan Campaigns conducted during the war, Canton's workers raised twenty million dollars.

Gen. G. F. S. Melbourne's team won a flag for securing the largest amount over the quota allotted in their district.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Hon. Henry W. Harter, President	O. H. Bachtel
W. C. Laiblin, First Vice President	J. H. Kenny, Chairman Canton Campaigns
J. H. Kenny, Second Vice President	H. H. Timken
L. E. Deuble, Secretary	W. K. Singleton
W. C. Laiblin	E. A. Langenbach
J. H. Kenny	Charles W. Krieg
Samuel Lowenstein	George B. Frease
Phil. J. Bernower	E. L. Hang
Howard B. Fawcett	Mrs. C. C. Bow
H. R. Jones	Mrs. Ray J. Bour
Charles A. Irwin	John Quinn
J. H. Himes	G. F. S. Melbourne
Norman C. Raff	A. E. Berkley
H. S. Renkert	Oliver W. Renkert
Dr. James Fraunfelter	

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Henry W. Harter, Executive	Mark Hambleton
P. J. Bernower	Charles B. Sala
John Quinn	Don Quinn
J. H. Kenny	Harvey F. Ake
J. E. Figley	John H. Barnes
Mrs. C. C. Bow	William A. Frease
Dr. James Fraunfelter	C. W. Ufford
Paul D. Rider	H. B. McMaster
Charles N. Vicary	E. W. Partridge
Jerome V. Matyas	Lester DeWesse
R. V. Mitchell	Frank A. Collins
C. T. Oldroyd	Alfred S. Andrews
Wilson Hawkins	

GENERALS

Guy C. Hiner, Manufacturers' Director	P. E. Moock, Southeast Section
G. F. S. Melbourne, Southwest Section	A. E. Mitzel, Northwest Section
Phil. J. Bernower, Northeast Section	

CAPTAINS

Captain Keller	Captain Kirk	Captain Noaker
Captain Vgnos	Captain Markley	Captain Bachtel
Captain Renkert	Captain Bernower	Captain Eynon
Captain McCarroll	Captain Miller	Captain Rogers
Captain Clark	Captain Staudt	Captain Beck
Captain Miller	Captain Schoner	Captain Lowenstein
Captain Morgan	Captain Zollinger	Captain Fridley
Captain Holland	Captain Quinn	Captain Mobarrey
Captain Abrams	Captain Horton	Captain Benson
Captain Kwett	Captain Schrantz	Captain Gordon

CAPTAINS (Continued)

Captain English	Captain Brill	Captain Grank
Captain Luntz	Captain Sarver	Captain Belden
Captain De Corps	Captain McConnell	
Captain Bordner	Captain Norris	

Stark County Liberty Loan Organizations

Prior to the launching of the first Liberty Loan Campaign permanent organizations were perfected in the three districts in the county. These districts were known as the Canton, Massillon and Alliance districts and their combined efforts resulted in the following sums of money being raised in the five campaigns:

Alliance	.....\$ 704,400	\$1,466,250	\$1,180,250	\$2,256,600	\$1,717,000
Beach City	.....	15,350	63,450	87,950	.....
Canal Fulton	..	17,200	43,500	88,000	.....
Canton	..... 1,876,300	3,934,100	3,375,350	6,261,300	5,200,000
Hartville	..... 2,750	21,000	31,200	53,000	.....
Louisville	..... 12,150	61,400	96,150	171,000	.....
Magnolia	..... 5,000	21,000	40,000	75,600	.....
Massillon	..... 536,850	1,445,300	1,368,000	2,234,250	1,715,400
Minerva	..... 60,000	117,000	142,000	221,500	.....
Navarre	.....	25,500	60,000	103,350	.....
North Canton	.. 21,950	49,800	95,500	153,150	.....
Waynesburg	... ..	30,650	44,500	53,500	.....
Wilmot	.....	8,250	39,250	40,000	.....

In all loans the oversubscription in the county was \$1,116,650.

The over subscription in the Canton District was \$2,328,850. The Canton District organization consisted of about three hundred and fifty workers, who, by their untiring efforts, put Canton "over the top" in each and every loan.

Alliance Liberty Loan Committees

First Liberty Loan Campaign, A. L. Atkinson, general chairman.

Second Liberty Loan Campaign, A. L. Atkinson, general chairman.

Third Liberty Loan Campaign, O. F. Transue, chairman of Executive Committee.

Fourth Liberty Loan Campaign, W. H. Purcell, chairman of Executive Committee.

Fifth Victory Liberty Loan Campaign, W. H. Purcell, chairman of Executive Committee.

CAPTAINS

Mrs. R. J. McLaughlin	Mrs. C. G. Burns	Mrs. C. S. Hoover
Miss Zada Spring	Mrs. Alfred Hillgreen	Mrs. E. Orwig
Mrs. H. Woolfe	Mrs. M. Whittingham	Mrs. A. G. Reeves
Mrs. C. O. Scranton	Mrs. W. J. Rose	L. N. Phelps
Mrs. R. C. Miller	Mrs. Ralph Miller	W. H. Pluchel
Mrs. Harry Bard	Mrs. F. E. Russell	

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS

Alliance Boy Scouts	American Steel Foundries
Ladies' Committee of the City	Alliance Machine Company
Pennsylvania Railroad	Mount Union College
Buckeye Twist Drill Company	McCaskey Register Company
Alliance Structural Company	Morgan Engineering Company
Buckeye Jack Company	Lexington Township
Sanitary Milk Company	Alliance Vitreous China Company
Transue-Williams Company	New York Central Railway Company
Alliance Grade Schools	Washington Township
Alliance High School	Marlboro Township
Weybrecht Planing Mill	Alliance Banks
Stark Electric Railway Company	Alliance Post Office
Electric Furnace Company	

Massillon Liberty Loan Committees

E. H. Birney, Chairman	Edwin B. Lord, Executive Secretary
W. L. Bechtel, Treasurer	

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

E. H. Birney	Perlee Hunt	Publicity Committee
C. E. Stuart	Vice Chairmen	C. L. Bartz
I. M. Taggart	F. W. Arnold	H. V. Cramer
Nelson P. Maier	A. A. Hammersmith	J. J. Berstein
Edwin B. Lord	Frank Harrison	
J. G. Lester	J. G. Lester	

Speakers' Bureau: C. W. Stuart

AUDITING COMMITTEE

M. P. L. Kirchofer	F. O. Humberger	R. E. Oberlin
Mrs. Rae Carey, chairman Dinner Committee		
F. W. Arnold, Division of Workers		
Frank E. Hess, Chairman		

TEAM CHAIRMEN

Team No. 1, P. J. Baldauf	Team No. 5, C. Hershey Meek
Team No. 2, Cloyd Wagner	Team No. 6, W. I. Tompkins
Team No. 3, S. H. Hughes	Team No. 7, Steve Boldi
Team No. 4, Fred Justus	Team No. 7, J. G. Lester

Manufacturers' Division: Composed of sixty-five Liberty Loan workers

STARK COUNTY WAR SAVINGS ACTIVITIES

Arthur E. Berkley, chairman Stark County War Savings Stamps Committee
Charles W. Wild, secretary Stark County War Savings Stamps Committee

Stark County enjoyed the distinction during the war year of 1918 of being the first county in the entire United States having a population in excess of 100,000 to

reach its quota, both in point of pledges as well as actual cash deposited in the coffers of the United States Treasury. This unusual honor, which brought the county and the committee before the eyes of the Nation, came as the result of a year of strenuous activity.

During the early months of the year the campaign activities were largely of an educational nature, the committee securing the hearty coöperation of the newspapers, schools, merchants, manufacturers, post office employees, theaters and practically every organization that reached large numbers of persons.

In June, when the educational program was considered to have reached a stage to justify it, a very intensive, sweeping, soliciting campaign for pledges and subscriptions was conducted. This campaign was operated simultaneously in Canton, Massillon, Alliance and twenty-four rural communities.

The drive at Canton was opened with an imitation German invasion of the city. The "attack" was made suddenly and wholly unexpectedly at 9 o'clock on the Saturday evening preceding the drive. Without any warning whatever, the city electric lights were suddenly dimmed, in some sections entirely extinguished, street car service was halted, the fire alarm sounded the riot call, church bells rang excitedly, factory whistles blew, the city fire apparatus, police patrols and ambulances dashed through the darkened streets, their gongs clanging madly, and all the while a thunderous cannonade shook the city with fear. As citizens gathered in groups, boy scouts, assuming the role of newsboys, distributed "extras" in all sections of the city, and as men and women read "by the light of the star shells," reason for it all became clear. Though it was only—and fortunately only—a sham invasion, it served to bring home to the people the seriousness of the war and did much to pave the way for the army of solicitors who took the field the following week.

In Canton alone this drive embraced more than three hundred men and four hundred women. For nine days the city had but one ambition—the reaching of the war savings quota. The newspapers coöperated most liberally and an extensive advertising campaign flashed its messages incessantly. Ministers in more than thirty churches delivered war savings sermons, a war savings "sing" was conducted at Nimisila Park, in which thousands participated, thirty booths were erected at various points from which cash sales of war savings stamps were made, a United States Navy dirigible bombarded the city in a daylight attack with war savings bombs and a contingent of wounded Canadian heroes spoke of their war experiences on street corners, at theaters and in factories.

As a result of this effort a sufficient volume of pledges was secured to exceed the quota and the campaign efforts during the remainder of the year were directed not only to the collection of these subscriptions, but also to the making of additional sales, with the result that at the conclusion of the year total cash sales of war savings stamps had exceeded \$3,400,000 face value.

In the course of the years' campaign a great many honors and distinctions were heaped upon the county. The record of the schools was among the best in the state and nation. On the occasion of a special visit by Governor Cox on May 10th a pilgrimage of 25,000 children, the largest parade in the history of the state, was made to the McKinley monument to hear an address by the governor. During the summer Stark County school participated with the other schools of Ohio in a state wide contest, known as the Vacation Thrift Contest, with the result that first honors were awarded to Miss Florence Tanner, a Canton girl.

Mr. Arthur E. Berkley of Canton was chairman of the county committee, hav-

ing been appointed by H. P. Wolfe, state director of the Ohio War Savings Committee. Mr. Berkley in turn appointed Charles W. Wild as secretary and in direct charge of all the newspaper editorial matter; W. G. Saxton, treasurer; R. M. Nicholson as chairman of the committee of the Adcraft Club on display advertising; W. C. Laiblin, Canton, chairman; W. E. N. Hemperly, Massillon, chairman; Harry J. Roach, Alliance, chairman; and twenty-four sub-chairmen in charge of the various rural communities.

As Canton chairman, Mr. Laiblin was assisted during the June drive for pledges by R. V. Mitchell, who presided at the workers' meetings; George S. Mellborne, William J. Morgan, Joseph Markley and L. J. Noaker, who acted as Generals in charge of the men solicitors and George W. Mobarry, who headed the women's division, which in turn was in the immediate charge of Generals Miss Minnie Langenbach, Mrs. Dr. C. E. Exline, Mrs. Frank Douds, Mrs. E. B. Kelly and Miss Louise Rabe.

A permanent County Advisory Board appointed for the duration of the campaign consisted of Arthur E. Berkley, C. W. Wild, W. G. Saxton, W. C. Laiblin, R. M. Nicholson, R. V. Mitchell, H. H. Timken, R. D. Bebb, Phil. J. Bernower, Harry Copenhaver, Clayton L. Carver, A. M. Deuber, Howard Fawcett, Vernon B. Fridley, H. M. Geiger, Dr. T. Wallis Grose, Elmer Gibbs, J. H. Himes, F. G. Harrison, Harry Ross Jones, J. H. Kenny, Emil Kauffman, E. A. Langenbach, G. A. Leonard, E. B. Lord, Austin Lynch, Sr., H. C. Milligan, George W. Mobarry, John F. O'Dea, Harry J. Roach, C. E. Stuart, J. Edmund Sell, Niles A. Sponseller and O. F. Transue.

In all more than four thousand persons assisted in conducting the various war savings activities of the year and if space would permit it, hundreds of persons should be quoted whose coöperation and personal sacrifice entitled them to far more than an honorable mention.

RURAL WAR SAVINGS CHAIRMEN

J. C. Ruff, Minerva	J. M. Tracey, Maximo
W. J. Evans, North Canton	H. H. Lesh, Middlebranch
P. J. Blank, Canal Fulton	William Philpot, North Lawrence
C. C. Schoner, Hartville	W. S. Becher, North Industry
D. A. Muskopf, Navarre	E. F. Leibtag, Osnaburg
P. E. Meisner, Aultman	J. A. Adolff, Robertsville
E. E. Schott, Brewster	Wilbur Winfield, Beach City
Cora Kinney, East Sparta	Peter Beuchler, Louisville
A. M. Shanafelt, Greentown	A. J. Smith, Paris
Ray Fisher, Justus	M. M. Mowls, Waynesburg
Olive S. Bodemer, Lake	E. E. Ellis, Wilmot
W. L. Knotts, Magnolia	S. C. Winder, Limaville

THE CANTON FOUR-MINUTE MEN

At the outset of the war, when the government organized the Four-Minute Men organization throughout the nation, a local chapter was formed in Canton, with John H. Barnes as chairman. The work before the group of men thus called together was to present to the public, through the medium of the theaters, motion picture shows and all other meetings that could be reached, the sum and substance

of various governmental activities as well as various topics which would enlighten the public on the matter of the why and wherefore of the World war.

In November of 1917, Rabbi Straus, who had recently made Canton his home, and who had been affiliated with the same organization in Allen County, was made city chairman and Mr. Barnes became county chairman of the local organization. All men thus called to the colors as public speakers were commissioned by the government through the Committee of Public Information and on December 25, 1919, were duly discharged.

An idea of the work done by this organization may be obtained from the report of one of the speakers who, during the life of the four-minute men made at least one hundred and fifty talks and addressed a total audience the size of the population of Stark County.

The following men were members of the Four-Minute Men organization in Canton:

James Bowman	P. J. Long	Rabbi Straus
Thomas Turner	A. S. Koenreich	R. V. Mitchell
E. B. Procter	J. A. Welker	Henry Hicks
Joseph Markley	Mr. Noltie	G. L. Heibner
Russell Burt	B. B. Beck	Jack Barnes
Mr. Witter	N. Swallen	Phil J. Bernower
O. F. Kwett	R. C. Clark	A. H. Abrams
John Poyser	E. D. Miller	R. C. Stueve
Walter Ruff	C. E. Norris	W. K. Baughman
C. J. Adams	B. T. Steiner	
S. A. Mitchell	C. C. Eynon	

Record of the Canton Adcraft Club War Work

R. M. Nicholson, President.

The club conducted the entire advertising campaign for War Savings. Stark County was the first county with population exceeding ten thousand to go over its quota both in pledges and cash sales.

The Adcraft Club participated in the Americanization parade on July 4th, contributing a very beautiful float.

The Adcraft Club organized the Yellow Dog Clubbers Club, securing over twelve thousand members. The purpose of this club was to stamp out German propaganda both by means of advertising and personal work. It succeeded in practically stopping the spread of German made stories and rumors in this community.

The Adcraft Club served as a publicity committee for the Home Guard in their fund raising campaign.

The club furnished sixty-three men for registration work and was highly complimented by government officials for its efficient coöperation.

The Adcraft Club organized flying squadrons to assist and bring small towns of the county up to their quota in War Savings Stamps.

Members of the Adcraft Club, conducted the advertising for all the Liberty Loan campaigns.

The club handled all publicity for the Red Cross membership drive in 1918, which drive resulted in more memberships being sold than there are adults in Canton.

The club handled the advertising campaign for the Victory Safe Drive. Practically all of the club members participated in all the soliciting campaigns throughout the war period including Red Cross, Liberty Loan, War Savings, etc.

The Sunshine division of the club prepared semi-monthly letters and mailed them to the members in service. These letters circulated widely and were greatly appreciated by all those who had the opportunity to read them.

After the war the club prepared and published a series of reconstruction advertisements which were considered of great value to the community.

The Tusco Club

Alliance, Ohio

The Tusco Club of Alliance, O., was formed in 1913. It was originally composed of forty members, all of whom were high school men.

When the United States entered the war in 1917 there were ninety-six members in the club. During the war all but eleven of these men were in the service, either in the Army, Navy or Marines. Seven of the men not in the service were under eighteen years of age and attending high school. The other four held responsible government positions.

Therefore the Tusco Club had 95 per cent of its members actually in the service or 100 per cent connected with the Government. That is considering those over eighteen years of age.

Members of the Club saw action from the Flanders Front in Belgium to the battle torn fields of sunny Italy. One club man was killed at Belleau Woods and one contracted pneumonia on the Flanders Front and died shortly afterward. A number of others were severely wounded but recovered. T. Hagerty and F. Williams were killed in action.

Stark County Industries in the War

It is a matter of pride in Stark County that during the war the manufacturers turned their plants over to the government for the manufacture of war material and coöperated in every way in giving 100 per cent production.

Thousands of men and women, many of whom labored because it was their desire to do their bit and saw that their labor was necessary towards helping to win the war, devoted their entire time to this work. These people worked long hours and faithfully gave their strength and talents to the enormous task of turning the wheels of production. While sons, brothers, fathers, and sweethearts were in the thick of the battle, this industrial army, consisting of women, old men, girls and youths, donned overalls and applied themselves to the great important business of holding the second line of defense.

Stark County has the reputation of being one of the most patriotic counties in the United States, and the employees working in the various industrial plants throughout the county responded willingly and rapidly to every request made by the government in the Liberty Loan, Red Cross, War Savings Stamp Drives, etc., and cheerfully gave a large per cent of their earnings to the great cause.

They willingly saved food at the request of the Food Administration, saved fuel when the Fuel Administration asked it, and gave their time night or day to the task of furnishing supplies. Theirs was not the glory of battle in the trenches, they could not win the Croix de Guerre for some valorous deed; and their praises

will never be sung by poets, but their work was just as essential toward winning the war as that of the brave boys who fought in Flanders or in sunny Italy.

The following names from a few of the Stark County plants are indicative of what was done in every factory in the county. The reader can form an idea of how our industries rallied to the call of our country, and with an industrial army twenty times the strength of our fighting forces manufactured and kept sending a ceaseless stream of supplies and material for the boys in the first line of defense.

Industries of Stark County Having a Prominent Part in World War Activities

United Alloy Steel Corporation, Canton
 Timken Roller Bearing Company, Canton
 Berger Manufacturing Company, Canton
 Stark Rolling Mill Company, Canton
 Canton Culvert & Silo Company, Canton
 Canton Sheet Steel Company, Canton
 Republic Stamping & Enameling Company, Canton
 Diebold Safe and Lock Company, Canton
 Canton Bridge Company, Canton
 Republic Rubber Corporation, Canton
 Standard Parts Company, Canton
 Union Metal Manufacturing Company, Canton
 Gilliam Manufacturing Company, Canton
 The W. H. Hoover Company, North Canton
 Transue & Williams Steel Forging Corporation, Alliance.
 Morgan Engineering Company, Alliance
 Central Steel Company, Massillon
 Reynolds Machine Company, Massillon
 Griscom-Russell Company, Massillon
 Massillon Bridge & Structural Company, Massillon

Commissioned Officers From Stark County Who Served in the World War

Anderson, Lieut. Homer E., Alliance	Bowers, Ensign Raymond H., Massillon
Armstrong, Lieut. Charles, Alliance	Bowman, Lieut. Ensign Donald R.
Arnold, Lieut. C. N., Canton	Bowman, Lieut. Blaine E., Alliance
Bair, Capt. John R., Canton	Brewer, Lieut. Arthur S., Magnolia
Banyard, Lieut. Russell, Massillon	Brenner, Lieut. Ralph E., Massillon
Barnard, Major Benjamin C., Alliance	Broda, Lieut. Frederick M., Canton
Bauman, Lieut. Walter V., Canton	Brown, Lieut. Leo A., Canal Fulton
Bechel, Lieut. Charles, Canton	Buchman, Capt. Lewis A., Canton
Bidwell, Lieut. Raymond H., Canton	Butler, Lieut. Clyde H., Massillon
Biechle, Lieut. Fred L., Canton	Buchman, Lieut. Robert A., Canton
Bishop, Lieut. John H., Canton	Cable, Lieut. Clyde H., Canton
Black, Lieut. Carl McKinley, Canton	Calhoun, Lieut. Audley H., Canton
Black, Lieut. Loy L., Canton	Carper, Lieut. Robert J., Hartville
Blank, Lieut. Arthur G., Canal Fulton	Clark, Lieut. Ora E., Canton
Bliss, Capt. James G., Canton	Clark, Lieut. George E., Sebring
Boerner, Lieut. Harold A., Massillon	Clementz, Lieut. Commander C. W., Massillon
Bonnot, Lieut. Basil T., Canton	

- Clementz, Lieut. Walter L., Massillon
 Cochli, Lieut. Fred, Alliance
 Cowgill, Lieut. John R., Canton
 Croasdaile, Lieut. Richard E., Canton
 Curley, Capt. Harry O., Massillon
 Dannemiller, Lieut.-Col. A. F., Canton
 Daniels, Lieut. George R., Canton
 Davis, Ensign Thomas E., Canton
 DeWitt, Capt. John Pierce, Canton
 Di Sabatino, Capt. Albert W., Alliance
 Doll, Lieut. Chauncey R., Massillon
 Doughery, Major James B., North
 Canton
 Doughery, Lieut. Frank H., Canton
 Druckenbrod, Capt. Russell H., Alliance
 Ebert, Ensign Don M., Canton
 Eicher, Lieut. Fred H., Canton
 Ekedahl, Lieut. Helge, Canton
 Everhard, Lieut. Robert, Canton
 Fox, Lieut. Howard M., Massillon
 Fenwick, Lieut. Roy E., Canton
 Fisher, Capt. Clarence A., Canton
 Francis, Lieut. James C., Canton
 Friend, Lieut. David H., North Industry
 Foltz, Capt. Harry E., Canton
 Foster, Lieut. Leroy B., Navarre
 Gallagher, Capt. Leonard S., Canton
 Gape, Lieut. Leo B., Canton
 Gape, Ensign Len P., Canton
 Geltz, Major Ralph R., Massillon
 Geltz, Lieut. Harry, Alliance
 Gibbs, Capt. Harry E., Canton
 Geiger, Lieut. Arthur H., Alliance
 Gnau, Lieut. Paul J., Canton
 Gould, Lieut. Sidney W., Canton
 Gregg, Lieut. Burton C., Canton
 Graham, Capt. James G., Canton
 Graham, Col. William B., Canton
 Hackett, Lieut. George S., Canton
 Hagerman, Capt. William E., Canton
 Hamilton, Capt. Claude D., Canton
 Hart, Lieut. Harvey H., Canton
 Hartzell, Lieut. Carey M., Alliance
 Harsh, Major Robert S., Alliance
 Harter, Lieut. Henry W., Jr., Canton
 Hazlett, Major Harry F., Canton
 Heinzen, Lieut. K. A., Canton
 Heinzen, Lieut. Ralph E., Canton
 Hendershott, Lieut. John W., Alliance
 Henry, Ensign Walter Martin, Alliance
 Hoffman, Lieut. Clarence E., Canton
 Hoover, Lieut. Frank W., Alliance
 Hoover, Surgeon Charles S., Alliance
 Hostetter, Ensign Harry C., Minerva
 Howson, Capt. Charles E., Alliance
 Hudson, Lieut. Carry A., Wilmot
 Huffman, Capt. Kenneth R., Canal
 Fulton
 Hughes, Lieut. C. Victor, Canton
 Hummer, Lieut. Carl W., Canton
 Hurd, Lieut. James F., Canton
 Hursh, Lieut. Horace S., Canton
 Jenkins, Lieut. Rex C., Brewster
 Jones, Lieut. Joshua Lee, Canton
 Kaufman, Lieut. Robert C., Massillon
 Kelley, Lieut. Robert B., Canton
 Kent, Capt. Z. W., Canton
 Kenaston, Lieut. Hal., Canton
 Kilper, Lieut. Benjamin L., Canton
 King, Capt. Perry F., Alliance
 Kirk, Ensign Roy E., Alliance
 Knutti, Lieut. Frank B., Canton
 Kramer, Lieut. James G., Canton
 Kroph, Capt. Earl E., Canton
 Leader, Lieut. Harold A., Canton
 Leggett, Lieut. Raymond C., Canton
 Lester, Capt. George M., Massillon
 Ley, Ensign Henry L., Canton
 Lewis, Lieut. William E., Canton
 Lillie, Lieut. Hiram B., Canton
 Linerode, Lieut. Clyde C., Louisville
 Lotz, Lieut. Irl Kenton, East Canton
 Lotz, Lieut. William A., Robertsville
 Marchand, Lieut. Charles M., Canton
 Marlow, Lieut. Edmund F., Aultman
 Marburger, Lieut. Fred Z., Canton
 Marr, Capt. William M., Canton
 March, Lieut. Harry A., Canton
 Maskery, Lieut. Percy B., Canton
 McCave, Lieut. Mark L., Alliance
 McLain, Lieut. Ralph, Massillon
 Miner, Major Herve W., Canton
 Monnier, Lieut. Joseph C., Louisville
 Morgan, Major Edwin, Alliance
 Mumaw, Lieut. Lloyd G., Canton
 Mutschimann, Lieut. Louis F., Alliance
 Negley, Lieut. Howard A., Canton
 Negley, Lieut. William Kirk, Canton

O'Brien, Lieut.-Col. John D., Canton	Snyder, Lieut. Lawrence N., Canton
Oberlin, Capt. Benjamin G., Canton	Springer, Lieut. Allen M., Alliance
Oldham, Lieut. Lawrence E., Canton	Staudt, Lieut. A. Raymond, Jr., Canton
Pontius, Lieut. Robert W., Canton	Stauffer, Lieut. Ernest H., Canton
Price, Lieut. John L., Canton	Steiner, Lieut. Ernest W., Canton
Pritchard, Lieut. Herbert W., Alliance	Stratton, Capt. Shubael C., Canton
Putman, Lieut. Russell L., Wilmot	Stutzman, Capt. William C., Canton
Pennell, Lieut. Lawrence P., Alliance	Summer, Ensign Harold B., Canton
Persky, Lieut. Jacob A., Canal Fulton	Texter, Lieut. Marion, Canton
Peters, Major Chester M., Canton	Texter, Lieut. William H., Canton
Peter, Lieut. Frank O., Canton	Tressel, Capt. John K., Alliance
Petch, Ensign Joseph J., Canton	Thorley, Ensign Arlan R., Canton
Pierson, Ensign Julius A., Canton	Tyson, Lieut. Miller S., Canton
Rainwater, Lieut. Joseph B., Canton	Ulmschneider, Ensign Carl G., Canton
Ramsey, Lieut. Paul E., Alliance	Vandersall, Lieut. Leonard W., Canton
Ring, Lieut. Russell B., Canton	Vick, Lieut. Walter B., Alliance
Rogers, Capt. Lyman W., Canton	Voges, Lieut. John Clauss, Canton
Roth, Lieut. Simon, Alliance	Weaver, Lieut. Merrell G., Canton
Rupert, Lieut. Howard, Canton	Weaver, Lieut. Lowell K., Canton
Schneider, Capt. Corwin J., Massillon	Weaver, Lieut. Marshall I., Canton
Schwartzler, Lieut. Henry J., Massillon	*Weimer, Lieut. John H., Beach City
Schick, Lieut. Paul H., North Canton	Weiss, Lieut. Howard E., Canton
Scott, Capt. Walter W., Alliance	Welch, Lieut. Howard E., Canton
Scranton, Lieut. Commander Edison, Alliance	Wenrick, Lieut. John C., Canton
Scranton, Capt. Homer C., Alliance	Weybrecht, Col. Charles C., Alliance
Seese, Lieut. William R., Canton	Whitacre, Lieut. L. W., Canton
Shade, Lieut. Harold C., Canton	Wade, Lieut. George L., Canton
Shaub, Lieut. George H., Canton	Williams, Lieut. Alfred B., Canton
Sheehan, Lieut. Earl M., Alliance	Winger, Lieut. Ellis L., North Canton
Sherrick, Lieut. Leon D., Canton	Wise, Capt. Hugo Paul, Canton
Sherrick, Ensign Raymond G., Canton	Wise, Lieut. John H., Canton
Shorb, Capt. Thomas H., Canton	Wales, Lieut. Horatio, Massillon
Shoemaker, Lieut. H. Jay, Canton	Walter, Lieut. Paul, Canton
Slabaugh, Lieut. Ralph, Marlboro	Yarger, Lieut. Lester F., Canton
Smith, Lieut. Maynard L., Canton	Yount, Lieut. William B., Alliance
Smith, Lieut. Marvin M., North Canton	Zepp, Lieut. Carl C., Massillon
Smith, Lieut. Lee I., Canton	
Snyder, Lieut. William H., Canton	

*Killed in action.

Non-Commissioned Officers From Stark County Who Served in the World War

Adams, Sergt. J. W.	Anderson, Sergt. Jack J.
Adrian, Sergt. Clarence	Anderson, Corp. M. L.
Alexander, Sergt. H. A.	Anslow, Sergt. C. B.
Albright, Sergt.-Major Albert	Archer, Chemist E. W.
Albaugh, Sergt. E. G.	Arena, Corp. Daniel J.
Aman, Sergt. William G.	Armstrong, Sergt. F. L.
Anthony, Corp. R. L.	Assmus, Corp. Rhinehardt
Anderson, Sergt. F. E.	Aukward, Sergt.-Major John F.

Austin, Corp. R. A.
Ayers, Corp. B. M.
Baatz, Sergt. P. E.
Babka, Corp. Edward
Baechel, Sergt. C. R.
Bahler, Sergt. Elmer
Bailey, Sergt. C. D.
Bair, Corp. Ray
Baird, Sergt. Alfred H.
Baker, Sergt. J. Carlisle
Baker, Sergt. Leo
Baldock, Sergt. L. R.
Barnard, Corp. J. T.
Barnard, Corp. Harry W.
Barnett, H. J.
Barnhill, Sergt. Frank D.
Bardin, Sergt. L. J.
Barger, Sergt. J. E.
Bard, Corp. C. M.
Bartchy, Corp. E. V.
Bassett, Corp. L. C.
Baxter, Corp. P. B.
Beach, Corp. E. T.
Beair, Sergt. L. M.
Beachy, Corp. G. L.
Beacherer, Sergt. Ray
Betchel, Corp. C. W.
Becker, Sergt. F. J.
Behringer, Corp. Edw. C.
Belding, Sergt. R. G.
Beutler, Fireman J. I.
Bennett, Adjt. F. P.
Bentzel, Corp. O. R.
Benson, Corp. Joseph
Berens, Corp. Edward
Bert, Corp. J. A.
Bernaver, Corp. Earl G.
Bertoni, Sergt. Samvino
Bessler, Sergt. A. F.
Bert, Corp. H. J. W.
Bevan, Corp. Charles W.
Biddle, Corp. O. D.
Bidwell, Sergt. H. J.
Biddle, Corp. M. R.
Biedenbach, Corp. Leo
Biggam, Corp. James G.
Billman, Corp. C. A.
Bing, Sergt. Urbin J.
Birtus, Sergt. Frank L.

Bircher, Sergt. Emiel J.
Bivenour, Sergt. Louis J., Jr.
Black, Sergt. C. O.
Blanc, Sergt. L. W.
Blackburn, Corp. R. D.
Blaumeiser, Corp. H. W.
Blanchard, Corp. E. C.
Blue, Corp. C. L.
Boals, Corp. C. C.
Bodenheimer, Corp. S. M.
Boeringer, Sergt. Arthur
Bolender, Sergt. Edward
Booth, Sergt. C. L.
Booth, Sergt.-Major Edwin R.
Bordner, Sergt. E. H.
Bour, Corp. C. B.
Bow, Sergt. Homer Claire
Bowers, Sergt. L. S.
Bowers, Sergt. R. E.
Bowman, Sergt. S. S.
Boyd, Sergt. R. L.
Boyce, Corp. Raymond
Braun, Sergt. Alfred
Bratten, Sergt.-Major I. F.
Brannon, Sergt. J. F.
Branscomb, Sergt.-Major George W.
Brady, Corp. E. J.
Breed, Corp. Earl F.
Brenner, Corp. H. M.
Breitenstein, Corp. R. L.
Brendlen, Sergt. A. V.
Brinley, Sergt. Willis
Briegal, Corp. J. W.
Brinkman, Corp. Clarence
Brisban, Corp. Harry
Brisban, Corp. H. B.
Bridenstine, Corp. J. H.
Brugger, Sergt. A. C.
Brunner, Corp. Avery
Brothers, Sergt. C. K.
Brown, Sergt. D. M.
Brown, Corp. R. L.
Brown, Corp. Charles O.
Brown, Sergt. Terry W.
Brown, Sergt. Ray C.
Buckwalter, Corp. George H.
Buchman, Sergt. J. J.
Budd, Corp. J. W.
Bullach, Corp. J. W.

Burian, Corp. John
Burkhart, Sergt. J. P.
Burkhart, Corp. W. R.
Burkhardt Petty Officer A. F.
Burwell, Corp. William
Burris, Corp. H. L.
Burnworth, Sergt. Rollin
Busse, Corp. C. R.
Byrer, Sergt. J. R.
Cable, Corp. Silar H.
Cachat, Corp. L. P.
Caler, Sergt. Ray
Campbell, Corp. R. W.
Campbell, Sergt. J. A.
Campbell, W. C.
Cammel, Corp. Sullivan A.
Cannon, Sergt. C. C.
Carey, Petty Officer Edwin
Carr, Sergt. A. B.
Carver, Corp. Paul A.
Carver, Corp. O. E.
Carison, Flying Cadet H. W.
Casper, Sergt. Ira A.
Casper, Sergt. John A.
Case, Corp. Clyde
Castiglione, Corp. Salvatore
Christman, Sergt. Lowell B.
Choron, Sergt. George G.
Clark, Sergt. Max
Clark, Sergt. W. O.
Clarke, Sergt. George J.
Clair, Sergt. Joseph P.
Cline, Corp. Edwin F.
Coen, Corp. Thelbert W.
Cole, Corp. W. S.
Combs, Corp. L. K.
Conser, Corp. P. E.
Conlin, Sergt. J. C.
Colaner, Corp. J. S.
Colaner, Petty Officer Herman
Colle, Sergt. J. R.
Coldren, Sergt. Virgil J.
Cole, Sergt. Marvin J.
Cooper, Corp. J. U.
Cooper, Sergt. E. H.
Cook, Sergt. C. C.
Corbett, Sergt. C. G.
Corey, Norman W.
Cotton, Sergt. D. E.

Coy, Sergt. C. S.
Coy, Corp. H. C.
Cramer, Sergt. C. F.
Crawford, Sergt. C. C.
Creasey, Corp. J. L.
Creasey, Sergt. S. E.
Crites, Corp. C. E.
Crowl, Corp. R. D.
Cross, Sergt. Warren
Cropper, Sergt. G. E.
Cullen, Sergt. Harry P.
Cummings, Corp. James F.
Cunningham, Corp. William
Curry, Corp. J. B.
Dager, Sergt. C. B.
Daniels, Sergt. Theron
Darrah, Sergt. M. L.
Darling, Sergt. Leland
Dauberman, Corp. R. E.
Davis, Sergt. R. W.
Davis, Corp. W. E.
Davis, Sergt. E. C.
Davis, Corp. A. L.
Davis, Sergt. O. G.
Davis, Sergt. Clinton P.
Davy, Petty Officer H. K.
Delend, Corp. Herbert
Denby, Sergt. Sam
Denzer, Corp. Frank
Derby, Sergt. Louis
Devere, Corp. Roland
De Walt, Corp. D. G.
De Walt, Sergt. F. O.
Dick, Sergt. J. A.
Dick, Corp. J. E.
Dick, Corp. Robert E.
Dickerhoof, Corp. C. D.
Dickes, Corp. Herman W.
Dickes, Corp. Oran R.
Dietrick, Sergt. E. J.
Dodge, Corp. Harry S.
Doll, Corp. F. A.
Doll, Sergt. Ralph J.
Donze, Corp. F. J.
Dorman, Sergt. J. E.
Dougherty, Sergt. W. F.
Doyle, Corp. George
Druckenbrod, Sergt. R. O.

Dretke, Sergt. C. K.
Duncan, Sergt. J. H.
Dunlop, Corp. James H.
Dunlap, Sergt. R. C.
Duprey, Sergt. Albert
Dyer, Corp. J. A.
Dourm, Corp. H. W.
Ebel, Sergt. M. E.
Ebner, Corp. J. H.
Eckels, Sergt. U. M.
Eckerson, Corp. H. S.
Edgill, Corp. Charles
Edwards, Sergt. C. E.
Egli, Sergt. Fred
Elliott, Corp. Edward S.
Elliott, Sergt. J. R.
English, Corp. E. B.
Erb, Sergt. A. H.
Ertel, Sergt. H. L.
Eschliman, Corp. John, Jr.
Essig, Corp. H. W.
Evans, Corp. D. E.
Evans, Sergt. F. H.
Evans, Corp. Trevor
Evans, Corp. J. F.
Ewart, Sergt. H. L.
Eish, Corp. Raymond W.
Embly, Sergt. Harry E.
Fach, Sergt. William
Farnham, Sergt. Clyde
Farinet, Corp. F. A.
Farwick, Corp. A. F.
Fashbaugh, Corp. Clarence F.
Favret, Sergt. D. H.
Feldheimer, Corp. J. G.
Fennel, Corp. Patrick
Ferrell, Sergt. G. E.
Fetrow, Corp. C. W.
Fetzer, Sergt. W. L.
Fields, Corp. Claude S.
Figley, Sergt. W. K.
Finefrock, Sergt. H. C.
Finefrock, Sergt. R. H.
Fink, Corp. Wilbur
Fink, Sergt. R. B.
Firestone, Corp. Ray
Fisher, Corp. Averall
Fisher, Sergt. H. R.
Fisher, Corp. W. H.

Fisher, Sergt. E. H.
Fisher, Corp. C. A.
Fisher, Corp. William P.
Fisher, Sergt. Harry R.
Flood, Corp. William T.
Floom, Sergt. Oliver J.
Flickinger, Sergt. Willard
Fording, Corp. C. S.
Fouts, Sergt. E. L.
Fox, Sergt. I. S.
Frantz, Corp. Joseph T.
Fraser, Sergt. H. R.
Frease, Corp. D. W.
Frease, Corp. James D.
Freeman, Corp. J. H.
Fredrick, Corp. B. C.
Fritz, Corp. D. R.
Fritsch, Sergt. James R.
Fryer, Corp. J. H.
Fry, Corp. E. E.
Fulmer, Corp. Robert R.
Fultz, Corp. Welty
Fulton, Sergt. W. L.
Furney, Corp. George J.
Gable, Corp. Floyd E.
Gallagher, Sergt. Clyde G.
Gamble, Sergt. N. J.
Garmuschsky, Corp. J. F.
Gardner, Corp. H. B.
Gaskell, Sergt. J. D.
Gault, Corp. John
Gainey, Sergt. C. E.
Gay, Corp. C. L.
Geib, Sergt. Arleigh L.
Gellenbeck, Sergt. E. S.
Geltz, Corp. Robert
Gensley, Corp. P. J.
George, Corp. Roy
Geogham, Sergt. Joseph E.
Geraghty, Corp. F. V.
Gfeller, Corp. Samuel
Gibbs, Corp. Herbert W.
Gibbs, Corp. Eugene Lewis
Gibson, Sergt. John S.
Gill, Corp. O. F.
Girard, Sergt. John
Givler, Corp. Edward B.
Givins, Corp. Warren
Glennan, Sergt. L. P.

Gonser, Corp. O. J.
Goodin, Sergt. Lloyd R.
Good, Sergt. J. N.
Goodman, Sergt. J. F.
Goudy, Sergt. R. M.
Goudy, Corp. George W.
Govenat, Sergt. Carl E.
Grable, Corp. A. A.
Graybill, Corp. C. H.
Gutt, Corp. Earnest
Gurney, Sergt. G. A.
Gulling, Sergt. A. L.
Guest, Sergt. Harry B.
Grohsmeyer, Sergt. Carl Henry
Grohsmeyer, Sergt. Frederick A.
Groenke, Corp. Frank H.
Grogro, Corp. George E.
Griffith, Corp. Walter J.
Grimes, Sergt. Raymond
Gresser, Sergt. J. P.
Graham, Sergt. D. B.
Grabosky, Corp. Clarence
Hagen, Corp. Herman
Haidet, Corp. C. J.
Haidet, Corp. John L.
Hall, Corp. B. A.
Hall, Sergt. G. A.
Hall, Sergt. W. S.
Hall, Corp. J. V.
Haller, Corp. J. B.
Haldeman, Sergt. B. C.
Haley, Sergt. R. F.
Hampton, Sergt. H. L.
Hamman, Sergt. K. C.
Hamman, Corp. T. N.
Hammerly, Sergt. Elmer J.
Hamaker, Corp. Lawrence S.
Hammond, Sergt. Arthur C.
Haneline, Corp. Charles
Handshuh, Sergt. W. L.
Hannon, Sergt. Frank R.
Hanze, Sergt. Ralph J.
Harmon, Corp. P. M.
Harter, Sergt. R. R.
Hartung, Sergt. Paul W.
Hartline, Corp. Ralph
Harman, Corp. Henry H.
Harlow, Sergt. Harry L.
Hari, Corp. J. A.

Harris, Corp. Brinley J.
Harris, Sergt. A. T.
Harrison, Sergt. James
Harbaugh, Sergt. C. K.
Harlan, Corp. L. C.
Harrington, Corp. W. E., Jr.
Harr, Corp. F. D.
Harsh, Corp. L. P.
Harsh, Corp. H. F.
Hauter, Corp. Robert
Haubert, Corp. John D.
Heffner, Corp. T. R.
Heimann, Sergt. A. P.
Henneghan, Corp. Michel
Herdlicka, Sergt. Emil
Hesse, Sergt. Albert, Jr.
Hibshman, Sergt. H. H.
Hidey, Sergt. E. H.
Hieronimus, Corp. Alfred F., Jr.
Higginbottom, Sergt. S. N.
Hillgreen, Sergt. R. L.
Hill, Sergt. Hobert
Hine, Sergt. Wilton J.
Hinten, Sergt. John F.
Hixon, Corp. C. R.
Hoff, Corp. Arthur J.
Hoffman, Corp. Arthur H.
Hoffman, Sergt. J. F.
Holland, Sergt. J. F.
Hollinger, Sergt. R. J.
Holzer, Corp. A. J.
Holland, Corp. J. J.
Holzworth, Corp. Milo W.
Holzworth, Sergt. M. D.
Holmes, Sergt. P. W.
Holwick, Sergt. W. Q.
Hoover, Corp. F. V.
Horgar, Sergt. William
Horner, Corp. R. H.
Horner, Corp. Charles A.
Hott, Acting Officer Walter
Houseman, Sergt. C. H.
Howells, Corp. W. L.
Huberty, Corp. A. R.
Huff, Sergt. W. L.
Hunter, Corp. W. A.
Hurst, Sergt. Lloyd M.
Hossler, Corp. H. L.
Hughes, Corp. Harry

- Ickes, Sergt. C. L.
Irwin, Corp. Raymond H.
Jackson, Sergt. Walter
Jackson, Corp. John M.
Jackson, Corp. Percy W.
Jakmides, Sergt. Kleanthis
Jenkins, Sergt. H. R.
Jester, Sergt. Guy
Johnson, Sergt. F. C.
Johnston, Sergt. F. B.
Jolliff, Corp. Eli
Jones, Corp. S. J.
Jones, Sergt. Jay S.
Jones, W. D.
Jones, Sergt. H. W.
Jones, Sergt. James
Jones, Sergt. A. A.
Jones, Corp. Raleigh L.
Jones, Sergt. Christopher P.
Jones, Sergt. A. E.
Jones, Corp. Eugene B.
Jordan, Corp. H. M.
Kahle, Corp. Gerald J.
Kalman, Corp. Stanley
Kandell, Sergt. Norman
Kasper, Corp. J. P.
Kaufman, Sergt. Edward
Kaufman, Corp. Elmer
Kayler, Corp. S. E.
Kelly, Corp. V. M.
Kelleher, Corp. B.
Keller, Sergt. J. B.
Kell, Corp. Charles A.
Kennedy, Sergt. Charles R.
Keplinger, Sergt.-Major R. D.
Kerber, Sergt. J. A.
Kestel, Corp. George
Ketler, Corp. D. L.
Kienzle, Corp. R. O.
Kiefer, Sergt. C. M.
Kiefer, Sergt. Earnest P.
Kimmel, Corp. Erwin V.
Kimes, Corp. Wallace
Kincel, Corp. A. E.
King, Sergt. James
King, Sergt. W. C.
King, Sergt. Wayne W.
King, Sergt. H. W.
King, Sergt. C. R.
King, Sergt. A. V.
King, Corp. Raymond
Kirshinski, Sergt. Fred
Kittoe, Corp. Edmund
Kittinger, Sergt. Harvey A.
Klatter, Sergt. H. W.
Kline, Corp. William P.
Klien, Corp. James
Klotz, Corp. Jacob H.
Knowles, Corp. W. J.
Knowles, Sergt. J. R.
Kock, Sergt. F. M.
Kock, Corp. Harry
Koehler, Sergt. C. H.
Kokoruda, Corp. J. J.
Kolp, Sergt. Raymond C.
Kordas, Sergt. John J.
Kramer, Corp. John C.
Kralinger, Sergt. H. A.
Kralinger, Sergt. Louis W.
Kring, Sergt. Roy D.
Kring, Sergt. W. S.
Kucewicz, Corp. R. A.
Kuntzman, Corp. R. A.
Kurtz, Sergt. J. M.
Kutz, Sergt. J. H.
La Chat, Sergt. I. M.
Lambright, Sergt. W. P.
Landor, Sergt. Henry
Landor, Sergt. Ed
Lash, Sergt. Walter
Laschinsky, Corp. Henry G.
Latto, Sergt. Leroy
Lauder, Corp. W. A.
Law, Corp. William C.
Leahy, Sergt. Joseph M.
Lechner, Sergt. P. O. E.
Lechleiter, Corp. J. J.
Lee, Corp. C. A.
Leeper, Corp. Forest
Lees, Sergt. Harvey F.
Lehman, Sergt. V. E.
Lehnis, Sergt. Emil W.
Leifer, Corp. H. J.
Leifer, Corp. Leo V.
Leininger, Sergt. C. E.
Leuck, Sergt.-Major H. L.
Lenz, Corp. Dale Fredrick
Leuck, Sergt. C. G.

Lemley, Corp. Myrhl
Lenarbos, Corp. A. T.
Lennoz, Corp. James W.
Leonard, Sergt. George T.
Lewis, Corp. George
Lewis, Corp. David, Jr.
Lyons, Corp. Charles F.
Lilley, Corp. W. E.
Lindesmith, Corp. A. C.
Lindeman, Corp. L. E.
Little, Sergt. G. H.
Little, Sergt. G. C.
Livingston, Sergt. R. D.
Lloyd, Sergt. T. M.
Logan, Corp. Fred C.
Long, Sergt. Walter
Lotze, Corp. U. S. G.
Lothamer, Sergt. R. L.
Loudiana, Sergt. F. J.
Lucas, Corp. D. M.
Lucas, Sergt. George D.
Lux, Corp. R. L.
Lux, Sergt. H. F.
McAdoo, Corp. I. W.
McCarthy, Corp. Earl
McCarthy, Sergt. J. J.
McCarthy, Sergt. T. M.
McCormick, Quartermaster-Sergt. G. B.
McCoy, Sergt. Edgar J.
McCoy, Corp. Ray H.
McCort, Sergt. R. F.
McGeehon, Sergt. Carl W.
McGowan, Sergt. J. P.
McGregor, Sergt. Graydon
McKee, Sergt. Paul
McKendry, Sergt. H. L.
McNeal, Corp. George S.
McVann, Sergt. James F.
McArdle, Sergt. J. J.
MacClain, Sergt.-Major Harry
MacGregor, Corp. Roy E.
Machamer, Sergt. J. C.
Magee, Sergt. G. E.
Malloy, Sergt. E. F.
Malcuit, Corp. Lawrence A.
Maloney, Corp. Lawrence C.
Manse, Sergt. Anthony
Mangues, Sergt. R. J.
Mancuso, Corp. Joseph
Manist, Corp. William F.
Manly, Corp. D. E.
Marchand, Sergt. Glenwood
Marston, Sergt. E. E.
Mariol, Corp. S. P.
Marks, Sergt. L. A.
Marriner, Corp. Ellsworth
Martin, Sergt. Walter N.
Martindale, Sergt. Daniel L.
Marsino, Sergt. Charles
Mase, Corp. R. E.
Mase, Corp. Russell
Mase, Corp. A. H.
Maskrey, Corp. A. J.
Maskrey, Corp. F. R.
Masters, Sergt. E. H.
Mathias, Sergt. F. M.
Mathews, Sergt. F. J.
Mathews, Corp. McKinley C.
Matthews, Sergt. Samuel A.
Meals, Sergt. Arthur
Meisenhalter, Sergt. C. A.
Melbourne, Sergt. H. S.
Meininger, Sergt. F. A.
Merrill, Corp. Charles A.
Mercer, Corp. J. L.
Merryman, Corp. Howard B.
Metzgar, Corp. Oscar J.
Metzger, Sergt. Richard
Metcalf, Corp. Raymond
Mick, Sergt. Charles J.
Miday, Corp. Norman G.
Miday, Lewis J.
Mielke, Corp. W. F.
Migge, Sergt. W. W.
Miller, Corp. H. D.
Miller, Sergt. Paul
Miller, L. E.
Miller, Sergt. J. T.
Miller, Sergt. Irvan D.
Miller, Sergt. August F.
Miller, Corp. W. P.
Miller, Corp. J. N.
Mills, Corp. C. J.
Minger, Sergt. Harold
Minster, Sergt.-Maj. Abe
Mohr, Corp. R. J.
Mohler, Corp. Lester
Mong, Sergt. E. L.

- Moody, Sergt. C. P.
Moose, Sergt. Ralph R.
Moorehead, Corp. J. R.
Moorehead, Sergt. H. J.
Moore, Corp. Homer
Morgan, Corp. H. W.
Morrison, Corp. T. L.
Morrow, Sergt. Clifford
Moreledge, Sergt. R. E.
Mosely, Sergt. Earl V.
Mottice, Sergt. Ralph
Moulin, Corp. H. F.
Muckeman, Sergt. Henry
Muckley, Corp. Paul
Muir, Corp. Leroy D.
Mullane, Sergt. E. G.
Murphy, Sergt. Ralph
Murphy, Corp. William
Murphy, Sergt. Charles M.
Myers, Corp. George W.
Myers, Corp. Harry O.
Mraz, Corp. C. J.
Natzel, Sergt. Charles A.
Nauman, Corp. R. J.
Needham, Sergt. William
Neederhauser, Sergt. D. O.
Nelson, Corp. C. A.
Nelson, Corp. Joseph
Newell, Sergt. J. M.
Neville, Corp. C. E.
Nickas, Corp. Andrew
Kidy, Sergt. R. E.
Niedenthal, Corp. J. H.
Nile, Sergt. J. T.
Nimon, Sergt. Lester
Nist, Corp. L. S.
Nye, Sergt. R. I.
Nye, Sergt. R. L.
Ober, Corp. Howard W.
Oberlin, Sergt. J. R.
Oberlin, Corp. H. M.
Obringer, Sergt. Albert P.
Oehl, Sergt. Charles F.
Offenburger, Sergt. William H.
Olinger, Corp. Lester C.
Oliver, Sergt. P. J.
Orton, Sergt. C. H.
Oster, Corp. L. H.
Owen, Sergt.-Maj. E. F.
Paar, Corp. A. R.
Parks, Sergt. Raymond J.
Parks, Sergt. R. E.
Patton, Sergt. W. L.
Patton, Corp. A. E.
Patton, Corp. Edwin H.
Patterson, Corp. D. S.
Paul, Corp. A. W.
Pauli, Corp. F. G.
Pavledes, Sergt. James
Paxson, Sergt. D. A.
Persol, Sergt. J. G.
Pearson, Corp. Albert L.
Peffer, Sergt. Solomon H.
Pence, Corp. Joseph H.
Perman, Sergt. P. A.
Pettit, Sergt. James B.
Pike, Sergt. D. E.
Pilgrim, Sergt. John
Plaskett, Sergt. Charles
Pontius, Sergt. G. J.
Pontius, Sergt. J. A.
Pool, Corp. Harry C.
Pool, Corp. Walter C.
Portman, Sergt. Urban
Post, Corp. George
Potter, Sergt. George F.
Powers, Corp. Chandos
Price, Sergt. Victor D.
Price, Corp. Benjamin
Putman, Sergt. H. R.
Quinn, Corp. J. E.
Quinn, Corp. Don T.
Quinn, Sergt. E. C.
Quinn, Sergt. F. G.
Ralston, Sergt. A. R.
Rankin, Sergt. Mansel
Rankin, Corp. Ralph
Randal, Corp. C. M.
Randolph, Sergt.-Maj. C. S.
Ranft, Sergt. C. A.
Rea, Sergt. C. A.
Rea, Sergt. J. F.
Rebillot, Sergt. L. J.
Rebillot, Corp. Urban L.
Redman, Sergt. Frederick A.
Redshaw, Sergt. Charles
Reese, Sergt. Ray
Reese, Corp. H. M.

Reemsnyder, Corp. Albert
Reed, Sergt. Glen E. G.
Reed, Sergt. John Joseph
Reinoehl, Corp. E. R.
Reinhart, Sergt. J. L.
Reuth, Corp. Joseph
Riblet, Corp. G. C.
Riblet, Sergt. R. C.
Richard, Corp. E. V.
Richard, Corp. Henry
Rice, Sergt. E. O.
Rich, Sergt. J. P.
Richardson, Sergt. A. S.
Richter, Corp. Henry Clay
Rice, Corp. Amos Z.
Riegler, Corp. L. J.
Riegler, Corp. P. N.
Riechel, Sergt. J. V.
Rinehart, Sergt. G. W.
Ringenbach, Corp. Homer
Ringer, Sergt. Henry W.
Rippeth, Corp. Joseph C.
Rittmair, Sergt. W. F.
Ritz, Corp. G. L.
Ritz, Sergt. E. H.
Ritz, Sergt. J. J.
Roach, Corp. P. D.
Robins, Sergt. J. D.
Rocco, Corp. August M.
Roderick, Sergt. Howard
Rogers, Sergt. Donald D.
Rohrbaugh, Sergt. Karl H.
Roller, Corp. H. D.
Romey, Corp. Earl
Rorick, Sergt. Homer Y.
Rose, Corp. C. H.
Rossiter, Corp. Phillip
Rosenblum, Sergt. Samuel
Roth, Corp. C. V.
Rouska, Corp. Albert William
Rowe, Sergt. K. E.
Royer, Corp. Howard
Royer, Corp. Homer
Roy, Sergt. Robert
Rudy, Sergt. George O.
Ruth, Corp. R. W.
Runyan, Sergt. F. D.
Runyan, Sergt. Frank D.
Ryan, Corp. Walter G.

Saltsman, Corp. R. M.
Samuel, Corp. Solomon E.
Samblanet, Sergt. Herman L.
Sapsford, Sergt. Floyd M.
Saumier, Sergt. L. A.
Schaidnagle, Sergt.-Maj. Louis
Scheideger, Corp. Joseph L.
Schworm, Corp. Lawrence E.
Schaefer, Sergt. R. C.
Schario, Corp. Clifford W.
Schneider, Clifford W.
Schneider, Corp. Gottfried
Schempf, Corp. H. J.
Schultz, Sergt. W. L.
Schott, Sergt. R. G.
Schoner, Sergt. P. W.
Schwitzgebel, Corp. Gust
Schnake, Corp. Clifford
Schlegal, Corp. August
Schroeter, Sergt. Paul Y.
Schweitzer, Corp. Arnold
Schick, Sergt. Hugh G.
Schleger, Corp. Harry
Schmucher, Sergt. G. R.
Schawers, Sergt. E. A.
Schleininger, Sergt. C. L.
Schwartz, Corp. H. O.
Schwinding, Corp. W. H.
Schmidt, Sergt. K. F.
Schario, Sergt. R. J.
Schumacher, Sergt. H. F.
Schumacher, Sergt. C. A.
Schumacher, Sergt. W. E.
Schwalm, Sergt. H. G.
Schliffka, Sergt. E. R.
Schmidt, Corp. F. J.
Schaffner, Sergt. P. E.
Scott, Corp. O. G.
Scott, Corp. A. F.
Secombe, Corp. Richard
Seery, Sergt. A. R.
Seery, Sergt. T. R.
Seikel, Corp. E. H.
Shaffer, Sergt. W. A.
Shaffer, Corp. Howard D.
Shatzer, Corp. Ralph E.
Shaw, Corp. A. P.
Shaffer, Corp. Joseph
Sharp, Corp. Steve

- Shertzer, Sergt. W. Scott
Sheil, Sergt. William E.
Shea, Sergt. Ernie C.
Sheffler, Corp. Virgil
Shell, Corp. R. A.
Shifferly, Corp. J. B.
Shireman, Corp. Robertson
Shively, Sergt. P. E.
Shoemaker, Sergt. J. C.
Shutt, Corp. C. N.
Siddle, Sergt. M. W.
Sigler, Corp. William
Sigler, Corp. Albert
Simon, Sergt. C. T.
Sinclair, Sergt. C. A.
Slabaugh, Sergt. C. B.
Sloan, Corp. H. D., Jr.
Sloan, Corp. J. E.
Slusser, Corp. W. E.
Smith, Corp. Elmer G.
Smith, Corp. Lawrence
Smith, Sergt. J. P.
Smith, Sergt. W. A.
Smith, Corp. H. G. W.
Smith, Sergt. M. M.
Smith, Corp. H. A.
Smith, Sergt. E. P.
Smith, Sergt. Frank E.
Smith, Sergt. C. E.
Smith, Sergt. W. M.
Smith, Corp. H. J.
Smith, Corp. A. W.
Smith, Corp. John
Smith, Sergt. R. A.
Snyder, Sergt.-Maj. Vernon L.
Snyder, Corp. Clarence E.
Sovereign, Sergt. H. L.
Spach, Sergt. R. J.
Sparks, Sergt. O. G.
Sparks, Corp. Joseph G.
Sparks, Sergt. E. M.
Spencer, Sergt. R. S.
Sponseller, Sergt. W. H.
Spornick, Sergt. John L.
Spore, Corp. H. H.
Sponseller, Sergt. G. L.
Sprague, Sergt. R. C.
Spuhler, Sergt. H. R.
Springer, Corp. F. E.
Spring, Sergt. W. M.
Sprankle, Corp. L. A.
Stackhouse, Corp. C. P.
Staflen, Sergt. J. E.
Starkey, Corp. H. J.
Stauffer, Sergt. G. H.
Stamets, Corp. H. C.
Starr, Corp. Paul
Standt, Corp. Thurman
Stamm, Corp. Charles L.
Starr, Corp. Frank
Steiner, Sergt. Clifford
Stevens, Corp. C. S.
Stephan, Corp. R. H.
Stine, Sergt. P. B.
Stitz, Corp. Walter G.
Stibolitzki, Corp. O. C.
Stout, Sergt. Ollie
Stout, Sergt. Erwin
Stockhouse, Corp. Ralph
Stover, Corp. Ralph W.
Stucker, Sergt. Frank
Stokey, Corp. E. P.
Stoner, Corp. G. H.
Stover, Corp. J. R.
Strasser, Sergt. Joseph
Streb, Corp. Irvin D.
Strelber, Sergt. Carl A.
Strang, Corp. Joseph
Stratton, Corp. Orville W.
Stults, Corp. H. B.
Sumi, Corp. Samuel E.
Suiter, Sergt. R. E.
Swain, Corp. H. D.
Swanson, Corp. Herman
Swihart, Corp. H. M.
Swigert, Corp. B. C.
Swier, Sergt. Archie
Swinehart, Sergt. George L.
Taber, Sergt. E. J.
Tagson, Corp. Paul
Tepin, Corp. James Earnest
Terry, Corp. C. W.
Teubner, Sergt. Herman
Thompson, Corp. R. D.
Thomas, Corp. G. K.
Thomas, Sergt. Edward
Thomas, Sergt. R. A.
Thorley, Corp. H. G.

Toll, Corp. H. J.
Tope, Corp. Sherley W.
Tope, Corp. Ronald E.
Totten, Sergt. Albert S.
Townsend, Sergt. William
Tressel, Sergt. Leland C.
Tressel, Corp. C. B.
Tressel, Corp. Charles O.
Troup, Corp. Walter D.
Troup, Sergt. Earl
True, Sergt. Mahlon I.
Truver, Corp. W. H.
Trump, Corp. F. L.
Tuck, Corp. N. B.
Tucker, Sergt. William M.
Tucker, Sergt. Ben H.
Tullis, Sergt. W. J.
Turney, Corp. R. D.
Uebeling, Sergt. C. J.
Uebelhart, Corp. Ned
Uhlmann, Corp. Walter C.
Uhrich, Corp. John W.
Umbenhour, Sergt.-Maj. R. W.
Ungaschick, Sergt. Walter
Urban, Sergt. Morris L.
Vandersall, Sergt. Herbert W.
Van Horn, Sergt. A. T.
Vankirk, Corp. Russell
Van Hostram, Sergt. Percy A.
Van Voorhis, Corp. Walter E.
Venables, Sergt. E. H.
Villard, Corp. V. V.
Vitzthum, Corp. Karl
Vogt, Corp. R. L.
Vogan, Corp. Alfred S.
Vogt, Sergt. B. A.
Voltz, Sergt. Charles J.
Vossick, Corp. H. H.
Wagner, Corp. J. P.
Wahl, Corp. Andy
Waldman, Corp. A. M.
Waite, Sergt. Edward
Walkem, Corp. Frank
Walter, Sergt. E. V.
Walter, Corp. Earl
Wantz, Sergt. John E.
Warstler, Sergt. C. S.
Ward, Sergt. J. D.
Warner, Corp. R. S.
Wark, Sergt. R. C.
Warburton, Sergt. Walter S.
Warburton, Corp. Howard
Watson, Sergt. C. E.
Watson, Corp. D. L.
Weary, Corp. P. A.
Weaver, Sergt. F. V.
Weaver, Sergt. C. C.
Weaver, Sergt. Franklin
Webb, Corp. R. H.
Weber, Corp. J. L.
Weber, Sergt. Earl
Weidman, Sergt. E. E.
Weidman, Sergt. Lester L.
Weimer, Sergt. N. K.
Weida, Corp. William M.
Weir, Corp. J. W.
Weir, Sergt. Harry D.
Weikin, Sergt. Ernest
Weich, Corp. E. N.
Weller, Corp. E. H.
Welsbacher, Corp. C. R.
Welsch, Sergt. Robert J.
Welch, Sergt. Homer H.
Wernet, Sergt.-Maj. J. E.
West, Corp. R. M.
Whitson, Sergt. Cyrille R.
White, Sergt. H. Charles
Whitacre, Sergt. R. O.
Whitacre, Corp. L. A.
Widder, Corp. C. R.
Wilhelm, Corp. C. F.
Wilhelm, Corp. Norman
Wilhelm, Corp. Edmund S.
Willis, Sergt. Dan H.
Williams, Corp. W. J.
Williams, Corp. Ray R.
Wilber, Sergt. Roy
Wilson, Corp. J. H.
Wilson, Sergt.-Maj. W. A.
Wilson, Corp. Frank R.
Wingert, Corp. C. O.
Windolph, Master Engineer Edw.
Winters, Sergt. Charles A.
Winzeler, Sergt. Jack E.
Winkelman, Sergt. Harvey E.
Wirebach, Corp. J. E.
Wise, Sergt. R. E.
Wise, Corp. R. E.

Wise, Corp. H. F.	Yennie, Corp. John
Wise, Corp. A. M.	Yoder, Sergt. Roy
Wolf, Corp. L. J.	Yoder, Sergt. R. E.
Wolf, Sergt. O. E.	Yoder, Sergt. W. R.
Wolf, Sergt. W. C.	Zapf, Sergt. W. A.
Wolf, Sergt. W. A.	Zilch, Corp. Martin W.
Wood, Sergt. Don	Zimmerman, Sergt. E. A.
Woodside, Corp. L. P.	Zintsmaster, Corp. Willard E.
Wyler, Sergt. Edwin	Zinslen, Sergt. Frank
Yant, Sergt.-Maj. Henry E.	Zeiser, Corp. Frank M.
Yellin, Corp. Joseph	Zernechel, Sergt. C. D.

Nurses From Stark County who served in
American Cantonments or Overseas

Ball, Frances S., Louisville, Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C.
 Bonner, Catherine B., Alliance, Base Hospital 9 and 31, France.
 Bowers, Zetta, East Canton, Hospital, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.
 Buchanan, Muriel, Canton, Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O.
 Chance, Blanch, Canton, Hospital, Camp Gordon, Ga.
 Cizek, Stella, Louisville, Hospital, Camp Stewart, Newport News, Va.
 Davies, Anna, Canton, Hospital Service, Barracks C 32.
 Eberhardt, Lena, Massillon, Hospital, Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.
 Failor, Lillian R., Canton, Camp Sherman, Chillicothe.
 Fife, Helen C., Canton, Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O.
 Figley, Marie, Canton, Occupational Therapy, Overseas service.
 Firestone, Mable, Canton, Portsmouth, England, United States Base Hospital.
 Fox, Margaret F., Canton, Hospital Service at Ellis Island, N. Y.
 Halter, Margaret C., North Canton, Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O.
 Hawkins, Nina, Canton, Camp Dix, N. J., Hospital, Middletown, Pa.
 Hawkins, Marie, Canton, Camp Dix, N. J., Hospital, Middletown, Pa.
 Heidman, Esther E., Alliance, Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O.
 Kinney, Ella M., Canton, Hospital, Camp Stewart, Newport News, Va.
 Leuck, Emma, Canton, Camp Bowie, Texas, Base Hospital.
 Lorus, Olga E., Alliance, Unit No. 40 Camp Hospital, France.
 Misere, Mary, Burton City, Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.
 McCutcheon, K. Vera, Canton, Camp Humphries, Accotink, Va.
 McGrew, Katherine, Canton, Camp Gordon, Ga.
 Myers, Grace, Louisville, United States Medical Department.
 Northy, Josephine, Base Hospital Unit 40, Southampton, England.
 Nevison, M. Frances, Alliance, Camp Wadsworth, S. Car.
 O'Neil, Gertrude J., Canton, Base Hospital Unit 40, Southampton, England.
 Ott, Carolyn E., Canton, Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C.
 Reardon, Edith P., Canton, Hospital, Camp Jackson, S. Car.
 Roberts, Anna M., Canton, Unit 31 Base Hospital, France.
 Riley, Sylvia, Canton, Hospital, Camp Travis, Tex.
 Shoemaker, Marie, Canton, Hospital, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
 Spring, Hermine, Canton, Chief Assistant at Camp Custer.
 Stricker, Mary C., Canton, Hospital, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
 Tate, Mary E., Canton, Hospital Service Barracks C 32.

Ward, Hazel G., Waynesburg, Base Hospital No. 110, France.
Young, Susan, Canton, Langley Field, Hampton, Va.
Young, Ruth E., Canton, Camp Sherman, service in France.
Zurcher, Lucy, Canton, Base Hospital No. 108, Mesves, France.

OTHER WOMEN WORKERS

Mrs. C. C. Barrick (Mrs. J. H. Bair), Canton, organized the first War Market in the United States, also member of United States Food Administration; Chairman Women's Committee of Council of National Defense, Stark County, and Third Liberty Loan.
Mrs. W. D. Caldwell, Canton, author of "America's Sons" and other war poems; Chairman Memorial Trees, under auspices Madison, McKinley Chapter, Daughters of War of 1812.
Rachel Frease Green, Canton, Y. M. C. A. Entertainer, toured Ireland, England and France.
Edith Hickey, Massillon, Salvation Army Worker in France.
Ellen P. Kurtz, Canton, Y. M. C. A. worker at Camp Sheridan.
Irene May Raber, Canton, Social Secretary Y. M. C. A., Maro, France.
Mrs. Mollie Sanford, Alliance, Red Cross Canteen.
Mrs. Jane Sinnock, Massillon, Salvation Army worker at Camp Travis, San Antonio, Tex.

American Legion Posts in Stark County and Their Officers

CANTON POST No. 44 (Canton, Ohio)

Herbert Benedict, Commander, in care of McKinley High School, Canton, Ohio.
Irwin E. Cohn, Adjutant, 1327 Fulton Road, Northwest, Canton, Ohio.
C. B. Paumier, Treasurer, 612 Nineteenth Street, Northwest, Canton, Ohio.

CHARLES C. WEYBRECHT POST No. 166 (Alliance, Ohio)

Jos. L. Carroll, Commander, 333 S. McKinley Avenue, Alliance, Ohio.
Perry E. Conser, Adjutant, 335 W. State Street, Alliance, Ohio.
Geo. F. Schweikart, Treasurer, Alliance First National Bank, Alliance, Ohio.

COL. CHAS. M. YOUNG POST No. 204 (Canton, Ohio)

Clay E. Hunter, Commander, 135 Third Street, Southeast, Canton, Ohio.
Otis Patterson, Adjutant, 407 Walnut Street, Southeast, Canton, Ohio.
Otis Patterson, Treasurer, 407 Walnut Street, Southeast, Canton, Ohio.

MASSILLON POST No. 221 (Massillon, Ohio)

H. H. Oberlin, Commander, 1015 Akron Street, Massillon, Ohio.
V. J. Paul, Adjutant, 308 North Street, Massillon, Ohio.
L. F. Ashbolt, Treasurer, 1507 Main Street, West, Massillon, Ohio.

ISAAC L. KINNEY POST No. 244 (E. Sparta, Ohio)

M. H. Conrad, Commander, Isaac L. Kinney Post 244, E. Sparta, Ohio.
F. H. Deetz, Adjutant, E. Sparta, Ohio.
Jno. Moffett, Treasurer, E. Sparta, Ohio.

NORTH CANTON POST No. 419 (No. Canton, Ohio)

Lester Braucher, Commander, 315 W. Maple Street, No. Canton, Ohio.
H. D. Wise, Adjutant, No. Canton, Ohio.
Elmer G. Miller, Treasurer, 227 E. Maple Street, No. Canton, Ohio.

SANDY VALLEY POST No. 432 (Waynesburg, Ohio)

Ray R. Williams, Commander, Waynesburg, Ohio.
Paul E. Muckley, Adjutant, Waynesburg, Ohio.
Roy R. Finefrock, Treasurer, Waynesburg, Ohio.

HOWARD A. MILLER POST No. 436 (Greentown, Ohio)

E. F. Marlowe, Commander, Aultman, Ohio.
Wm. Marker, Adjutant, Greentown, Ohio.
W. H. Miller, Treasurer, No. Canton, Ohio.

STANLEY S. BOWMAN POST No. 440 (No. Industry, Ohio)

H. D. Schwartz, Commander, 3114 Dewey Place, Southwest, Canton, Ohio.
Carl K. Brothers, Adjutant, No. Industry, Ohio.
D. L. Martindale, Treasurer, 2371 Third Street, Southeast, Canton, Ohio.

JAMES H. YOUNG POST No. 467 (Hartville, Ohio)

Howard Wertenberger, Commander, Hartville, Ohio.
Leonard Anthony, Adjutant, Hartville, Ohio.
M. J. Bair, Treasurer, Hartville, Ohio.

MONNIER-DUPLAIN POST No. 548 (Louisville, Ohio)

Paul Kerchner, Commander, Schaffer Building, Louisville, Ohio.
Lawrence Rebillot, Adjutant, South Street, Louisville, Ohio.
Louis Dwyer, Treasurer, 515 No. Walnut St., Louisville, Ohio.

WEIMER WIDDER POST No. 549 (Beach City, Ohio)

C. L. Garber, Commander, Beach City, Ohio.
M. D. Hostetler, Adjutant, Beach City, Ohio.
Jno. Varnes, Treasurer, Beach City, Ohio.

Canton In War

From *Canton Daily News*, March 23, 1928

The bugle call to arms has struck a responsive chord in the hearts of Cantonians ever since the days of the Indian wars. Not only in affairs of peace, but affairs of war, has this city played an important part in the affairs of the nation.

The early pioneers in this section fought in the Indian wars which were under way at the time that Canton was settled and which continued in this section for several years. As the scene of activities in these Indian campaigns gradually moved westward many Canton and Stark County men went with the troops into that territory.

Old records, which are incomplete, indicate that in the War of 1812 Canton was the headquarters of the Third Regiment of the Third Brigade of the Fourth Division of the Ohio militia. It appears that about seventy-five men who were

residents of Canton and vicinity were in one of the Ohio companies which took part in this war. Complete and accurate records of their activities seem not to have been kept or if they were kept have been lost.

Canton was well represented in the Mexican war, quite a large number of men from the city and surrounding territory enlisting for service and going to the front. A very high percentage of these men gave their lives in that campaign. Some of them were killed in action or died of wounds, though many of them died from disease. Cantonians who were prominent members of this detachment were Brig.-Gen. Samuel Lahm and Capt. James Allen.

During the time of the Indian wars Canton was a very small village and had few men from which to draw troops. Even at the time of the Mexican war, which began in 1845, Canton had not grown to any considerable size and had a population of less than two thousand. The great industrial development of the nation had not started, and Canton, like many other towns and villages in this section of the country further west, was primarily a trading post. Canton was incorporated as a town in 1838 and did not have a population of 2,000 until 1850.

In 1860 the population of the town had reached 4,000, or doubled what it had been ten years before. The surrounding territory had also become rather thickly settled and was fast gaining a permanent place as one of the productive agricultural regions of the state. The Aultman Company, one of Canton's early manufacturing concerns, had built its first plant here, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad had come through the town in 1852, so that in 1854 Canton was incorporated as a city. The population of the city increased rapidly and was keeping pace with the industrial and commercial growth which had just gotten under full sway.

When Lincoln issued his call to the colors in 1861 Canton and Stark County had a considerable population from which to draw recruits. More than one thousand men from the city and vicinity joined the colors and served in various important engagements throughout the Civil war. Following the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee, commander-in-chief of the Confederate forces, the great majority of the Canton and Stark County men who had followed the Stars and Stripes throughout the four years of the conflict returned to make Canton their homes. Many of our men lost their lives during the four years of the bitter struggle, but the percentage of casualties was not nearly so high as it was in the Mexican war.

At the time another call to the colors was issued (this time by a Canton resident) by the late President William McKinley, Canton had grown to a city of nearly thirty thousand population. Hundreds of men joined the regular army and state militia and were mustered into service in the war against Spain. Nearly all of these men saw service in Cuba. The casualty rate among them was very high. They fought under a fellow-townsmen as commander-in-chief, who also had been a soldier, President McKinley, who served in the Union army in the Civil war and was promoted to the rank of major.

Following the Spanish-American war the greater part of the Canton men who had been in the army returned to this city to make their homes, although a number of them remained in military service. A few of them remained in the army permanently and were gradually promoted to higher offices.

In the Mexican trouble, which preceded the entrance of the United States

into the World war, Company C, 146th Infantry, which was composed of Canton men, was sent to the Mexican border.

Hardly had the United States cast its lot with the Allies against the Central Powers in the recent World war when hundreds of Canton men volunteered for service. The troops which had just returned from the Mexican border were again called to the colors. The recruiting stations of all branches of the service became centers of feverish activity. Young men began to leave the city by scores bound for the army posts and training camps.

When the selective service act became operative hundreds of additional men were picked for the army. Throughout the entire war Canton always met its quota of men, and as a general rule had a surplus who were anxiously waiting to be sent. Entire companies were recruited here. These men were trained for their military duties principally in the Ohio eastern and southern cantonments.

On the field of battle in France, Belgium and Italy and on the high seas Canton men served their country with distinction, some of them giving their lives in action and many others being so severely gassed or wounded that they succumbed in the base hospitals in foreign countries or after they had reached their home land. Canton men also served in some of the allied armies, principally with the Canadians, having volunteered in these armies prior to the entrance of the United States into the war. Cantonians, both men and women, also served with the Young Men's Christian Association, the Knights of Columbus, the Salvation Army, the Red Cross and similar organizations at the front. Several Cantonians were cited for bravery on the field of action and others were decorated by their own and foreign governments.

"Alliance in the World War"

By Paul W. Reed, of the *Alliance Review*

Heralded by a veritable bedlam of factory whistles and church bells, the tocsin of war was sounded in Alliance on the morning of April 6, 1917.

America had been engulfed in the flood waters of a great war and Alliance, along with countless cities, towns, villages and hamlets in the vast sweep of the United States, was given a part to play in a drama of heart throbs and heroism.

Down through the years Alliance has always responded valiantly to the call of the nation in time of stress. In the veins of its pioneers flowed the blood of sturdy Revolutionary patriots. In silent graveyards almost within the environs of the city sleep several heroes who served under Washington in 1775-'81.

When the clarion cry of war reverberated over the United States in 1861, Alliance heroes heard the echo of the cannon that sent the shells hurtling against the walls of Fort Sumter. Today a mere handful of that once stalwart group which rallied to the call of Lincoln for volunteers still lives to recount anew the stirring days of '61-'65.

An era of peace soothed a blood-drenched nation and then again, in 1898, the dogs of war were unleashed and Alliance sent forth the flower of its young manhood at the beckon of William McKinley, that a tyrannical power might not crush a helpless neighbor.

Old Company K, of the Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, added lustre to the military pages of Alliance history in the stirring days of '98. Mustered out at Wooster, "Alliance's Own" company returned to peacetime pursuits, its "lines of

war" carefully laid away until another drama of war, this time world-wide in scope, should call its survivors back into the calcium of life's stage.

With this background of military achievement, it is not to be marveled at that Alliance should have played such a vivid part in the great war. The dawn of another war, which broke with the shriek of factory whistles and the tolling of church bells on that eventful morning of April 6, 1917, found Alliance again ready to do its part, this time in the preservation of a world democracy.

And the events which tumbled upon each other in gripping succession in those hectic days that were to come served only to add renown to the city's record of martial achievement.

The resources of a thriving city were tossed liberally into the cauldron of war. The flower of a city's young manhood—1,166 by selective service and countless scores by volunteer—responded to the call to the colors. Its industrial strength was mustered into the task of making munitions of war. Many of the great cannon that belched forth along far-flung battle fronts "over there" were born in the white heat of Alliance furnaces and forged to serve in a role of destruction that civilization might stride forward.

Those too old for active service rallied eagerly to the call of duty. The financial resources of the city were gladly offered to the great cause for which the city's youth had gone forth. In the five Liberty Loan campaigns Alliance gave \$7,264,-500. And augmenting this stream of gold, Alliance contributed \$60,657 in Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus and other campaigns.

The fair womanhood of the city came forward to do a splendid bit of work. Under the banner of the American Red Cross, mothers, wives, sisters and daughters donned the spotless white uniform of this great organization of mercy, to do their bit toward winning the war.

The Alliance chapter was organized April 15, 1917, with Dr. W. H. McMaster, president of Mount Union College, as chairman and Miss Mary Kay, executive secretary. The first call for active emergency service was for comfort kits for the soldiers. This was a starting point from which flowed an unending stream of supplies. Alliance's womanhood was at work and these women did not pause in their labors of love and mercy until the armistice stilled the guns of battle.

Pages could be devoted to record the accomplishments of the women of Alliance and then much would be left untold. Briefly summarizing the work of the Red Cross might be recorded in these few sentences—The initial committee, of which Mrs. F. E. Dussel was chairman, made 1,200 comfort kits. The surgical dressing department, under Miss Blanche Keplinger, turned out 6,770 knitted articles. The hospital supplies, under Mrs. Morris Geiger, made 10,200 garments and 900 property bags. The civilian department, under Miss Aurie Buck, served 1,131 families of men in the service.

Close to four thousand children in the Junior Red Cross gave great piles of cookies and doughnuts, thousands of magazines and many pounds of candy to the Canteen. Great piles of worn clothing were gathered for refugees and garments refashioned for use.

The Alliance Canteen, an outstanding arm of the Red Cross, served a noble purpose. Thousands of soldiers from many states, who passed through Alliance enroute to camps, hold warm regard for the tireless women who met every train, day or night, and distributed their gifts of cheer to the young manhood on their way—to the service of their flag.

The Alliance Canteen, in existence from September 9, 1918, to May 1, 1919, served 83,140 service men. Its commandant, Mrs. G. L. King, proved a tireless worker, a splendid executive and a bulwark of cheer. The canteen wrote a glorious chapter of service in Alliance's record of World war achievement.

Scarcely had the echo of the great community demonstration which had heralded the declaration of war died away when Alliance plunged wholeheartedly into the tasks of war. Reading through the files of *The Alliance Review*, one finds, in accurate chronological order, an untinted picture of a community at the work of war.

On April 6, 1917, the same day that war was declared, the faculty at Mount Union College announced that an army instructor would be secured at once to train Alliance youths at home for war service.

Alliance high school boys on April 9 requested army training and the college drill master was preparing to take charge.

On April 10 the community was shocked when it read of the finding of twenty-one sticks of dynamite and fuse under a box car at Sebring along the track over which hundreds of soldiers were being transported to camp.

The school board, on April 17, approved plans to release eighth grade and high school boys to work on farms and allow them full school grades.

On April 30 five thousand marched in a mammoth Red Cross parade. Speakers declaring the war will last for many months urged coöperation of all.

May 8—Five hundred school children entered the garden contest to raise food.

June 5, 1917—Ruth Law, noted aviatrix, flew from Cleveland, passing over Alliance to aid in the Liberty Loan drive. She was forced down at Louisville on account of rain.

June 5—Alliance young men from twenty-one to thirty-one years of age registered today for the draft. Total registration in Alliance was 2,841.

June 13—Twenty-three Mount Union boys are at Fort Ben Harrison—Marlowe, Fletcher, Woolf, Vick, Gochbauer, Spiddle, Gwinnen, Geltz, Yost, Holeton, Jones, Braun, Pritchard, Esterly, Bowman, Shoemaker, Kock, McClure, Carter and Whinnery.

June 15—Alliance buys \$1,161,450 of Liberty bonds. City quota was \$700,000.

June 16—Alliance women form League of Women's Defense at rally here.

June 16—J. B. Bowman, B. F. Weybrecht, P. C. Leist and Dr. W. C. Manchester named to the draft board for the Alliance district.

June 20—Diplomas wrapped in silk American flags were awarded at Mount Union College today for graduates who are in army training camps.

June 26—Red Cross drive here amounted to \$32,414.25. City quota was \$25,000.

June 29—Word received here that Sol Segal, eighteen, was the first Alliance youth to arrive in France. He reached the foreign field less than two months after enlisting.

July 6—Company K ordered to mobilize July 15th for war service.

July 14—Francis E. Williams, twenty-one, of Alliance, is the second local youth to be reported in France.

July 15—One hundred and thirty-eight members of Company K report at Armory for war duty.

July 15—Col. C. C. Weybrecht issues order for Tenth Ohio Infantry to mobilize within twenty-four hours.

July 19—Members of Company K drilling six hours a day while waiting for orders to entrain.

July 19—Dr. B. C. Barnard and Dr. J. G. Scranton respond to call for war service.

July 21—Cut in Alliance quota from 564 to 284 for first draft, announced here today.

July 24—Home guards planned for Alliance to replace national guard.

July 30—Draft board issues list of 4,888 men called for examination.

August 2—Ten physicians begin examining Alliance youths for the army.

August 4—With draft quota boosted from 252 to 294, Alliance board plans to protest high figure. Out of eighty-six examined only twenty were accepted.

August 8—Ninety-three accepted for war service out of 436 examined.

August 15—Fifteen men leave for Camp Perry, Jean Clipper, Howard R. Roe, Lowell E. Black, Daniel Cosma, Frank E. Springer, Wilson I. Barber, Arthur Bye, Apostolas Dramalas, Robert Green, Frank Hoadley, Charles Lentz, Allen Reynolds, Charles Phillips, Peter Sam and George J. Smith.

August 16—Draft board calls 200 more men.

August 17—Draft board passes 115 out of 488 called.

September 7—First group of fifteen drafted men leave from Camp Sherman, Walter Graham, John J. McCarty, Albert Di Sabatino, Louis D. Mathia, Harry W. Ringer, Urban L. Ribillot, Frank Martin Mathias, Roland W. B. Jones, John W. Hendershot, Walter C. Mottice, E. G. Walker, Clayton Kerstetter, Alfred Krabill, Leroy W. Blanc and Carl L. McDonald. Impressive farewell ceremony was held on Square before youths entrained.

September 12—Miss Catherine Bonner left for Youngstown to join Red Cross for overseas work. Will leave soon for France.

September 20—Ten thousand turn out to bid farewell to 104 Alliance men leaving for camp. Dr. W. H. McMaster gives the farewell address.

September 28—Capt. E. L. Gyger selected major as two units of Home Guards are organized here with an enrollment of ninety-four. Members are to aid in suppressing disorders.

September 29—Five thousand bid adieu as 164 Company K men leave for Camp Sherman.

October 7—Ten thousand persons bid goodbye to 117 men leaving for camp.

October 27—City raises \$1,406,650 in second loan. Goal was \$800,000.

October 29—Fifteen negroes leave Alliance for France.

November 19—Y. M. C. A. drive amounts to \$22,220. Goal \$18,000.

December 10—Morgans to begin gun carriage work. Will employ 4,000 men. Work begins on nine new buildings.

January 4—Coal famine hits waterworks, where fuel for only twenty-four hours is on hand.

January 17—Eight thousand Alliance men idle as Harry A. Garfield, fuel director, orders all but food plants to close to conserve coal.

February 5—Knights of Columbus raise \$6,023.20. Goal \$3,500.

February 15—Mount Union drops teaching of German for one year.

March 6—Twelve Alliance men leave for camp.

March 14—Miss Olga Louius enrolls for Red Cross service.

April 3—Thirty-nine men go to camp.

April 15—Alliance first Stark County city to win Third Liberty Loan honor flag for going over the top. Raise \$821,000; quota \$695,000.

April 30—Eighty men leave for camp.

May 2—W. Leroy Blanc, twenty-seven, dies in Little Rock, Ark., camp from pneumonia. First Alliance soldier to succumb.

May 4—Alliance raises \$1,174,700 in third loan.

May 14—Fifteen men leave for camp.

May 28—Judge Moore delivers farewell address as 170 leave for camp.

June 15—United States announces \$800,000 offer for homes in Alliance if citizens raise \$200,000. To house munition workers.

June 26—Ninety-six go to camp.

July 26—Francis E. Williams (corporal) reported killed in France July 6.

July 26—Sixty-four leave for camp.

August 5—Charles H. Philips reported killed July 15.

August 6—Fred D. Davis reported wounded July 19.

August 17—Lieut. Murray Spidle, Mount Union gridiron star, reported missing in aerial action August 2.

August 23—Hazel Mills, Gertrude Gault and Cora M. Hawley leave for Red Cross service.

September 12—Four thousand three hundred and five register for army here.

September 23—Women over eighteen being employed in Alliance plants, Morgan's employ 1,000.

September 27—Fremont W. Bradshaw reported killed July 20.

October 5—Alliance goes over the top in Fourth Liberty Loan with \$1,449,710.

October 8—Floyd L. Johnson dies on U. S. S. *Pennsylvania* October 3 from pneumonia.

October 14—Alliance under "flu" quarantine with over one hundred cases and a score of deaths.

October 24—Fourth Liberty Loan sales in Alliance amount to \$2,524,350.

November 11—Alliance virtually went insane with joy today when newspaper despatches, fully verified, brought the word to a war-weary city that the armistice had been signed. Several previous reports had stirred the city into a frenzy but this time—It Was True—It Was True!

November 18—Sergeant Weybrecht reported died of pneumonia in Belgium November 2.

November 21—Otis R. Springer killed October 21.

November 27—Brownie Hanson, Alliance, killed in October—date not given.

November 27—Tom John, Alliance, reported killed in action.

November 29—Glen Whetstone, north of Alliance, killed June 14.

December 4—Kenneth Graham killed October 7.

December 10—Loris Wilson killed October 7. Leonard died November 16 from wounds.

December 20—Grant R. Ticker reported killed in action.

At this point war news drops off the front pages of Alliance's daily newspapers. A war-weary city is slowly returning to peace-time pursuits. Great forges which spawned deadly cannon to check the hosts of autocracy are again producing cranes and other creative machinery for normal times.

The boys have come home. They are slowly fitting into the everyday existence of a thriving community, tired of strife and eager to forget. Here and there a

buddy is missing. They are sleeping 'neath the poppies of Flanders fields. With each passing year their memory grows the sweeter as the city pauses on Memorial Day to live again those hectic days of 1917-'18.

The great war is history. When the scroll of time is unrolled, a glistening page of community achievement and sacrifice will be read—for Alliance "did its bit."



PUBLIC SQUARE, CANTON, ARMISTICE DAY, 1918

Size of flag $53\frac{1}{2}$ x 120 feet

CHAPTER XIV

EARLY COUNTY CHURCH HISTORY

THE WARSTLER CHURCH IN PLAIN TOWNSHIP—THE CHURCHES OF
THE CITY OF MASSILLON—THE CHURCHES OF THE CITY OF ALLI-
ANCE—THE CHURCHES OF THE CITY OF CANTON.

For the first ten or twenty years after settlements began in what is now Stark County, society was but little divided by sectional lines. In church, politics and social matters, neighborhoods for miles about were closely allied by the necessities of the situation, and the people in the spirit of true democracy inquired only into the moral worth of the new-comer. The majority of the adults among the early settlers of the county had been members of some one of the Christian churches of their native states or countries, and at the first opportunity arrangements of more or less permanent character were made for Christian worship. Sectarian feelings, under the exigencies of the occasion, were lost sight of, or kept strictly in abeyance, and the different religious sects and denominations united to establish and continue religious worship on the Sabbath. Exercises were held in the cabins of the settlers, new unoccupied buildings, barns, or in any place suited to the convenience of the time. Services commenced with the "singing of a hymn, in which all took part, and were able to keep time and sing in unison without the aid of organ or musical instrument," as we were informed by an aged pioneer. "After the singing, a prayer was offered, when a sermon would be read by some one, and exhortations made, after which another hymn was sung, and the congregation dismissed." Says our informant: "Many of those who witnessed these religious exercises in the then wilderness cannot have forgotten the zeal, the good feeling, the solemnity, that was apparent. God smiled graciously on the first settlers and conferred upon them many and rich blessings while employed in rearing homes in these wilds. At the Sabbath prayer meetings there was a marked reverence, and not a few can date back to those times and places their first and lasting religious impressions."

The churches of Stark County have passed through great changes since the days of their organization. Many have died out, some have, as an organization, changed their creed, and others have sprung up and sup-

planted the older established ones. Religion itself, we almost fear sometimes, is like everything else we have at the present day—slightly adulterated, and wholly unlike the old genuine article proclaimed in the Sermon upon the Mount. It may be, however, that we entertain some old foggy ideas on the subject, now obsolete, and not in keeping with the age in which we live. We will, therefore, leave criticism to those who are more dissatisfied with church management than we are, and will devote our attention to the organization of churches and church societies in this county.

The early settlers of the county were morally inclined and religious meetings were held almost as soon as actual settlements were made. Just when and upon what precise spot the first church society was organized, we are unable to say. In Plain township we have an account of religious meetings by Rev. Mr. Stough as early as 1806, and of the erection of a church there in 1809. A church was built in Jackson township in 1814 by all religious denominations at that time represented in the township. It was of hewed logs and called "Zion's Church." The first preaching in Osnaburg township, of which we have reliable information, was by Rev. William Mitchell, a Methodist circuit-rider. He was also the first preacher in Sugar Creek township. Rev. Edward Otis was one of the pioneer Baptist preachers of the county. The first church in Sandy township was built by the Presbyterians and Lutherans, of which denominations Rev. Joshua Beer (Presbyterian) and Rev. Mr. Wagenholtz (Lutheran) were the first preachers in this section. St. John's Catholic Church was organized in Canton in 1818, and the Presbyterian Church in 1821. A Methodist Church was organized in Lexington township in 1819, and a church built in 1827. Reverends Weir and Foust, Lutheran and German Reformed ministers, were pioneers in Stark County. The Dunkards were the first religious sect in Nimishillen township. The Quakers built the first church in Marlborough township and Rev. Richard S. Goe, a Swedenborgian, was the first preacher in Bethlehem township.

THE WARSTLER CHURCH—PLAIN TOWNSHIP

The predominant religious faith of the early settlers of Plain township was Lutheran and German Reformed. A joint organization of the two denominations was formed in 1814, and a log church erected on ground donated by Henry Warstler, from which it took the name of Henry Church. Henry Warstler was taken sick and died while the building was being raised and was the third person buried on that ground. Valentine Speelman afterward gave one-half acre of ground

to the church. The first burial in the yard attached to the church was a child of Peter Swinehart in 1808. Religious service was alternately held by Rev. Benjamin Foust, German Reformed, and Rev. Anthony Weir, Lutheran. For the government of the two bodies a constitution was framed June 24, 1814, and signed by members of both denominations. The following are the signatures to the original document, all written in German: Christian Warstler, George Wertenberger, Michael Holtz, Jacob Warstler, Peter Troxel, Abraham Miller, Christopher Hennig, Nicholas Schneider, Christian Beard, John Holtz, Peter Schneider, Mathias Bower, Michael Ringer, John Ringer, John Holm, John Eberhard, John Stickler, George Smith, Conrad Ruffner, Anthony Weyer, Christian Krum, Adam Werner, Adam Essig, Jacob Schneider, Jacob Essig, Michael Holtz, Jr., George Beard, Henry Warstler, Jacob Lour, George Greasemor, Philip Hollenbach, Adam Schmith. These signers have all passed away, but the descendants of many of them still remain here. After the erection of Snyder's church, five miles north, many of the Reformed members left.

THE WARSTLER CEMETERY

From *Canton Repository*, April 30, 1922

Names of men and women born in the last half of the eighteenth century, when American Colonists were fighting with and not against England, in the struggle to expel the French from this continent, and long before Daniel Boone followed the Indian trails through the hills of Kentucky and Ohio, are to be found carved on the crumbling stones in the Warstler Cemetery at the end of the pavement of the present Middlebranch Road, opposite the Warstler Church.

They are names that figured prominently in the early history of Stark County, and are borne proudly by descendants.

They are names of men who dared to push ahead into the wilderness to prepare a way for others to follow, and of women who had faith to accompany their husbands on the hazardous adventure from comparative security to unknown dangers and hardships.

Among those buried in the Warstler Church Cemetery is Peter Loutzenheiser, who, at the age of six, came with his parents, Jacob and Elizabeth Loutzenheiser, to Stark County in 1806. The Loutzenheiser cabin is said to have been the third cabin erected in Plain township, which then comprised five of the present townships.

No stone marks the grave of Jacob or Elizabeth Loutzenheiser, who died within a few years after their arrival here. Jacob was the first



GRAVE OF PETER LOUTZEN-
HEISER,
WARSTLER CEMETERY



GRAVES OF THE ESSIG FAMILY, WARSTLER CEMETERY
Soldiers in the Revolution and War of 1812

justice of the peace in the county, and the Warstler Church was organized in his home late in 1806. Peter Loutzenheiser served as associate judge of the county and as justice of the peace for twenty consecutive years.

During the same year there came Valentine Weaver, whose grave is marked with a stone bearing the inscription, "Born 1766, Departed 1838." Weaver brought with him his three daughters.

The names "Henry Warstler, died 1862, age 65 years, and wife, Mary M., died 1878, age 77 years;" "Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Warstler, born January 25, 1777, died January 24, 1837;" "Christopher Palmer, born in 1753, and his wife, Catherine, born in 1766," and "George Warstler, died 1864, aged 89 years," and his wife, "Mary A., died 1864, aged 89 years," found on tombstones in the church yard are names of men and women who settled in Plain township in the latter part of 1806 and 1807.

Warstler's church was organized about this time at a religious meeting held at the home of Jacob Loutzenheiser, and the first church built in about the year 1809, by the combined societies of the Lutheran and German Reformers, on land donated by Henry Warstler, records show. It was called Henry's church for many years.

A constitution for the church, drawn up at this time and signed by the farmers, settled the approximate date of the arrival of a number of persons whose graves are marked with stones in the church cemetery.

George Wertenberger, born in 1762, died 1842, and his wife, Elizabeth, born 1767, died 1832, came to Stark County previous to 1809, since George Wertenberger is a signer. So also is Conrad Ruffner. Ruffner and his wife, Eve, are buried side by side, the headstones at the graves setting the dates of their births at 1765 and 1766, respectively. A son, Samuel Ruffner, was born in 1795 and died in 1831.

The first pastor to serve at Warstler's, or Henry's church, was Rev. Anthony Weyer, who was born at the close of the French and Indian war and who came to this vicinity with his wife, Catherine, among the first settlers. Both are buried at the entrance of the old church yard.

Most of the men who settled about Warstler's church served in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary war, and emigrated from Pennsylvania or from Maryland, following the old national trail across the Alleghenies into the "far West."

Such was Simon Essig, over whose grave a monument was erected in 1908, by his descendants, commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of Essig's settlement in Plain township. The inscription on the monument reads: "Simon Essig, 1754-1852, and his wife, Julia Schneer

Essig, 1761-1844, emigrated from Cumberland Co., Pa., to Plain township, Stark County, O., in 1808. A Revolutionary soldier, pioneer, and honored ancestor, erected by his descendants in 1908."

Mrs. C. H. Firestone, Tuscarawas Street, E., extension; Charles Essig, 1004 Twelfth Street, N. W.; Mrs. John Holl, N. Canton Road, and Mrs. Oliver Holl, 2232 Tuscarawas Street, W., are direct descendants of this pioneer.

Frederick Pontius, born 1772 and buried in Warstler's church cemetery in 1848, was the great-great-grandfather of Judge Hubert C. Pontius, of this city. Frederick Pontius joined the settlement in Plain township in 1816, bringing with him his wife, Mary, and his son, Jacob Pontius, both of whose graves are marked.

Two years after the first cabin was erected in Stark County, John Krider brought his family, consisting of a wife and two-year-old son, "out-west" to join the settlers in Plain township. Their gravestones are still in place in the old burying lot.

At the same time, John and Elizabeth Lind arrived in a covered wagon from Hagerstown, Maryland, and settled on what is now the McDowell farm on the Market Avenue, N., extension. These families are the great-grandparents of Mrs. Sarah Cross, 222 Fifteenth Street, N. W., Theodore Klinker, and Joseph Klinker, and the great-great-grandparents of Warren Cross, sporting editor of the *Repository*.

A double stone marks the grave of Jacob and Margaret Shoeneberger, who settled here in 1806, being born before the French and Indian war. Shoeneberger was the first collector of taxes in Plain township, records show, his tax duplicate indicating that he collected \$32.20 during 1810.

The first of the Spangler family to come to Stark was Joseph Spangler, born in Adams County, Pennsylvania, the year the Constitution was ratified, 1789, inscription on the grave marker shows. He settled here in 1814 and built a grist mill where the Plain Centre mill afterwards was built. Charles Spangler and Miss Emma Spangler, 809 Fulton Road, N. W., are said to be the only direct descendants.

Inscriptions on some of the stones are written in German. On others a century's exposure to the weather has made the letters too indistinct to be read, still other stones have sunk into the ground until it is almost impossible to tell where the grave has been.

Inscriptions on the stones show that among the oldest persons buried there are Mary Mellinger Hissner, wife of Adam Hissner, 1756-1850; Susan, wife of Michael Holtz, 1754-1828; Mathias Bower, 1774-1849, and John Ringer, 1783-1854.

Churches of Massillon

THE UNITED BRETHREN

It appears that the first religious organization which was accessible to the people of Kendal or Massillon was the United Brethren Church, Bishop Newcomer, of that denomination, holding services in what is now Brookfield, just west of the present limits of the city. They were held at the tavern of Philip Slusser.

From the Bishop's journal it appears that on the 24th of May he lodged with Jacob Rowland, near Canton, and on the 25th reached Philip Slusser's. "To-day and Sunday," says the Bishop, "we held a sacramental meeting here," which is the first account that can be had of any religious services by the United Brethren in the township. Later in the year Reverends David Wimar, Christian Kanaga, John Wimar and Peter Wimar held meetings in the township of Sugar Creek and at Pigeon Run, in Tuscarawas township, and at some period between 1816 and 1820 a society was formed. Among its members were Adam Shilling, George Kridner, Christian Mazhimer and many others. Preaching was had at private houses. The Pigeon Run Chapel was built at some time during the four years from 1816 to 1820 and regular preaching has been had in the township ever since. In 1829 or 1830, there was an accession of new members from Franklin County, Pennsylvania, such as Abraham Bowman and his family, and Samuel Zent and his family. The circuit was extended, and Brookfield was taken into that circuit, and, in 1849, a church building was erected and the different congregations were merged in the Brookfield congregation, except at Pigeon Run, those within the bounds of the charge remaining there. In 1873, the congregation was transferred to Massillon, the church building there was erected, and since then Massillon has been a station. The first preacher at the station was Rev. Elias Lower. The first trustees were Abraham Bowman, John Silk, John Reeves and B. F. Booth. The United Brethren in Christ still have a substantial organization, of which Rev. G. F. Hartman is in charge.

EARLY METHODIST HISTORY

The Methodists commenced to be active about the time Massillon was platted by Captain Duncan in the winter of 1825-26, although there is a tradition that a few Methodists formed a class about the time the United Brethren missionaries commenced to preach in the region. It is known at least that there was no class at Kendal in 1814. From 1810 to 1831 what is now Massillon was in the Tuscarawas circuit; in the latter year it was included in the Canton circuit and the

society became a separate organization in 1841, when its first house of worship was erected.

The first preachers held forth in the old schoolhouse, at private residences, or on the threshing floors of barns, according to circumstances and the seasons of the year. In 1832 Messrs. Hogan and Harris, commission merchants, erected a three-story brick building, and the hall on the upper floor was used by the Methodists and any other organization, religious, political and otherwise, considered financially responsible.

In 1840 Rev. D. R. Hawkins, an energetic young man who was then on the Canton circuit, started the movement which made the Massillon society an independent body. He opened a correspondence with the Free Masons, who held their meetings in Hogan & Harris' block, occupying the room on the west side, the public hall being on the east side. The result of the correspondence was the Methodists and Free Masons determined to erect a two-story building, the lower story to be fitted up for a room for the church, and the second story for a lodge and chapter for the Masons. The building was erected in 1840. On the 24th of June the cornerstone of Clinton Lodge, No. 47, and Hiram Chapter, No. 18, and of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Massillon was laid, "with pomp and circumstance." For seventeen years there had not been a public Masonic exhibition in the county, the last one having been in Canton in 1823. Clinton Lodge was organized by charter from the Grand Lodge of Ohio in 1836, and was almost the only working lodge north of the National Road in the state. The building was erected and the two institutions occupied it harmoniously until 1860, when the Masons bought out the Methodists, and the Methodists had bought the old church edifice of the Baptists in 1858, which had been abandoned by the Baptists many years before.

In 1845 the annual conference made Massillon a station, the first in the county. The church building which was purchased from the Baptists was thoroughly remodeled and served its purposes for a quarter of a century. A large structure was completed in 1884, and the one now occupied was erected in 1895. The pastors of the church, from first to last, have been as follows: Revs. A. A. Jameson, James A. Kellam, C. H. Owens, Samuel Mower, Wm. H. Nickerson, Alexander Harmount, Robert Cunningham, H. M. McAbee, James Beacom, John Grant, A. G. Williams, William Pittinger, S. M. Hickman, Wm. Lynch, Ezra Hingeley, Joseph M. Carr, J. D. Vale, Charles H. Stocking, David C. Osborne, Hiram Miller, Welty J. Wilson, James R. Mills, John Wilson, A. R. Chapman, George B. Smith, J. I. Wilson,

Harvey Stewart, J. R. Robins, H. W. Dewey, J. R. Jacob, Arthur D. Mink.

In addition to the First M. E. Church, there are the Wesley M. E. Church, Rev. J. V. Orin, pastor, and Wesleyan Mission and Zion's A. M. E. Church.

PRESBYTERIANS ORGANIZE IN 1830

From the most reliable information it seems that the Presbyterians first listened to preaching by a minister of their faith in Daniel Myer's carpenter shop on State Street, Kendal, about 1830. Rev. T. M. Hopkins held the services in a small building erected on a hill between Kendal and Massillon by the combined effort of the First Presbyterian Church, which then consisted of Messrs. Cruson brothers (John and Garrett), Austin Allen, Joseph Heckman and their families, with a few others. Rev. Elijah Buck, Rev. G. W. Warner and others preached, the regular church organization dating from June 1, 1834, when Joseph Heckman was installed as elder. The first settled pastor was Mr. Warner, who came from Wooster. During the earlier portion of his pastorate, in 1836, the first little church was erected on the corner of Hill and Plum streets. His ministry lasted until 1840, during which he was especially prominent in temperance work. The large edifice now occupied stands upon the site of the modest structure which was in use until 1852.

The Second Presbyterian Church is an offshoot of the old First Church. The building now in use was completed in 1905.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

The founding of the First Baptist Church is due to Rev. O. N. Sage, a young man from Erie, Pennsylvania, who arrived in Massillon when the place was a leading wheat center of the state, generally prosperous and altogether ambitious. There were but a few Baptists in town, but the villagers irrespective of religious affiliations seemed to be attracted to the young minister, and he was induced to remain and attempt the upbuilding of a new church. Which he did. He bought a lot on the northwest corner of North and Mill streets, completed a church building in 1837, and then, for five years, fought the hard times as they affected his enterprise. The contest was too wearing and he was compelled to leave Massillon, to the general regret, in ill health and discouraged. His successor, Rev. S. B. Page, D. D., also struggled along for about two years, when the property was brought under the sheriff's hammer.

The society was afterward revived under more auspicious circum-

stances and is now represented by the First Baptist Church, corner of Mill and South streets, Rev. A. A. Nellis pastor.

ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL CHURCH

The German Protestant element has always been strong at Massillon, being represented chiefly by the Evangelical and the Lutheran churches. The oldest existing body of these denominations is St. John's Evangelical Church, which was founded as early as 1837. Its first house of worship was erected in 1839; its second, in 1866, and its third and last, in 1912. The two buildings last named were erected at the corner of Tremont and Hill streets. The first meeting-house was a stone building on East Street, south of St. Timothy's Protestant Episcopal Church. In 1860 it was sold to the Union School District, and was used as a school for many years. In 1863 and 1864 there was a secession from the church of about fifteen families on account of a disagreement on the subject of parochial schools, those who withdrew being in favor of establishing them.

Thus was formed the Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's Church, under Rev. P. J. Buehl, in January, 1864. St. John's Evangelical Church of Massillon has been served by the following pastors: Reverend Cordetz, Dr. J. G. Buettner, Rev. P. Herbruck, Rev. J. Kaemmerer, Rev. A. Biedermann, Rev. J. M. Steiner, Rev. G. Abele, Rev. Weissgerber, Doctor Korthauer, Rev. O. W. Schettler, Rev. C. Christiansen, Rev. J. E. Digel. At present the congregation has a membership of about one thousand and a Sunday School enrollment of about eight hundred and fifty.

The Faith English Lutheran Church is in charge of Rev. F. L. Poulson.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

By the year 1839 there were a number of Catholics within what might be called the Massillon Mission, including Frederick Ertle, Nicholas Smith, Andrew Paul, Christian Witt, Nicholas Heiser, John Frease, Anton Vogt, John Boerner, John Yungbluth, John Yungling, Francis Miller, John Kutcher, George Seifert, George Ress, Thomas Kegler, George Hoke, Adam Hammersmith, Martin Bauman, Peter Runser, Magdalena Bamberger and Margaret Frease. In the year named they bought a small lot on Cherry Street, for which they paid \$400; that was the first purchase for Massillon Catholics.

In the summer of 1840 Father Peter McLaughlin was at Massillon, making his home with Timothy Finnegan. Later in the year Father Matthias Wurz, of Canton, preached at the Massillon station, and re-

mained in charge until January, 1844. The property mentioned as having been purchased by the Catholics was at the time far north of the city limits, but a stone church building was commenced not long after Father Wurz took charge. Its cornerstone was laid in July, 1842, and the structure was dedicated five years afterward, although used, of course, in the meantime for religious purposes. The stone church thus consecrated as the first home of St. Mary's Parish was 40 by 70 feet in dimensions. From 1844 to 1846 Rev. John J. Doherty, of St. John's Church, Canton, attended the English worshipers at St. Mary's and during that period, as well as for five years afterward, Rev. John Luhr, also of Canton, attended to the wants of the German Catholics. The resident priest, until 1848, was Rev. Philip Foley, and when he left in the year named Rev. Fathers Luhr and J. B. Jacomet were placed in charge of St. Mary's Mission.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING CATHOLICS ORGANIZE ST. JOSEPH'S

Rev. Julian Von Braun, the next resident pastor, assumed charge in 1851, and was followed by Rev. Louis Molon in the following year. In December, 1852, the church was burned and in the spring of 1853 the English-speaking Catholics of the mission, under Rev. Father Molon, separated from the mother church and organized St. Joseph's.

A parish school had been organized in 1849 and in 1855 a brick building was erected for its accommodation.

Revs. Joseph Lais, George Stein, Stephen Falk, Nicholas Roupp and Jacob Hamene were the priests in charge of St. Mary's during the succeeding dozen years, when Father Lais was recalled; his second pastorate was from 1867 until his death February 5, 1875. Rev. John Koehn succeeded him, and Rev. Jacob Kuhn, who followed him, occupied the charge for twenty years, from 1879 until his death November 30, 1899. Since that year Revs. Henry Kaempker and the present incumbent, Father Michael Vollmayer, have been the resident pastors.

CHURCH BUILDINGS ERECTED

The cornerstone of the large church now occupied by the congregation of St. Mary's was dedicated in September, 1876; the edifice blessed in August, 1880, and dedicated, as a whole, in August, 1892. It is an imposing stone edifice which stands on the site of the first modest house of worship, on East Cherry near Mill, being pure Gothic in design, 185 feet by 85, with two stately towers.

The large parochial school was erected in 1870 and until 1878 was in charge of lay teachers. At different periods the Sisters of Notre

Dame and of St. Francis and the Benedictine Sisters have conducted it. The pastoral residence was completed in 1901.

St. Mary's Parish has a membership of about four hundred families.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH

When St. Mary's Church was burned in 1852 Rev. Louis Molon, who was placed in charge of the English-speaking Catholics of the mother organization, bought land on South Street. There a small building was erected for worship and in 1860, during Father Uhlmann's pastorate, the first parish school was opened. It was first taught by A. Lang and Sister Rose; they were later assisted by the Ladies of the Sacred Heart of Mary and since September, 1883, the school has been in charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame. The large brick building now used for educational purposes was dedicated in November, 1890.

Father Molon was called to St. Joseph's again in 1864 and served for about a year; then followed the pastorate of Father George A. Verlet, from 1865 to 1888, while within the succeeding decade Revs. William A. Harks, John T. Cahill (died August 11, 1890), Denis J. Stafford and Thomas F. Mahon were the priests in charge. Since June, 1898, Fathers Jacob F. Kuebler and F. B. Doherty have been the pastors.

The present property, corner of Lincoln Avenue and South Street, was bought by Father Stafford, and Father Mahon commenced the large Gothic church in which the parishioners worship. It was completed in December, 1892, and dedicated in April, 1894.

The pastoral residence of St. Joseph's was completed in 1892, and in the following year the old church was remodeled to accommodate the expansion of the parish school, while the old school building itself was improved as a residence for the Sisters. The parish has now within its jurisdiction about two hundred and seventy-five families.

ST. TIMOTHY'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The Protestant Episcopal Church of Massillon is represented by St. Timothy's Church, which was chartered June 7, 1836. Rev. John Swan was elected its first rector in October of that year, the cornerstone of the first church having been laid by Rev. Charles P. McIlvaine, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Ohio. The first vestry was composed of James Duncan, Herman B. Harris, James S. Reynolds, Hunking Wheeler, Charles K. Skinner, Dwight Jarvis, Matthew Johnson and George Paine. The site on Lincoln Avenue was obtained through the liberality of Captain Duncan, who, with General Jarvis, was deeply

interested in the welfare of St. Timothy's. Although the parish does not rank in numbers among the largest in the city, its membership has always been considered select, and the church property on Lincoln Avenue, between Tremont and Oak streets, is on an elevated site and very attractive.

PRESENT MASSILLON CHURCHES

<i>Church</i>	<i>Minister</i>
Central Presbyterian	Robert H. Kirk
St. John's Evangelical	J. E. Digel
Faith Lutheran	F. L. Poulson
First Christian Church	H. F. Oakes
First Methodist	Paul E. Secrest
First Baptist	A. A. Nellis
Christ Baptist	Thomas J. Edwards
St. Paul's Lutheran	F. B. Hax
First Reformed	E. E. Engle
Calvary Wesleyan Methodist	F. J. Davis
Slovak Evangelical Lutheran	Joseph Valo
St. Joseph's Catholic	J. E. Casey
Wesley Methodist Episcopal	J. V. Orin
Full Gospel	David D. Lewis
Trinity Lutheran	W. J. Boldt
First United Brethren	G. F. Hartman
Christian Scientist	Anna Cronebash, Clk.
Spiritualist Truth Seekers	Clara Keller, Secy.
St. Mary's Catholic.....	
Episcopal.....	J. R. Stalker
A. M. E.....	J. H. McCoomer

CHURCHES OF ALLIANCE

Alliance is well supplied with strong, firmly-established churches, its religious history covering nearly eighty-five years. The Methodists were first in the field and were followed, within the succeeding quarter of a century, by the Baptists, United Brethren, Catholics, Presbyterians, and Disciples. The Lutheran and Reformed churches were established at a later period, after the Civil war.

BEGINNING OF LOCAL METHODISM

The pioneer of them all and the mother of local religious activities, is the Union Avenue M. E. Church, which originated in the Methodist services conducted on the 28th of May, 1832, by Rev. Stephen Hubbard,



FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
ALLIANCE



UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ARCH STREET, ALLIANCE

in the old cemetery on South Union Avenue near the present site of the Stroup planing mill; from them dates the beginning of Methodism in Alliance. Reverend Hubbard continued to preach at Mount Union until the session of the Pittsburgh conference, held at Meadville, Pa., July 17-25, 1833. At that time Revs. Alcinus Young and John E. Aiken were sent to Deerfield circuit of which Mount Union was a part. They preached each alternate week in a log house which stood on the northwest corner of State Street now Union Avenue. That year a class or the congregation was organized with twenty-six members and the first class leader was Joseph Gaskill. George and William Teegarden were the first stewards.

UNION AVENUE M. E. CHURCH

In 1840, when the Rev. Martin L. Weekly was pastor, the first church was built. In 1857 the second church edifice was erected at Mount Union at a cost of about two thousand dollars. This building was replaced by the present substantial and commodious structure in 1893. The cornerstone was laid during commencement day of that year by Bishop Isaac W. Joyce, assisted by William McKinley and Dr. T. P. Marsh, president of Mount Union College and chairman of the Building Committee. The church cost nearly thirty thousand dollars.

The Union Avenue Methodist Church has largely depended upon the growth of Mount Union College, which was founded in 1846; it is generally recognized as the "college church."

FIRST M. E. CHURCH

The First M. E. Church of Alliance had its birth in a class organized in the little Town of Freedom during the year 1839. The first building erected by the society was the old frame structure which stood in the Freedom addition and afterward was purchased by the Friend Society for \$1,000. The work on the building located on Main Street was commenced under the pastorate of Dr. A. B. Leonard, who was pastor in 1864. The lot on Main Street had been purchased for \$250. On the coming of the Rev. A. B. Leonard as pastor, Alliance circuit was discontinued and Alliance was made a Station. The building thus begun was finished under Rev. William Cox as pastor. The first sermon was delivered by Reverend Sweeney, of Columbus, O. The growth of the church was so substantial during the following twenty years that in 1889 a new church was seen to be necessary. Inspiration for the new building was given under the pastorate of Dr. George B. Smith, who was pastor from 1889 to 1894. A lot was purchased on the northwest corner of Freedom Avenue and Broadway. During the

two years' pastorate of Doctor Simons the work on the new building was begun and the basement was finished, in which the congregation worshipped until the church was completed.

The original plan was to build a church to cost \$25,000, but, with the growth of the society the plan expanded into a \$75,000 edifice. The cornerstone was laid in 1895 by Dr. A. B. Leonard; who had been the pastor at the Main Street building, and the church was completed, in the fall of 1898, under the pastorate of Rev. T. W. Lane. The dedicatory services were conducted by Bishop Charles Fowler, and Rev. D. H. Moore, D. D., readily induced those present or interested to subscribe \$20,000 for the cancellation of the church debt. By the spring of 1903, when the subscriptions had been fully paid, a day of jubilee was held, at which Dr. Levi Gilbert was the speaker. At this service Silas J. Williams and Willis H. Ramsey presented to the congregation, free of debt and well insured, the handsome parsonage corner of Freedom Avenue and Broadway.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

The First Baptist Church was founded by Matthias Hester, the founder both of Freedom and Alliance. He lived for two years at Mount Union, but his ambitions surmounted his tailor shop and small landed interests there, and so he laid out Freedom in 1838. In July, of the following year he headed a small band of Baptists, including Elias Ellett and Israel Belton and the families, and organized the Regular Baptist Church in the Town of Freedom. In 1842 Deacons Matthias Hester and David Gaskill, the latter of Salem, erected the first building of the society. Although the young society struggled to keep its head above water, it did not propose to do so in the dark; for, according to a church record entered November 9, 1844, it was solemnly "Resolved, that each member endeavor to help find candles."

On October 16, 1852, a small gathering of Baptists at Mount Union united with the church in Freedom to be called "The Freedom and Mount Union Church," the preaching to be divided between the two places. On January 7, 1854, the full name was adopted, "The Regular Baptist Church of Alliance."

In the spring of 1855 a new brick building was commenced on what is now N. Arch Avenue. The walls were completed when a strong wind partially destroyed them. They were rebuilt, the building roofed in, and the framework for a steeple put up and inclosed, when the hurricane of April 12, 1856, destroyed the building completely. Some entries in the church record at this time are suggestively pathetic. April 19, "Resolved Dr. Blackburn superintend fixing the old meeting house."

"Moved and seconded that we build a meeting-house on the old foundation, which was lost."

"Resolved that we appoint a committee of five as follows: Bros. E. Ellett, Belton, Worthman, Queen and M. Hester to select a location for the meeting-house, etc."

May 10, "Resolved that the male members meet on Tuesday morning next at 7 o'clock to gather up the fragments of the meeting-house and pile them up."

Just at this time trials within the church threatened even greater wreckage than marked the path of the "great wind." Through an unhappy disagreement, Matthias Hester, the father of the church, its first deacon and chief supporter, ceased being a member. However, the remaining members, under the leadership of Elder William Leet, secured the lot where the church now stands, and commenced its erection in the summer of 1856. In consequence of the leaving of Mr. Hester, the church ceased from using the old building which was his property, and held its services in the cabinet shop of Philip Sharer until they were able to meet in the basement of the new building, in July, 1857. The house was dedicated September 20th, of the same year. On September 19th, the first ordination service was held by the church to set apart Luther R. Jaynes to the work of the Gospel Ministry.

Although the Baptists have continued their organization they received a set-back from which they did not recover for some years when Mr. Hester left the society to join the Disciples, and after 1857 devoted himself to the extension of that church.

THE ALLIANCE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

The Christian Church, as a regular organization dates from 1856 although a few earnest members had been holding services, whenever and wherever they could, since 1847. Levi Borton, M. K. Stallcup and their families came together as Disciples in the Village of Mount Union, and brought several preachers of their faith to proselyte in the community. At first the Baptist, under Mr. Hester's leadership, allowed them the use of their meeting-house, but when the Christian Society had grown to eight members, and talked of organizing, they were allowed to gather in the old seminary. Finally an organization was effected, with Asa Silvers and Bryan Patterson as elders and Edwin Vaughn and Edward Pettit as deacons, and the membership ran up to twenty. Then Harman Reves held a protracted meeting and added sixteen to the church. In 1857 several meetings were held in the Baptist Church, when forty more joined the Christian Church, among whom were Matthias Hester and his family.

The story of Mr. Hester's conversion is thus told: "In 1857 Mr.

Hester went to Minerva on business, and while there a friend invited him to hear Elder Dibble, a Christian minister, who was holding a series of meetings. At the close of the service Elder Dibble shook hands with Mr. Hester and asked him if he remembered a bad boy in Salem, adding 'I was that boy.' An arrangement was made that when Elder Dibble came through Alliance soon after the Minerva meeting he should stop and preach. Mr. Hester was at that time a member of the Baptist Church. Some difficulties had arisen in the church and many of its members had gone out and worshipped elsewhere. Mr. Hester owned the church building, which he kindly tendered to Mr. Dibble. Not only that, but Mr. Hester also advertised the meeting and gathered an audience. The meeting developed in interest and quite a number were immersed. At the close of a three weeks' meeting a church was constituted. Mr. Hester and his family accepted the New Testament basis and decided to be Christians only.

The new church met in Mr. Teeter's building and continued to grow. Later the church was ministered to by Elder Spark.

A new house was erected on North Walnut Street, in which the congregation worshiped for several years. It was decided to move from that location. Mrs. Sarah Teeters donated a lot at the corner of Park Avenue and Main Street, to which the church building was moved.

During these years Elders Pinkerton, A. R. Benton, Isaac Errett, J. Harrison Jones, B. A. Hinsdale, J. F. Sloan, A. S. Hayden and William Baxter preached for the church varying periods of time.

More recent pastors were George Musson, A. B. Russell, L. I. Mercer and A. M. Chamberlin.

Under the ministry of A. M. Chamberlin the beautiful structure which now stands on the corner of Park and Main was erected.

In 1902 A. B. Moore, of St. Louis, became pastor, and during his four years' pastorate 200 were added to the church membership. The debt was also lifted from the society. Since then Rev. Fred A. Nichols, Rev. C. B. Reynolds and others have held pastorates, and added to its strength and influence.

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

Catholic services were first held in Alliance as early as 1848, although the congregation of the present St. Joseph's Catholic Church was not fairly formed until five or six years afterward, when the building of the railroads brought to Alliance a number of Irish, French and German laborers who were members of that faith. The first resident pastor, Rev. F. Moitrier, was not appointed until 1866. During the succeeding decade several priests were in charge of St. Joseph's.

Rev. James O'Leary served from 1877 to 1886, and he has placed on record a brief history of the church in the following words: "I find, for the first time, mention made of a Catholic priest's holding services at Alliance in 1848. A Rev. Father Pendergast attended Leetonia, East Liverpool and as far west as Louisville, until 1853, when he went West. He held divine services occasionally in some of the shanties at Alliance, then occupied by some poor Catholic families. In 1859 Father Lindesmith, then stationed at Canton, where there was only one small church, rented Lamborn Hall and changed its name to Catholic Hall. In 1861 Rev. Edward Hannen bought the first church property owned by the Catholics (two lots) from L. Teeters for \$125. According to the tradition, this amount was paid for one lot and Mr. Teeters donated the other. Rev. Hannen collected from both Protestants and Catholics, and built the old frame church in 1862.

"Rev. P. H. Brown, of Hudson, attended from 1862 to 1864 when Rev. L. Hoffer, of Louisville, supplied his place until 1865. Rev. Moitrier was the first resident pastor. He came in 1865 and left in 1867. After Moitrier came Father E. W. J. Lindesmith, who attended Alliance and Leetonia together until 1872, when he resigned Alliance but retained the other charge. During his pastorate a brick house on Market Street was purchased for a parsonage, and between four or five acres were bought south of town for a cemetery. Other improvements in church property were made, amounting to about \$8,000. Nearly all had been paid for, when Rev. J. Monahan came and remained until 1875. This pastor contemplated building a new church and for that purpose bought three more lots for \$1,800. On one of these the foundations for a new church were laid and the walls built almost to grade. About this time the mill shut down, many of the congregation which then numbered about one hundred and fifty families, left, and the project was abandoned. When Father J. L. Ahearn came in 1875 there was a debt of \$700. In 1877 Rev. James O'Leary was appointed. Father O'Leary has been succeeded in the pastorate by Father J. McMahon, J. J. Farrell, F. J. Hopp, A. P. Banks and others, and St. Joseph's is one of the leading churches in Alliance."

The first Catholic Church in Alliance was situated on the corner of Linden and Market, the present site of the First Presbyterian Church. In 1873 part of the present property facing on Broadway and Linden was purchased by Reverend Monahan and the erection of the present church edifice begun. The panic of 1873, however, delayed its completion. During the pastorate of Father O'Leary the church was completed at an expense of about \$19,000. It was dedicated by Bishop Gilmour on Sunday, October 30, 1881. In 1880 the old property on

Market and Linden streets was sold, three new lots on Linden and High streets purchased and the old church building removed to the new property and converted into a temporary parochial school. This purchase of lots made the entire church property a plat of land 150 by 280 located in the most desirable part of the city.

In 1900 an abandoned academy located on the southwest corner of Linden and High streets was purchased by Father Farrell and fitted up, partly as a parochial school and partly as a pastoral residence.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The First Presbyterian Church of Alliance was organized February 2, 1854, by a committee composed of Rev. Robert Dickson, Rev. Joseph S. Grimes and Elder James Beer, of Middle Sandy, now Homeworth, the organization taking place in the Baptist Church in Freedom. There were nine members in the original charter list: Mrs. Hugh Lee, Miss Rachel Lee, Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson, and Mrs. Mary Hawkins, on examination and Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Elder, Mrs. Margaret Transue and Mr. Solomon Shaffer on certificate.

The first church building was erected on East Prospect Street in 1858, on the site formerly occupied by the skating rink. Increased membership and congregations made it necessary to build another church in 1893, which was occupied for service in 1904.

To the end that the congregation should have a place of worship in accord with the spirit of the congregation and of the progressive times, at a congregational meeting held January 11, 1901, it was decided that a new and strictly up-to-date church should be built. Electing as building committee Messrs. J. H. Sharer, A. B. Love, J. W. Hull, John Bracher, Rev. R. A. Carnahan (pastor), and Col. W. H. Morgan, the congregation was imbued with the spirit of the occasion and at once began planning for the rapid execution of their plans. For the committee Mr. Sharer was chosen as chairman, Reverend Carnahan, secretary, and W. W. Gilson as treasurer. The nucleus of the building fund was started when on the same evening A. B. Love placed on the table five \$20 gold pieces. The first pledge was given by the Ladies Aid, which, by its president, Mrs. Mary J. Sourbeck, obligated the society for \$1,000, and thus was begun the work of financing the new building proposition.

Plans and specifications were submitted to the congregation March 11, and were accepted June 2, 1902; contract for the building was let November 5, 1902, and the cornerstone was laid June 3, 1903. Rev. Andrew B. Meldrum, of Cleveland, delivered the sermon on this occasion. The church was dedicated December 11, 1904, just thirty-

five months after the first congregational meeting to consider the proposition. November 6, 1910, the church debt was cleared and the mortgage burned, the committee appointed to clean up the bonded debt was composed of the following members of the church: Messrs. A. B. Love, H. J. Wilhelm, J. B. Mowry, C. E. Mark, Emil Tanner, Herbert Pritchard and J. A. Crumrine.

The loss of the records, upon the death of Rev. R. A. Carnahan, who had served the congregation faithfully and was the leading spirit in the move so successfully planned and finished for the new church make it impossible to give a list of the ministers who had served the church. The present church membership numbers 750.

ST. PAUL'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

The St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in 1880 and has quite a following. Its neat home is at Seneca and Columbia streets. Among the pastors who have served the congregation may be mentioned Reverends Wiles, A. C. Miller, Stoudenmeyer, J. W. Byers, S. P. Keifer, Abram Miller, J. H. Neuhauser, Thomas Reisch and W. W. Kennerly.

UNITED BRETHREN LANDMARK

The United Brethren Church is not strong, but its history is rather interesting. As early as 1847 a few members of the faith got together and built a little house of worship on the high ground just north of the Mahoning River near the present site of the water works plant. That church building has long since disappeared, but the society persevered and in 1855 erected a small brick edifice on what is now North Freedom Avenue near Walnut. That, too, has become one of the old and interesting landmarks of the city. The present church at Union Avenue and Ely Street was dedicated on August 13, 1916.

WELSH CHURCHES

The Welsh, always religiously-inclined, organized two churches in 1867—the First Congregational (formerly the Welsh Congregational) and the Calvinistic M. E. The membership was chiefly drawn from the iron workers of the rolling mills.

THE REFORMED CHURCH

The Reformed Church is represented by two organizations. The mother body was Christ Reformed Church, organized in 1870, with a house of worship on Columbia Street, and Immanuel Reformed, an offshoot of the former. The Immanuel congregation separated from

Christ Reformed Church in 1899 because of its belief that all services should be conducted in English; the older body clings to its original plan of conducting morning services in German and those of the evening in English.

OTHER RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS

The Independent Church, on Broadway east of Park Avenue, represents a secession from the Christian Church of many years standing, while the First Friends Church, in the same neighborhood, was dedicated in 1901 and has since pursued the even tenor of its way. The Christian Scientists have also an organization with pleasant reading rooms.

The Salvation Army, which commenced its work in the early '80s in old College Hall on Broadway, has also done faithful work along its well-known lines.

PRESENT ALLIANCE CHURCHES

First Baptist	Howard Parry
Second Baptist (colored)	C. W. Chapman
Mt. Olivet Baptist (colored).....	Rev. Richardson
First United Brethren.....	John W. May
First Church of the Brethren	Oliver Royer
St. Joseph's Catholic	A. J. Manning
First Christian	W. C. McCallum
Trinity Episcopal	A. P. Roe
First Friends	Claude A. Roane
Church of God.....	J. A. Overholt
St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran.....	Charles D. Geiger
First Methodist	W. W. Dieterich
Union Avenue Methodist	H. K. Hilberry
Free Methodist	E. C. Grovenor
St. Luke's A. M. E.....	E. H. Newsome
First Nazarene	C. B. Strang
First Presbyterian	John V. Stephens, Jr.
Hungarian Presbyterian	Autal Krucshio
First United Presbyterian	Ira F. Leeper
First Reformed	E. Sommerlate
Immanuel Reformed	Otto J. Zechiel
First Spiritual Christian	
Temple of Israel	Rabbi A. Braun
Trion Church (colored).....	Rev. Green
Salvation Army	Ensign M. F. Eisenhart

Churches of Canton

FIRST LUTHERAN AND REFORMED PREACHERS

Most of the old pioneers of Canton and vicinity were of Lutheran and Reformed stock and they were the first to organize religious services. The English element not long after formed classes among those of the Methodist and Presbyterian faiths, and there was long somewhat of a rivalry among the Pennsylvania Germans and the Yankee settlers from more eastern states as to the showing in membership of their several societies.

The first preaching in the Canton neighborhood was held in the barn of Michael Reed, who lived on the quarter section just north of the old fair grounds. He had a double log barn and the threshing floor was the auditorium. The seats were slabs from Slusser's sawmill. The preacher was Fr. John Stauch, a Lutheran, whose home was in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and he came at stated periods during the summer months as early as the year 1806. Alternating with him was Father Mahnenschmidt, of the Reformed Church, preaching at the same place. The meetings were always well attended, as people of all classes came from every quarter with a desire to hear the latest news, as well as to discharge their religious duties. In the winter private houses and the taverns were used less frequently as places of meeting, especially the dining room of Dewalt's Tavern. There are some reminiscences of this early period worthy of mention, of which we single out one only. The boys and girls of the early day usually went "bare-footed;" they would carry their shoes and stockings along, and would put them on before appearing in the presence of the great congregation; but after services they would invariably doff the said incumbrances and return home, as far as feet were concerned, in a primitive state. In 1810 the German Lutheran and Reformed congregations took possession of the lot on West Tuscarawas Street (now occupied by the Presbyterian Church) donated by Bezaleel Wells for a house of worship, and erected on it a small frame structure for a meeting-house. The building was never plastered, but served its purpose for a short time, and several sermons were preached in it. In the meanwhile, about 1808, Rev. Anthony Weir, a Lutheran minister, took charge of the congregation, and he was the first resident minister in Canton, and through his influence the congregations purchased from Mr. Wells the grounds upon East Tuscarawas Street, upon which were afterward built a Lutheran Church and parsonage and a Reformed Church and schoolhouse. Many were not well satisfied with this arrangement, and it was several years before they became reconciled. Steps were taken

at once to erect a brick church. As an insufficient amount was subscribed, the progress of the building was slow. For several years it stood under roof unfinished, and in the meantime was struck by lightning and considerably shattered. Up to this time the Reformed congregation did not have the services of a regular pastor. Occasional supplies were given by Reverends Mahnenschmidt and Sounendecker.

The first regular preacher was Benjamin Foust, who began his ministration in 1818. The frame church was occupied by the two congregations about four years, and then they bought lots on East Tuscarawas Street and built the brick church in 1822, both societies occupying the same building until 1863.

REV. PETER HERBRUCK

Benjamin Foust died in 1832, and was succeeded by Rev. Peter Herbruck, who was then only a little over nineteen years old. Although he had been without previous experience in the ministry, as would be natural with one of his years, he had long since fixed his mind and heart upon that calling, had been fairly well educated toward that end in his native Bavaria, and soon after coming to the West after his arrival in Philadelphia had met Mr. Foust, and, for several months, received theological instructions from him. But, young and inexperienced as he was, he entered upon the duties of his charge, after the death of his good elder friend and instructor, with energy and with such an unassuming confidence that he soon won over even those who were at first disposed to doubt the wisdom of his appointment. Mr. Herbruck remained in charge of the German Reformed Church of Canton from 1832 to 1886, a length of pastoral service and useful ministrations which has proven unique in the local church history. The venerable and beloved pastor died in 1895, aged eighty-two years.

One of his sons, Emil P. Herbruck, became pastor of Trinity Reformed Church in 1886, having for a decade previously occupied the pulpit of the Grace Reformed Church of Akron, and within twenty years developed it from a comparatively small organization to one of the largest in the city. His present residence is at Mount Marie. He is now pastor-emeritus of the Trinity Reformed Church.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH

Rev. Anthony Weir, already noted as the first settled pastor in Canton, died in 1828, after having served as pastor of the Lutheran Church for about sixteen years. Among the organizers of the original congregation were Simon Essig, Jacob Becher, Jacob Rex, George Dewalt, Philip Dewalt, John Coleman, George Schneider, John Lein-

inger and Jacob Kitzmiller. In 1828 William Schmidt succeeded to the pastorate of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and not long afterward he was appointed theological professor in a seminary established by the joint Lutheran Synod of Ohio and adjoining states. His first class was organized at Canton in 1830, but in the following year the seminary was moved to Columbus, and Professor Schmidt followed it as theological professor. He died in that city in 1839.

Rev. J. J. Fast followed Professor Schmidt and it was during his pastorate that those who desired English services withdrew from the mother church and formed the body now known as Trinity Lutheran Church.

In 1852 the Reformed congregation withdrew and erected a brick church on the west part of the premises, leaving the old church in possession of the Lutherans. They occupied it until 1868.

TRINITY REFORMED CHURCH

Trinity Second Reformed Church was organized from the original German Reformed congregation in 1870, with nineteen members, under Rev. J. B. Shoemaker, formerly of Lancaster, Pennsylvania as pastor. Afterward Rev. E. P. Herbruck became pastor, and has since served for more than thirty years. During his ministrations the membership so increased that it was found necessary to replace the old church edifice with a large and handsome new structure in 1892. The edifice now occupied is a handsome structure on Market Avenue, North. Rev. H. N. Kerst is the present minister of the church.

THE TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH

Perhaps the strongest of these old-time churches, founded so early and so faithfully supported by the pioneer German-Americans and their descendants, is the Trinity Lutheran Church on West Tuscarawas Street.

Lutheranism in Canton dates back to the days when the community was young. For already in the early days of the nineteenth century there seem to have been a congregation of German Lutherans and one of German Reformed people, using the same house of worship, on about the site of the present German Lutheran Church, Tuscarawas Street, East.

In the course of time, as so often happens among German speaking congregations, there arose a strong sentiment in favor of English services. As an outgrowth of this demand on the part of many of the people, the Lutheran pastor, the Rev. J. J. Fast, undertook the organization of an English church. Accordingly all who were favor-

ably inclined toward the movement—including part of the constituency of both the original German congregations, Lutheran and Reformed—also members of neighboring rural churches, met on the tenth day of November, 1838, to adopt a constitution and organize a church.

The constitution, or "Church Order" as it was called, had been drawn up in the main by Rev. Mr. Fast himself, and in content and spirit was loyally Lutheran, though under the name of "The Evangelical Congregation in Stark County." It was adopted, and signed by seventy-four charter members. Many of these were faithful Lutherans, whose descendants are with us today.

In the winter of 1841 application for a charter was made to the State Legislature, and in August of that year the congregation was incorporated as "The Evangelical Congregation in Stark County." A few years later the words "English Lutheran" appear in its name.

At first the services were held in the Town Hall (in the old Market House), afterwards in the Union School, where a "Church Room" had been fitted up, which served as a sanctuary for a number of years. When Rev. Mr. Fast resigned in February, 1842 (returning later to the German Church on Tuscarawas Street, East), he left behind him, in the beginnings of Trinity Church, a lasting monument to the consecrated effort and constructive ability of one of the old-time, self educated ministry.

Mr. Fast was succeeded by the Rev. W. D. Wadsworth, whose term of service extended probably from about February, 1842, to the summer or fall of 1843. By November, 1843, when Synod meeting was held in Canton, the pulpit was occupied by the Rev. John Hamilton, who stayed only about a year and a half. In the summer of 1845, the Rev. Aaron J. Karn was chosen pastor, and served till the close of the year 1848, leaving here to take charge in Savannah, Georgia. There was apparently a little delay in selecting a successor to Mr. Karn, who is referred to as a man "of much capacity;" but finally the choice rested on the Rev. D. H. Bittle, formerly of Cincinnati—of whom little is now known. He was followed by the Rev. Lawrence Rizer. In December, 1851, the Rev. W. P. Ruthrauff was elected pastor, at a salary of \$350 per year "and whatever more they can raise." Three or four years later the "Church Room" was disposed of and the lot on which the present church in part stands was purchased for \$600, and the "old church" erected thereon, probably at a cost of about \$3,000. Sometime during the seven years of this pastorate the congregation affiliated with the Pittsburgh Synod.

The spring of 1859 brought to the service of the congregation a man of singular characteristics in the person of the Rev. Daniel Gar-

ver. Of giant height, and strong mind, a former college professor tutor of Robert Lincoln (son of the great president), a foreign tourist and travel lecturer. He remained with the church until the autumn of 1863. For nearly a year thereafter the pulpit was occupied by substitutes, though the Rev. J. A. Kunkleman was called, but served only a few months.

On August 21, 1864, the Rev. G. F. Stelling, who had previously been agent for Wittenberg College, took up his work in the church at Canton. The last four months of that year were occupied by somewhat extensive repairs to the church building, including the erection of a new spire, necessitated by serious storm damage. A bell, too, for the first time, added harmony to the effect. In December, 1865 the congregation voted to transfer its synodical connections from the Pittsburgh to the East Ohio Synod. Rev. Mr. Stelling resigned at the same time.

The Rev. J. W. Goodlin was next called. In 1867 a parsonage was purchased from John Lahm at a cost of \$6,000. This old brick structure at No. 324 Tuscarawas Street, West, is now used for mercantile purposes. Rev. Mr. Goodlin resigned in June, 1869, and on July 18, 1869, began the longest pastorate in the history of the church, namely that of the Rev. L. M. Kuhns, D. D. Largely through his exertions many improvements were made in the church interior, the building was rededicated and he was formally installed December 19, 1869. In 1871 the society adopted the name Trinity and by the beginning of 1876 the church debt was entirely cleared. The successful pastorate of Mr. Kuhns closed in July, 1884. He was succeeded by Rev. J. H. Harpster, D. D., in January, 1885.

As early as March, 1884, a congregational meeting was called, "to take into consideration the building of a new church," and a committee was appointed to do some preliminary soliciting. On May 1, 1885, it was definitely decided to build and the donation of George D. Harter was announced—the lot adjoining the old church property, valued at \$7,000, and \$5,000 in cash provided the congregation raise \$15,000 additional. At a meeting in June, 1885, subscriptions totalling \$15,465 were reported—a final signal to go ahead. An offer of the Episcopalians, granting the use of their church on certain conditions, was accepted. The last service in the old church was held June 28, 1885, and work on the new edifice began soon thereafter.

The cornerstone was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, September 15, 1885—the address of the occasion being delivered by the Rev. Prof. S. A. Ort, then president of Wittenberg College. The work went steadily forward to its completion in the late autumn of the fol-

lowing year. Sunday, December 19, 1886, was the date of dedication. At these services Doctor Harpster was assisted by the Rev. M. Rhoades, president of the General Synod; Dr. E. J. Wolf, of Gettysburg Seminary, and the Rev. L. M. Kuhns, former pastor.

The Sunday School Chapel was erected in 1890 and dedicated on Easter Sunday of 1891. For several years at about this time the workers from Trinity conducted the mission Sunday school known as St. Marks. In July, 1893, Doctor Harpster was sent to the India mission field.

From November 1, 1893, to October, 1896, the pulpit was occupied by the Rev. D. H. Bauslin, D. D. and during his pastorate the parsonage on McKinley Avenue, South, was purchased. On Doctor Bauslin's departure in 1896, to take the chair of Practical Theology at Wittenberg Seminary, the congregation extended a call to the Rev. J. A. Hall, D. D. of Cincinnati, Ohio, whose ministry began on the first Sunday in December, 1896.

The first early morning Christmas service was held in 1899. The following Easter (1900) the first boy choir appeared. In December, 1906, Doctor Hall left Canton for Mansfield.

The next regular pastor was the Rev. Paul Z. Strodach, who came April 7, 1907, and served until the autumn of 1911. During this time the chancel was remodeled and marble memorials installed as it appears today, and dedicated April 17, 1910.

The pastorate of the Rev. Frank Heilman, formerly of Wooster, Ohio, began January 16, 1912. In recent years Dr. E. C. Herman has been the pastor of the church.

HISTORY OF CANTON METHODISM

The Methodists and Presbyterians commenced to organize in 1808-09 and are still among the strongest of the Protestant organizations.

In the history of Erie Conference it is stated that in 1808, the Rev. James Watts was transferred to the Western Conference and traveled on the Wills Creek circuit and John Sale was his presiding elder.

Rev. James B. Finley in his autobiography writes that the Wills Creek Circuit was 475 miles around and he names all its stations, including Canton.

Finley was appointed to the circuit in 1809 and from summer to fall of 1801, John Strange, a famous singing preacher character, was his assistant and James Quinn the presiding elder.

The first report of Wills Creek circuit to conference in 1809 shows 125 members, including the little band at Canton. Finley states that he

kept a record of all the members but we have been unable to locate the record.

Dr. Lewis Slusser, in his history of Canton, states that his grandfather, Philip Schlosser, settled here in 1807 and was identified with the earliest history of Canton Methodism.

In 1812 William Lambden was the circuit preacher and the presiding elder, Jacob Young, in his book, names all the preaching places on the district, Canton being of the number.

The old frame public school building where the present Central High School stands was the public meeting place of the Methodists after they had passed the stage of preaching in homes.

They then occupied an upper room in the brick building which preceded the present structure until the building of their first church on Eighth Street near Dewalt in 1833.

The following record from the directory of 1895 completes the history to that date and is substantially correct.

"In 1841, under the pastorate of Edward Burkitt, the parsonage on the southwest corner of Dewalt and Eighth streets was erected and still stands in a remodeled form. The church was sold in the year 1866, removed to the southwest corner of South Cleveland Avenue and Seventh Street, where it was used as a carriage depository until torn down to make room for the carriage works which occupied the site of the present Odd Fellows' Temple.

In 1856 Canton became a station. In 1862-63, during the pastorate of S. P. Wolf, the new brick church on the corner of West Tuscarawas and Poplar (now Cleveland Avenue) was built. The church was dedicated on the 13th of March, 1864, by Edward Thompson, D. D., and Thomas Bowman, D. D., both of whom were afterward made bishops.

A fact worthy of special mention in this connection is that the church, costing \$45,000 was dedicated entirely free from debt and on the date of dedication a missionary contribution of over \$6,000 was given as a thank offering by the congregation.

In the summer of 1867 a mission Sunday School was organized in the South Market Street Public School Building, under the superintendency of Daniel Tonner, deceased, and continued in successful operation until the organization of the Second Methodist Episcopal, now known as the Simpson Church, when it passed into the care of said church. The second church was organized during the conference year of 1871-72, and was mainly composed of that portion of the membership of the First Church residing in the southern part of the city, to the number of fifty-one members and six probationers. These fifty-



FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, CANTON
Where William McKinley's funeral was held. President McKinley was
a member of this church for many years



FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, CANTON, JUST AFTER THE
FIRE IN 1881
It stood on the site of the present church. William McKinley taught a Sunday
School class in this building

seven, with Sheridan Baker as pastor, organized the Second Methodist Episcopal Church.

At the session of the Pittsburgh Conference held in Canton in March, 1876, the conference was divided, and that part of it lying in Ohio became, with the Ohio part of the Erie Conference, the East Ohio Conference.

Sunday, January 2, 1881, was a clear but intensely cold day, and the occasion of the second quarterly meeting of that conference year. The presiding elder, Dr. B. F. Brooke, being absent, the pastor, Dr. Hiram Miller, officiated in his stead. He had closed his sermon and just commenced the communion service when an alarm of fire startled the congregation. It was discovered that the church was on fire between the ceiling and roof. Under the assuring counsels of the pastor, a panic was averted, the people leaving in such perfect order that persons outside thought they were being regularly dismissed, without any knowledge of the fire.

By reason of their inability to secure promptly a sufficient supply of water, owing to the frozen condition of the fire hydrants the firemen were unable to check the conflagration, which increased with such rapidity that within a brief time the massive structure was destroyed beyond repair.

January 3d a meeting of the Board of Trustees was called at the office of Brother C. Aultman, the purpose of the meeting being to consult in regard to what should be done with the church. During the progress of the meeting a notice from the Second Methodist and Presbyterian churches was received, extending their sympathy and offering the use of their churches until a new edifice should be erected. A vote of thanks was given to the above named churches for their sympathy and courtesy.

A committee was at once appointed to correspond with different architects, with a view to either repairing the burned building or erecting a new church. After numerous meetings of the board it was decided to tear down the walls of the old church and build an entirely new structure on its site, Frank Weary, of Akron, being selected as the architect.

In the meantime it was decided to accept the offer of the Second Methodist congregation and hold services in their church until the First could find suitable room to be occupied, pending the erection of the new church. The formal dedication of the new church took place on Sunday, September 23, 1883, Bishop C. Foss officiating.

The church property, not including the ground which it occupies, cost \$137,000, and it was dedicated free from debt.

While in no sense underestimating the generous contributions of the congregation at large, it is proper to say that the success of the enterprise was due in a very large degree to the munificent liberality of Cornelius Aultman and Jacob Miller, who, in addition to their means, gave to the erection and equipment of the church their personal attention and labors from beginning to completion, and having passed to their reward (the former December 26, 1884, and the latter August 22, 1889), the church building, while it remains will stand as a memorial of their Christian enterprise and generosity.

In the year 1901 the funeral of William McKinley, President of the United States, and a member of the congregation was held from this church after the body laid in state in the chancel. Dr. C. E. Manchester, his pastor, delivered the oration. The religious civic and military dignitaries of the nation were present. With a profusion of memorial flowers and the interior of the church entirely draped in sombre black, relieved with white, the appearance of the church was most impressive. The great flag that is often hung over the chancel was first used at the funeral and is known and revered as the McKinley Flag. The beautiful memorial windows and tablet in the northwest corner of the church were given by Ida McKinley, the wife of the President, in loving memory of her husband and were unveiled with appropriate ceremonies by the pastor, Dr. E. O. Buxton, together with Dr. O. W. Holmes and Dr. C. E. Manchester, pastors of the McKinley family.

In 1906, about one hundred years after the founding of Methodism in Canton, the Crystal Park Church was built to house the third offspring or congregation from the mother First Church. This is now a thriving society of about two hundred and twenty-five members.

During the pastorate of Dr. C. S. Smith the church was greatly revived as a result of the great W. A. Sunday meetings held early in 1912. Over three hundred members were received into the church.

The Northeast Ohio Conference was held in this church and appointed Dr. T. Wallis Grose, as pastor, who served for many years. Dr. Albert E. Day, now of Pittsburgh, was the minister for several years following his return from the World war. Rev. O. M. Adam is the present pastor.

The church was incorporated in 1867 and the record filed in the county court; its government being by a board of trustees under the rules of the discipline.

The Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, the organization of

which has been noted, has its home on Market Avenue, S. and Seventh Street, S. E., and is under the pastorate of Rev. O. J. Shoop.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The First Presbyterian Church, according to John Danner, had its origin in the missionaries of that faith who visited the Canton region as early as 1809. Occasional services were held in private houses and barns as opportunity offered, but no records of an organized church are to be found that date previous to 1821, when the First Presbyterian Church of Canton was organized.

In 1820 Rev. James McLean, an Englishman by birth, began to preach for the Presbyterians in the old brick courthouse that had been built in 1816, and he very soon impressed upon the people the importance of organizing a Sunday School. On the 21st day of December, 1820, the first Sunday School in Stark County was organized by the Presbyterians in the courthouse, with an attendance of fifty-six persons.

The Reverend McLean preached that winter and the following summer, but was also absent more or less visiting other destitute regions. He could find no records of an organized Presbyterian Church. He therefore collected the friends of such a church and organized a society with twenty-five members on the 1st of September, 1821.

The first elders elected were Samuel Coulter, Robert Latimer and James Latimer. At the first communion and public recognition of the church Rev. A. Hanna, of Fredericksburg, was present to assist in the services. "The next year Rev. McLean," as Mr. Danner says, "pressed a little harder for his salary than the church and congregation felt able to meet, and it was said left because of the non-payment of his salary, afterward suing the trustees, James Gaff, Sr., George Dunbar and Robert Latimer, for his unpaid salary, and obtaining judgment."

For several years after the trouble mentioned, the little congregation was without a pastor. In 1825 Rev. James B. Morrow came among the Canton Presbyterians as a young theological student, and in June of the next year was ordained to the ministry and installed as pastor of the church. He was the grandfather of Dr. E. P. Morrow, one of the present members of the church. Rev. James B. Morrow was recognized by the Presbytery of Richland, Rev. James Rowland, of Mansfield, and Rev. James Snodgrass, of Pigeon Run, participating in the public exercises; and he was the first Presbyterian pastor of Canton to be thus honored. He continued the pastorate until December, 1830, during which period about seventy-five members were added to the church.

It was during this pastorate that the church took possession of the lots left by Bezaleel Wells for religious purposes, and began the erection of its first house of worship on the southwest corner of Tuscarawas Street and McKinley Avenue. Lack of funds prevented further progress in the edifice than to place it under roof, and it thus remained for several years. Mr. Morrow became rather discouraged under the stress of the situation, resigned and moved to New Philadelphia, O.

Rev. Timothy M. Hopkins, of New York, was stated supply from 1831 to 1838. During his pastorate, in 1833, the belfry and spire were added to the church, which was otherwise completed in that year. The site of the first edifice, a brick building 50 by 75 feet, occupied the block, in which were erected the second building, of 1871, and the third structure, of 1912. Although possession is undoubtedly nine points of the law, the church trustees, within the past few years, have taken steps to secure quit-claim deeds from the living heirs of Bezaleel Wells, with the result that the church now practically owns all the title interest in that historic block.

Soon after their settlement in Canton Mr. Hopkins and his wife, who were experienced school teachers, opened a select school which reached a high grade of excellence.

After the pastorate of Reverend Hopkins, which was concluded in 1838, William B. Reeves assumed the charge. It was during his incumbency that Rev. J. F. Avery, the Cleveland evangelist, held a protracted meeting, which resulted in additions to quite a number of churches in Canton, especially to the Presbyterian. The work in that church, in fact, became so heavy that Mr. Reeves accepted a call to a smaller congregation, and in 1841 Rev. S. F. Porter became pastor. He was followed by Rev. W. W. Taylor in 1843, who served for the three years preceding the long pastorate of Rev. Ebenezer Buckingham, D. D. The latter was stated supply from 1846 to 1847, and served as installed pastor from 1847 to 1873, inclusive.

The society greatly increased in strength during that long and noteworthy pastorate. In 1851, during the earlier period of Doctor Buckingham's incumbency, the church became an incorporated body, and in 1867-71, during its later period, the second building was completed, at a cost of \$56,000. At that time it was one of the largest and most elegant religious edifices in Canton, and was doubly noteworthy as being the church in which occurred the marriage of William McKinley and Miss Ida Saxton, on January 25, 1871.

Following Doctor Buckingham have been Rev. William J. Park, 1873-79; Rev. J. H. Ritchey, 1879-80; Rev. David E. Platter, 1881-90;

Rev. H. Clay Ferguson, 1890-95; Rev. O. Brown Milligan, 1895-1908, and Rev. George D. Jackson, who began his service in April, 1909.

The Calvary Presbyterian Church was organized from the parent body in 1895, under Rev. H. Clay Ferguson. During the preceding pastorate of Rev. D. E. Platter the Buckingham Mission was founded in the southwest portion of the city.

The increasing demands of the First Presbyterian church called insistently for a larger building than that of 1871 and in February, 1911, a committee from the Sunday School presented a paper to the church trustees pointing out its special needs in the way of larger accommodations. This finally resulted in remodeling the old building and erecting a large addition for the work of the church. The work of construction was begun in August, 1911, and the result in the form of the present massive and beautiful structure affords adequate accommodations for a church of more than seven hundred members and a Sunday School of corresponding size and activity.

RISE OF LOCAL CATHOLICISM IN CANTON

Catholicism at Canton appeared at a very early day in the sturdy person of John Shorb. With his wife and three children, he located there in 1807, and was the first resident Catholic in the place. Soon after the War of 1812 other Catholic families came to town, and to different parts of the county; of the families settling in this neighborhood were Andrew Meyers, Stephen Shorb, George Hossofross, the Pirrong Brothers, John Gillig, Floom and McCormick, Joseph Trout, Adam Rider, Cassily, Owen Grimes, Martin Zimmerman and John Gillig. As early as the year 1818, before this portion of the state belonged to a diocese, the Dominican Fathers, who had been sent West as missionaries, held occasional services at Mr. Shorb's house, in the locality still occupied by his descendants. The missionaries came about twice a year, and, when the weather permitted, the services were held in a grove in front of the house. The time of the meeting was made known in good time in advance, and parties from a great distance, in Stark and adjoining counties, were sure to be present.

The first Catholic service in Ohio was at Gallipolis in 1793 the second in Perry County in 1812, and the third in Shorb's Grove, Canton, in 1816. As the people came from great distances, as much as thirty and forty miles, to attend these meetings, though bringing their own provisions with them it was often a difficult matter to provide lodging places for them. Mr. Shorb was a zealous worker in the cause of his religion, and it was his ambition to have a church in Canton. In his visits to Baltimore and other parts of the country numerous inhabited

by Catholics, he made it a part of his business to get contributions to the accomplishment of this end. When sufficient means for a start had been collected he generously donated a site for the new church upon his own grounds, and gave his personal attention to the construction of the edifice thereon. The building, commenced in 1823, and finished the following year, was a structure 40 by 90 feet, a section of the east part being partitioned off for family use. It cost \$15,000. Mr. Shorb was fatally injured at the raising of the building by a rafter falling from the hands of a workman and striking him on the head. He died the following day, lamented not only by his family and his church, but also by the entire community, who knew his personal worth as an upright man, desirous of promoting by every means in his power, the best interests of the Town of Canton.

The first priest in charge of St. John's Church was John A. Hill, a nephew of Lord Hill, of England. He commanded a regiment at the battle of Waterloo. He was married soon after this, when both he and his wife became converted to the Roman Catholic religion. Mutually impressed afterward with the idea that they must devote the balance of their lives to the service of the church, they agreed to separate, she entering a convent in Italy and he an institution of learning to qualify himself for the priesthood. After completing a course of study he was sent to America and served as a missionary for several years. He came to Canton in 1824, where he continued his labors successfully until death called him from his earthly labors and usefulness. He was buried September 3, 1828, at his own request under the eaves of the church, but later his remains were removed to Somerset, Perry County, Ohio. Father Hill was loved by his flock and highly esteemed in the community. He was a lover of children, and, without respect to denominational distinctions, was generally beloved by the young people of the town. He was a man of a strong social turn of mind, enjoyed a game of chess, and, it is said, he would occasionally try his skill with William Reynolds, Doctor Simmons and William Christmas, the prominent chess players of Canton at that time. For several years after his death the church was without a regular pastor. Father Miles Martin and others officiated at intervals. From 1830 to 1834; Rev. John M. Henni was in charge of St. John's. During his pastorate, in 1832, Bishop Fenwick, of Cincinnati, after attending a jubilee in Canton, was taken with cholera on his way home in the stage and died near Wooster, O. Rev. J. S. Alemany followed Reverend Henni in this pastorate. Reverend Henni afterward became archbishop of the diocese of Milwaukee, and Reverend Alemany the archbishop of the diocese of San Francisco.

In January, 1837, Rev. S. F. Hoffman was appointed resident pastor of St. John's, but resigned in October. Rev. Henry D. Juncker, Rev. Matthias Wurz and Rev. John J. Doherty followed at various intervals within the next few years. Rev. John H. Luhr assisted Father Doherty by especially attending to the wants of the German Catholics, and in September, 1844, St. Peter's Church was organized under his care.

Revs. James V. Conlan, Augustine S. Campion, Michael Kennedy, Bernard Carragher (who died in April, 1857), John Roos, E. W. J. Lindesmith, Francis Berthelet and John P. Carroll, were in charge of St. John's from the time of Father Doherty to the incumbency of the Rev. Patrick J. McGuire, who was appointed in July, 1879, and served the church for nearly forty years. In recent years, Father E. P. Graham has been the able and efficient pastor of the church.

PRESENT ST. JOHN'S CHURCH PROPERTY

It was during Father McGuire's pastorate that the extensive and beautiful property known as St. John's, including church, priest's residence and parochial school, and extending in a broad sweep from Sixth Street, N. W. and McKinley Avenue, N. W. has been chiefly developed. The cornerstone of the present church edifice was laid while Father Berthelet was in charge of the parish, in July, 1870. Its original dimensions were 60 by 144 feet. It was dedicated December 29, 1872; its stately spire was added in 1887-89, and other improvements have been made continuously, both without and within. The church was consecrated in February, 1897. It is stone and brick and pure Gothic in architecture. Its original cost was \$80,000. This is one of the most magnificent churches in the City of Canton today; and its spacious grounds and well-kept lawns attract the attention of all passers-by. At night its lighted clock in the tower peals out the hours until the dawn of the new day.

The St. John's Parochial School was first opened in 1845. It was closed two years later, and not reopened until 1876. It was enlarged in 1884 and in 1894, and in 1898 the large brick building now occupied by its 350 pupils was completed. It has been in charge, at various times, of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart of Mary and the Sisters of Notre Dame.

St. John's pastoral residence was completed in 1902.

Father Graham has 700 families in his charge, and his many labors for the welfare of the church in recent years have brought about a prosperous and growing organization. Father Graham is known as an outstanding speaker, a gifted writer, and one of the best lecturers in the diocese.

ST. PETER'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

The project of organizing a church for the German Catholics as old St. John's took definite form in 1840, while Rev. Matthias Wurz was identified with the parish. In that year it became evident either that a much larger edifice must be built or another church formed by the German speaking part of the congregation; the latter plan was adopted and Father Wurz purchased the site still occupied by St. Peter's at Cleveland Avenue N. W. and Eighth Street. The cornerstone of a brick church 45 by 98 feet was laid on Pentecost Monday of 1845 and dedicated in August, 1847, although it was used unfinished for about a year. St. Peter's Church then numbered seventy-five families. Rev. John H. Luhr served the church in 1845-53; Rev. Peter Carabin, 1853; Rev. Felix M. Boff, 1853-56; Rev. John B. Weikmann, 1856 (all the foregoing being supplied from St. John's); Rev. John B. Uhlman (first resident pastor of St. Peter's), 1856-64; Rev. John Hackspiel, 1864-65; Rev. Victor Arnould, from August 7, 1865, until his death, October 28, 1908; Rev. J. H. Kleckamp, from December, 1908 until 1915, when he was succeeded by Rev. A. B. Stuber, the present pastor of the church.

In 1869, in the fourth year of Father Arnould's long pastorate, it became evident that either a larger church must be built or the parish divided. The panic of 1873 interfered with a project to build at the corner of Poplar Street and Navarre, and in 1874 a larger church was decided upon to be located on the old site. In September of that year the bodies were moved from the old cemetery adjoining the church to the new grounds one mile north of the city, now Twenty-first Street N. W. In June of the following year the cornerstone of the present St. Peter's was laid and in May, 1879, the massive Gothic church of brick, with its lofty steeple, was dedicated. It was consecrated in October, 1898.

The parish school of St. Peter's was opened in 1860 during the pastorate of Father Uhlman. It was first taught by A. Lang and Sister Rose, who were later assisted by the Ladies of the Sacred Heart of Mary. Since 1883 the school has been in charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame. The large building now occupied was dedicated in November, 1890, having been completed at a cost of \$30,000. The pastoral residence was erected in 1894. The present membership of St. Peter's parish includes about four hundred families, and there are some three hundred and fifty pupils in the parochial school. The present church edifice is one of the most imposing structures in the city, and Father Stuber is well and favorably known throughout the diocese.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

The year 1849 marked the beginning of the Baptist denomination in Canton. John Danner, having removed here from Massillon, aided by Thomas Goodman and Robert Latimer, fostered a movement for organizing the First Baptist Church.

At the old City Market, in the center of the Public Square, on the first Sunday in April, 1849, in a little room on the second floor occurred the first public gathering of the newly organized Baptists. They were few in number; but strong in faith, were these seven charter members: Rev. John Winter, Mrs. Winter, John Danner, Mrs. Terressa Danner, Thomas Goodman, Robert Latimer and Daniel Kreps.

The market house was frankly recognized as only temporary quarters. In less than six months a schoolhouse was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Danner for the sum of \$300. It was located on rented ground at the corner of Third S. W. and Court streets. Having remodeled and furnished it at a cost of \$100, it was formally opened on September 22, 1849. Rev. John Winter preached the sermon but soon resigned. He was followed by Rev. T. E. Inman, a converted sailor, and he, in turn, by Rev. W. B. Tysdale, of whom it is recorded that he always preached for about one and one-half hours.

Reverend Tysdale remained only a short time. His resignation following so speedily the resignation of his predecessors, filled the church with gloom, and for a time it was pastorless. But John Danner made a proposition to the Home Mission Society, that he would secure a new house of worship erected, if they would support a minister upon the field. This the society agreed to do.

The schoolhouse was moved to the rear of a lot on the corner of Fifth and Market, S. The Home Mission Society sent Rev. Andrew Torbitt, who is described as a "tall, dark-eyed Scotchman, full of zeal and spiritual power," and who gave the church a powerful uplift.

Again led by Mr. and Mrs. Danner, the congregation set themselves about the task of building a new church on the front of the lot at the corner of Fifth and Market, S. This church was of brick. It seated about three hundred, and was dedicated on January 5, 1853. Twelve hundred dollars had been raised toward it, leaving a debt of \$1,400, which Mr. and Mrs. Danner paid.

Rev. P. M. Weddell became the pastor, and served for seven years. He was followed by Rev. Samuel Gorman, who likewise served seven years. Reverend Gorman was a returned missionary from Mexico, and Mrs. Gorman a returned missionary from Burmah.

Under the ministry of Reverend Gorman, the conviction grew upon all that a larger building was needed. Thus in fourteen years this new



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CANTON

Mr. McKinley was married to Miss Ida Saxton in this church on January 25, 1871. Miss Saxton taught a Sunday School class in this building which stands at the corner of Tuscarawas Street West and McKinley Avenue



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CANTON

church was outgrown, and plans begun for another structure which was destined to accommodate the congregation for forty years.

Reverend Gorman, having given the project a good start, was called to raise funds for Denison University, and Rev. W. S. Smith became the pastor. The new site at Fourth and Market, S. streets was purchased, and the chapel erected in the rear. Later the auditorium was erected, all at the cost of more than \$50,000. George Cook a man of large purpose and purse, gave more than \$35,000 to the enterprise.

The cornerstone was laid May 17, 1871. The choir participating in the services was led by David Zollars. The dedication services took place in October, 1873. During the period of forty years in this church home the following pastors, in order named, served: Revs. W. A. Smith, Duncan McGregor, E. W. Lounsberry, A. F. Ashley, J. F. Rapson, J. N. Field, L. M. Roper, C. B. Allen and Floyd I. Beckwith.

In February, 1911, Rev. Thomas J. Edwards, who had earned a fine record as a builder of new churches, came from Pittsburgh to Canton to assume charge of the First Baptist. Early in 1912 the congregation began the serious consideration of either enlarged accommodations or a new home; the latter plan prevailed, and the old property, corner of Fifth and Market streets, was sold. A general advisory committee was constituted, of which C. W. Potter was chairman and including in its membership the venerable John Danner.

The cornerstone of the beautiful new church on Tuscarawas Street West was laid December 29, 1912, and the dedication services occurred November 23, 1913. Built of brick, terra cotta, steel and cut stone, in the classic Renaissance, with the main entrance through a lofty portico and a large dome of glass surmounting the auditorium, the church building is both graceful and impressive. With furnishings it cost about eighty thousand dollars. The manse, or parsonage, adjoining the church was the gift of Mrs. George Cook, "in loving memory of her husband." The only living charter members of the seven who originally formed the First Baptist Church, of Canton, Mr. Danner and his wife, Terressa, are commemorated by one of the church windows; there are other memorial windows dedicated to the late George C. Harvey, the Roberts family and Joseph Sherly, and the memorial pipe organ is a tribute to the memory of David Zollars and his wife, Rebecca.

THE FIRST UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH

During the winter of 1867-68 at a revival meeting in the German Evangelical Church a number of children from United Brethren homes were converted. This aroused the parents to the need of a church. Cottage prayer meetings were organized, and soon Rev. D. M. Slusser,

then pastor of the Louisville charge, gave substantial encouragement by conducting preaching services on Sunday afternoons, and soon effected a church organization with seventeen charter members.

The first Sunday school was held in the home of John Fulk, in the house now standing on the southeast corner of Charles and Willet streets, with an enrollment of fifty scholars. John Fulk was the first superintendent.

The annual conference of 1868, convening at Louisville, O., assigned Rev. J. Cecil as first regular pastor of the Canton church. Reverend Cecil gave his attention to the building of a church home, and in 1869 completed the brick building still standing on Charles Street. This building was dedicated by Bishop Jonathan Weaver.

The following pastors served in this building: J. Cecil, 1868-69; A. R. Bower, 1869-70; B. F. Booth, 1870-76; Samuel U. Koontz, 1867-79; Randolph Rock, 1879-81;; J. O. Swatt, 1881-82; P. N. Queen, 1882-83; H. A. Dowling, 1883-84; P. N. Queen, 1884-86; W. W. Williamson, 1886-96.

It was during the pastorate of Rev. W. W. Williamson that the congregation changed its location from Charles Street to the southeast corner of Cleveland Avenue and Fifth Street, southwest. It was by the untiring energies of Reverend Williamson that the congregation built a beautiful modern brick structure costing some thirty thousand dollars.

Reverend Williamson was succeeded by P. M. Camp, who served one year, 1896-97, when he withdrew from the conference. He was followed by J. A. Weller, who also served one year 1897-98. Reverend Weller was succeeded by C. W. Brewbaker, 1898-1904. Then followed the pastorate of C. W. Recar, 1904-14. I. E. Runk is the present pastor, succeeding Ira D. Warner.

In 1908 the congregation built another large addition to its already commodious building, making the entire cost of the building between sixty thousand and seventy thousand dollars, with a seating capacity of 2,000. The building is strictly modern throughout.

In 1914 Rev. P. M. Camp was again appointed pastor after an absence of eighteen years.

The present membership of the church is 1,700, with an enrollment in the Bible school of 2,100, having six distinct departments with organized classes throughout.

ZION ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH

It was about the year 1889 that a band of loyal Lutherans some American born, some hailing from the Fatherland, but more recently

from Newport, Kentucky, upon the removal of the Dueber Watch Company from that city, longing for a church home, organized "Zion Lutherische Gemeinde." As the name certifies, the child spoke German. The synodical mother was the Synod of Missouri. The pastor who gathered this nucleus and perfected the organization was the Rev. H. W. Lothmann, of Akron, O., who ministered to it in the German tongue. He was followed by Pastors Sieving and Eickstadt, who likewise employed the German language exclusively. For a number of years a parochial school was conducted.

The founders of Zion were fortunate in securing a church home in the present site, corner of Dueber and Ninth Street, S. W. erecting a modest chapel on the spot now occupied by the parsonage. But with a favorable location and sacrificing pastors the German congregation did not thrive; principal cause lack of available material, or rather the exclusive use of the German language in an English community. The child became sickly and apparently stopped breathing—at scarcely six years of age; but Lo! it awoke with a bi-lingual tongue and from thenceforth has made itself heard and its message of Christ felt. The transition was made by the Rev. George M. Schmucker, who was invited to hold English services in the chapel in 1895. The year following the Rev. W. N. Harley, now of Columbus, became pastor, officiating in both German and English, until 1901, when Rev. G. C. Schaub, of Youngstown, was called. Under his labors, the congregation erected its second frame church.

Since the rejuvenation of the congregation, in 1895, it has been in affiliation with the "Lutheran Synod of Ohio and other states."

The present pastor, Rev. Charles D. Besch, of Franklin, Ohio, came into the field March 7, 1907, since which time the public service has been conducted in the English language; hence it desires to be known as "Zion English Lutheran Church."

The substantial growth of the congregation; the purchase of an additional lot for expansion; the completion of a modern parsonage in 1907; the pressing necessity for room for the growing congregation, resulting in the erection of a brick structure designed so as to be enlarged by the addition of a future auditorium of similar size, 60 by 60; the steady increase of the Sunday School and the present membership of more than five hundred in the congregation, are facts which speak for themselves. The present church building is beautiful in architectural design; and the pastor, Rev. Besch has enjoyed a long and successful pastorate.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH

The First Christian Church, of Canton, is one of the largest organizations of the kind in the country, and has a massive building on Cleveland Avenue, S. W. Rev. Dr. P. H. Welshimer is the present pastor and is assisted in the administrative work of the church by Mrs. Frances Disler and J. K. Baxter. It would appear from John Danner's recollections that there was a small congregation of Disciples of Christ, or Christians, at Canton, as early as the '30s. Between 1840 and 1849, while Mr. Danner was a resident of Massillon, Rev. Alexander Campbell of Bethany, West Virginia, founder of the Disciples of Christ held services both in that city and at Canton. The first Christian Church at Canton was disbanded, but about 1851 the organization was effected which has endured and waxed strong up to the present day. In the early '50s the society erected a brick church on the southeast corner of South Cleveland Avenue and Third Street, on the site of the present City Hall. It was a substantial brick structure 36 by 50 feet, with a seating capacity for about three hundred people. Among the early members of the congregation were John Koons, John Correll, George Prince, Mr. and Mrs. D. Rishler and Mrs. Allison Dunbar. The First Christian Church has had several able ministers and not a few distinguished visiting elders and exhorters, among whom was James A. Garfield.

During the Civil war the congregation became quite weakened, and it all but disbanded. In 1866 Rev. S. Chapman located in Canton and assumed the pastorate, reorganizing the church with only about twenty members. Not long afterward the city bought the church property for \$9,000, which was considered a good price and proved of much assistance to the society. The congregation then purchased the site on Fourth and Dewalt streets, upon which was erected the second house of worship. After Mr. Chapman, the society had a number of pastors, among whom may be mentioned Reverends Ingram, William Hayden, Joseph Ross, Hensilman, W. A. Watkins, R. G. White, John F. Pounds, E. R. Black, C. G. Brelos, H. F. Lutz and Rev. C. A. Hill. The First Christian Church has a membership of 6,000. In 1925 a three story addition was built making the church edifice extend from Fourth Street to Fifth Street, S. W. Dr. Welshimer assumed the pastorate in 1902 and during the twenty-six years he has served as minister, the church has become one of the largest in the world.

ST. PAUL'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

The Episcopalians have been worshipping since 1858, when a few members of the faith held services under the name of Church of the

Advent and continued to meet, without a regular abiding place until 1869. In that year a little church was erected corner of Fifth S. W. and Cleveland Avenue, and Rev. J. C. Lavery was called to the rectorship. St. Paul's Episcopal the present style of the church, is under the rectorship of Rev. Walter McCowatt.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

In October, 1914, the First Congregational Church of Canton was formed by a withdrawal of about six hundred members from the First United Brethren Church. A tabernacle for temporary use was erected, during Thanksgiving week of that year on Second Street Northwest, and Shorb Avenue. In January, 1915, the church was organized and incorporated with a membership of 875, and in the summer of that year a large building fund was raised for a permanent edifice to cost \$65,000. The present church, on Tuscarawas Street, West beyond Shorb, is of light brick, with a high porticoed entrance, and approximate dimensions, 95 by 100 feet and a seating capacity of 1,400. Rev. W. C. Recard was the pastor of the new church. W. H. Longworth is the present pastor of the church.

FIRST UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The First United Presbyterian Church was organized in May 1893, and in 1896 a building was erected, corner of McKinley Avenue and Third Street, Northwest. The pastors who have served the congregation are Rev. D. K. McKnight, D. D., 1893-97; Rev. J. I. Frederick, 1897-1902. Rev. J. C. Hanley, 1902-10; and Rev. James A. Lawrence. In recent years the congregation sold this church building, and constructed a new edifice on Cleveland Avenue N. W. at Fourteenth Street. Rev. H. C. Hildebrand is the pastor of the new church. The congregation has grown in numbers, and the church is in a flourishing condition.

MINOR CATHOLIC CHURCHES

St. Joseph's Catholic Church, in the southern part of Canton, was organized in a hall on South Market Street in 1899, although a site had been purchased for a building in that part of the city thirty years before. The present combination school and chapel building was dedicated in May, 1900. The priest in charge of St. Joseph's is Rev. Clement Treiber.

Another parish was started in 1902, by order of the late Bishop Horstmann, for the people of the western part of the city, and a combination school and chapel building erected in Tuscarawas Street. It

was dedicated in 1903. A new church edifice is now being erected on this site.

In 1907 the people of the east end organized a parish, under the name of "St. Paul's Church," but without a school.

In June, 1908, the Italians of Canton organized a parish and built a church in Liberty Street for their benefit. It was dedicated in September of the same year.

COLLEGE OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION AT MOUNT MARIE

Besides the parochial schools attached to St. John's, St. Peters, St. Joseph's and other churches of the Roman Catholic faith, the Catholics of the Canton neighborhood maintain a boarding and day-school for young ladies, known as the College of the Immaculate Conception. It is conducted by the Sisters of the Humility of Mary and owes its origin indirectly to the late Bishop Horstmann, of Cleveland, who suggested the present imposing site, midway between Canton and Massillon, at Mount Marie. In July, 1905, the Sisters purchased the tract of land upon which the college now stands and which has been occupied for twenty years. The curriculum covers various studies from the usual primary grades to the classical and philosophical courses of the college.

The parish of St. Joseph in the Village of Maximo was organized, under missionary auspices, in the year 1874, and the present church edifice was erected in 1874. The first priest to minister to the people of the parish, which was then attached as a mission of the church in the City of Alliance, was Father James O'Leary, who continued to look to the spiritual welfare of the parish until April, 1882, when the church was transferred to the missionary supervision of the parish of Harrisburg, while it was then placed in pastoral charge of Rev. Father F. Senner, whose ministrations continued until 1884, when Father A. Sauvedet was appointed to the station, where he remained until succeeded by Father J. P. Kunnert, in 1886, and the latter was pastor until 1888, when Father J. J. Hetet was installed and continued incumbent until the recall of his predecessor in 1890. Father Kunnert then continued to serve the parish until September 26, 1899, and after his regime, which was blessed with excellent results, Father Thomas Kolb filled in the interregnum until the appointment of Father Charles H. Gardner, on June 15, 1900, as the first resident priest of the parish. Father Gardner threw the full force of his enthusiasm and energy into the work of the parish, and its spiritual and temporal affairs materially prospered under his able and devoted administration. The church has always been one of the leading churches in that portion of Stark County.

CANTON CHURCHES IN 1886

No representation of a town or city is complete that does not include a fair and impartial answer to the question: "What of your churches?" All the leading denominations of the Christian church are represented here and many of them by duplicate and even triplicate societies and church buildings. In number of edifices, size of structures, beauty of architecture, elegance of interior decorations and cost of construction, Canton in her churches stands the peer of any city of her size in America. There are seventeen churches in the city. The following is a list of the various churches and their membership, exclusive of Sunday school children: First Methodist Episcopal, Tuscarawas and Poplar streets, cost \$140,000, furnished; 620 members. Trinity Lutheran, West Tuscarawas Street, will cost when completed \$50,000; membership 325. St. Peter's German Catholic, North Poplar Street, cost \$70,000; 1,400 communion members. First Presbyterian, Tuscarawas and Plum streets, cost \$63,000; membership 375. St. John's English Catholic, North and Plum streets, cost \$60,000; communion members, 700. First Baptist, Market and Ninth streets, cost \$45,000; membership 345. Reformed Jerusalem (German), East Tuscarawas Street; membership 600. Simpson Methodist Episcopal, South Market Street, 350 members. Christian, Ninth and Dewalt streets, membership 200. St. Paul's Episcopal, Poplar and Tenth streets, 100 communion members. Trinity Reformed, East Tuscarawas Street, membership 175. Lutheran Jerusalem Evangelical (German), East Tuscarawas Street, membership 375. Frieden's Evangelical, East Fourth Street, 145 members. Evangelical Mission, East Fourth Street, 100 members. United Brethren, Charles Street, 140 members. Church of God, East Tuscarawas Street, 50 members. Wesleyan Methodist, East South Street, 40 members.

CANTON CHURCHES TODAY

No city in America of 100,000 inhabitants gives so much attention to matters of religion as this busy metropolis. The people are always ready to respond liberally to any charitable project and their record is one of which to be proud. Some of the most beautiful and expensive church structures in the country may be found here. The Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. own their buildings, the former costing over \$50,000. Canton's reputation as a church-going city is widely established. The Bible school of the First Christian Church has an enrollment of more than 6,000 and in point of attendance is among the largest in the world. Need we say more? So he who is religiously inclined certainly can find

comfort to his heart's content in any one of these sixty places of worship, and he need not want for religious environments; strangers are always welcome. Canton's total church enrollment is approximately 50,000 members, including all denominations. The sixty churches are divided among the various denominations as follows: 4 Baptist; 1 Christian; 2 Church of God; 1 Congregational; 1 Episcopal; 4 Evangelical; 4 Lutheran; 1 Mennonite; 7 Methodist; 5 Presbyterian; 4 Reformed; 6 Roman Catholic; 1 Greek Catholic; 3 Greek Orthodox; 3 Brethren; 4 Hebrew; 1 Christian Scientist; 1 Latter Day Saints and numerous missions.

PRESENT CANTON CHURCHES

<i>Church</i>	<i>Minister</i>
Lowell Reformed	O. P. Foust
Trinity Reformed	H. N. Kerst
First Reformed	R. W. Blemker
Grace Reformed	
W. W. Baptist	N. T. Lewis
First United Brethren	I. E. Runk
Calvary Presbyterian	B. F. Brundage
First Presbyterian	James W. Bean
Bedford Avenue United Presbyterian	A. M. Neale
Reedurban Community U. P.	T. S. Cochard
Fairmount Park U. P.	E. G. Forrester
First United Presbyterian	H. C. Hildebrand
Eleventh Street Church of God	Geo. Lorton
Mahoning Road Church of God	T. R. Warden
First Baptist	W. C. Bridge
First German Baptist	J. J. Abel
Mount Calvary Baptist	E. M. Kaigler
First Congregational	W. H. Longworth
First Methodist	O. M. Adam
Deuber Avenue Methodist	Harold Mohn
Simpson Methodist	O. J. Shoop
Crystal Park Methodist	W. H. Oswalt
Free Methodist	W. M. Bates
Wesleyan Methodist	A. J. Taylor
St. John A. M. E.	J. A. Williams
St. Paul, S. M. E.	A. E. Allen
First Church of the Brethren	J. C. Inman
Trinity Lutheran	E. C. Herman
Bethel Lutheran	A. O. Combs

<i>Church</i>	<i>Minister</i>
Martin Lutheran	O. C. Mees
First Lutheran	E. H. D. Blohm
Zion Lutheran	Charles D. Besch
Grace Evangelical	W. L. Nauinan
Trinity Evangelical	H. L. Zachman
First United Evangelical	W. E. Seesholtz
First Christian	P. H. Welshimer
St. Paul's Episcopal	W. R. McCowatt
First Church of the Nazarene	C. J. Forcey
First Pentecostal Mission	J. C. Kiewall
Maple Avenue Mission	J. C. Inman
Goodwill Union Mission	F. A. Sennett
Roumanian Greek Orthodox	Archip Sirbn
St. Haralambos Greek Orthodox	C. Laynotis
Holy Trinity Greek Orthodox	P. Krithinakis
St. George's Syrian Orthodox	S. Massouh
McKinley Avenue Temple	C. B. Lotz
Church of God in Christ	J. L. Finney
Bethany Tabernacle	H. L. Harvey
Gospel Tabernacle	E. N. Thomly
St. John's Catholic	E. P. Graham
St. Peter's Catholic	A. B. Stuber
St. Joseph's Catholic	Clement Treiber
St. Paul's Catholic	J. W. Schmitz
St. Mary's Catholic	J. J. Wagner
Bethel Tabernacle	G. F. Lewis
Spiritualist Church of the Soul	W. J. Ruefly
Spiritualist Truth Seekers	Walter Race
Mennonite	E. A. Shank

CHAPTER XV

STARK COUNTY SCHOOLS, COLLEGES AND PUBLIC LIBRARIES

EARLY SCHOOLS OF STARK COUNTY—CHARITY ROTCH SCHOOL—MARY LYNCH AND ANNA MCKINLEY—PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF CANTON—CANTON ACTUAL BUSINESS COLLEGE—WILLIAM MCKINLEY SCHOOL OF LAW—PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF MASSILLON—PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF ALLIANCE—HISTORY OF MOUNT UNION COLLEGE—CANTON PUBLIC LIBRARY—MARY P. MARTIN, LIBRARIAN—ALLIANCE CARNEGIE FREE LIBRARY—MC CLYMONDS PUBLIC LIBRARY AT MASSILLON.

FIRST SCHOOLHOUSE AND TEACHER IN STARK COUNTY

One of the first schoolhouses in Stark County was erected in the year 1807, on the Aultman place, section 12, of Canton township. The schoolhouse was made of round logs, and was seven feet high, with a clapboard roof and puncheon floor. As a substitute for windows small square holes were cut out in the logs, small sticks were set in and the holes were then covered with greased paper. Logs with feet set in and covered with boards were the writing desks, and slabs from the sawmill of Mr. Slusser, with legs attached, furnished the seats of this and many other primitive schoolhouses. John Harris, who afterward attained considerable celebrity as a lawyer in Canton, was the first teacher. The school books then used were Dilworth's Speller, the Old and New Testament of the Bible as readers and Gough's Arithmetic, with its money pence. Geography and grammar were not then taught, nor indeed for many years after. Christopher Bair succeeded Harris as teacher in this school.

EARLY SCHOOLHOUSES OF THE COUNTY

These early schoolhouses were rude in construction, and partook much of the same general plan. Logs were cut sixteen, eighteen or twenty feet, according to the population of the district, and of these logs the walls were composed. When raised, "shakes" or clapboards covered the building. A rude fire-place, clapboard door, puncheon floor, the cracks filled with chinks, and daubed over with mud, completed the primitive schoolhouse of the pioneer period. The window, if any, was made by cutting out a log the full length of the building

and over the opening in winter was placed a well greased paper, that served to keep out the storm and admit the light. Just under this window, two or three strong pins were driven into the log in a slanting direction, and on these pins, a long puncheon was fastened, thus forming the desk upon which the writing was done. For seats, they used benches made from small trees, cut in lengths of ten or twelve feet, split open, and, in the round side two large holes were bored at each end, which received the supporting legs, and house and furniture were complete. The books used by the pupils were as primitive as the house. The most popular reader was the New Testament, when it could be obtained, though occasionally a copy of the old "English Reader" was found, and very rarely, the "Columbian Orator" was in the family; Pike's and Smiley's Arithmetics; a "Webster's Speller" was first used, and after awhile the "Elementary Speller" came in. Grammar was seldom taught; when it was, the text books were Murray's or Kirkhams grammars. The primitive schoolhouses were in keeping with the homes of the pupils. They were warm, if nothing more, as it was only necessary to make a bee and re-mud the spaces between the logs each fall before cold weather came on. Children who were barefooted till the school commenced, and sometimes till the snows covered the hills and ice the streams, were not so sensitive to cold as pupils of these latter days. "I have often," said an early historian, "seen boys sliding down hill, and upon the ice with bare feet till mid-winter."

It was easier to build the houses and warm them, however, than to obtain money to pay teachers, small as the wages were—often but \$1 a week for women, and \$2 or \$3 for men, and board with the pupils. Books cost money, and money was a commodity that was scarce in the country, so the books were not easy to obtain. There was no changing of readers then every session, as some representative of a publishing house got the "weather-gauge" of a school board, and convinced them that the old readers in use were already obsolete. The instructors of those early times would make a poor show beside our present highly accomplished teachers, so far as knowledge of text books is concerned. It is no slander to say that teachers who could not master square-root, or who had not seen the inside of a grammar, were more numerous than those who dared to make pretensions to such qualifications. There was first no public fund available, and in a later period the fund for the payment of teachers was quite small, and what was lacking was made up by assessment pro rata on those who attended the school; hence the teacher was often compelled to wait for a part of the small sum promised him, till it could be collected. But let it not be supposed that there was no good work done in these schools. The reading, the

spelling, the writing and the ciphering, so far as the teacher could go, need not have been ashamed to stand beside that of these days of high culture and extended literary attainment.

Prominent among the teachers of an early day in the common schools in those days—may be mentioned the following persons viz., William Lee, Andrew Murray, John Laughlin, Andrew Johnson, Alpheus Brown, Lewis Probst, Abram Stevens, James Grounds, Cyrus Spink, Thomas Carmichael, Dr. B. Michener, David Lawson and others, whose names are forgotten. The first schoolhouse in the county is supposed to have been built in Sandy township, about the year 1807, and the first built in Canton township in the fall of 1808. Another schoolhouse known as the "Cameron Schoolhouse" was taught in 1814, in a schoolhouse built upon the land of Ulrich Spenley. Lexington township had a school in 1820; Marlboro's first schoolhouse was built in 1825. A German school was taught in Canton in a log barn in 1809, and in Plain township. Abram Stevens taught a school in the fall 1808, and about the same year Bethlehem township had its first school. The first select school in Perry township was taught by Gen. Cyrus Spink. A log schoolhouse was built in Jackson township very early, the school being taught by Thomas Carmichael. Dr. Michener was the next teacher in Jackson, who was remembered for years on account of his love for pure English. The first school in Sugar Creek township was taught on the McFerren farm, and the first in Tuscarawas was taught in the winter of 1812-13, and was a night-school. Its first day school was taught some time later. These early schools were all "subscription schools;" that is, each family subscribed so many scholars, for which they paid so much per scholar for the session, as there were no public funds at that time.

FIRST FREE GRADED PUBLIC SCHOOL IN STARK COUNTY

The first free graded public school in Stark County was organized at Canton under the 1849 law, although there had been several so-called public schools in operation a number of years before. The county seat also had the advantage of several good select schools. Among these was an academy conducted by John and A. McGregor, who, afterward became connected with the *Stark County Democrat*. Ira M. Allen took the McGregor select school and continued it until 1849, when he became the first superintendent of the Canton Union School, organized under the state law named. Both Mr. Allen and A. McGregor (the son of John, then deceased) were among the pioneer advocates of the public school system, and did much to establish it in Stark Coun-

ty, but John W. Lathrop, an early lawyer of Canton, was its first champion. At a later date Henry S. Martin, Daniel Worley and John H. Lehman did much to solidify the system at Canton, which, since 1851, has been controlled and developed by its own board of education.

SCHOOL STATISTICS OF THE LATE '70s

By the late '70s the rural schools had a working fund of over \$250,000, including balance brought over from the preceding year, state and local taxes, and amount received from sale of bonds, fines and licenses. During any school year, however, teachers' salaries, interest, fuel and other expenses, such as purchases of sites and erections of buildings, would reduce that amount to \$70,000 or \$80,000. The value of school property, which, in the state commissioner's report, included the different cities in the county, was about \$500,000. The total enrollment of pupils was 16,103.

FIRST SCHOOL IN PERRY TOWNSHIP

The first school in Perry township is said to have been taught by William Mott, and he was soon followed by Cyrus Spink, who afterwards became a prominent citizen of Wooster and served in congress. Robert H. Folger told of a teacher who on consulting his father, Captain Folger, at Kendal, was given pen and ink and paper and told to draw up a subscription paper, and he, the captain, would subscribe. About half the words being misspelled, the captain called his attention thereto, when the teacher coolly replied, "Spelling isn't very essential." In 1825 the general assembly passed a school law imposing a tax of one-half of one mill on the property of the state, for the support of schools. One of the active supporters of the act was the lawyer member from Stark, James W. Lathrop. When running for reelection this was brought out against him, but did not defeat him, though his majority was reduced. Some of the people said: "People don't want so much learning." While serving as a member in 1828, Mr. Lathrop took ill and died in Columbus, where his remains rested until in 1873, when Samuel C. Bowman, a member of the house, offered and got a resolution through the general assembly to have the remains brought to Canton, and this was accordingly done, Ellis N. Johnson, colleague of Mr. Bowman, Arvine C. Wales, of the senate, and Fred Blenkner, third assistant sergeant-at-arms of the house, acting as the committee in charge.

ABRAM STEVENS SCHOOL—PLAIN TOWNSHIP

Abram Stevens, who had enlisted with Aaron Burr in his expedition to the Southwest, and had embarked down the Ohio in a flat-boat,

became dissatisfied with the prospect ahead, and, abandoning the enterprise at Steubenville, he started westward, and, in 1807, arrived in Stark County. During the summer, or fall of the same year, a log schoolhouse had been built by the settlers in the southern part of the township, and located on the farm of James Gaff. Stevens was employed to teach school in this house either during the fall or winter of the year 1807. This is said to have been the first term of school taught in Stark County. But little is remembered of it, except that quite a number of young men attended, and were in the habit of carrying their guns to school with them in hopes of being able to bring down a deer or other animal, either going or returning. The hours of intermission were often spent in seeing who were the best marksmen. Children in the backwoods were extremely backward in their studies. Young men over twenty-one years did not know as much about their books then as children of the present do at the age of ten. What little book-learning the pioneer children received was obtained in the face of extreme discouragement. Dwellings were the first schoolhouses, and fathers were the first teachers. Often one book served the whole family, or perhaps several families. The letters which the small children learned had been pricked through paper with a pin, and to decipher them the child was obliged to hold the paper between himself and the window (if the schoolhouse had such an aperture). It is stated that some of the children in Plain township went to school all winter during a number of the early years with no covering to their feet, their phalanges became covered with a thick, tough skin, that enabled the children to withstand, in a measure, the snow and cold. When the cold was too severe, the children would take a small piece of hard board, heat it extremely hot at the fire-place, and then, with this in their hands, would start on the run toward the schoolhouse. When their feet could bear the cold no longer, the hot board was placed upon the ground, and upon this the children stood until their feet had, in a measure, been warmed, after which they took up their "portable stove," and again started on the run toward the schoolhouse. This performance was repeated as often as necessary until the schoolhouse was reached. It is said that nineteen scholars were in attendance at Mr. Steven's school. Some state that this building was not a schoolhouse but was a log dwelling that had been abandoned by the owner and converted to the uses of education. Stevens is said to have been a large man, with red face and reddish whiskers, and nose. He was in the habit of participating in the games on the playground, and, in wrestling, could throw any young man who came to school to him. His commands in

the schoolroom were obeyed without question. He was a kind teacher and competent instructor.

OLD LANDMARKS ON THE PRESENT CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL BLOCK
IN CANTON

By John Danner

The block of lots where the Central High School building now stands, on West Tuscarawas Street, was left by the proprietor of the townsite of Canton, Belzaleel Wells, for school purposes. The first building there erected for this specific object and use was a one-story frame structure with only one room, and this building was subsequently removed over onto the lot on the northeast corner of Tuscarawas Street and McKinley Avenue, where for many years it was occupied by John McCurdy as a cabinet shop. The first brick structure erected on the block was the old academy building, which was a plain building of two stories, about 40 by 90 feet in dimensions, with a small octagonal tower in the center of the roof ridge. This was erected about the year 1816, and in the center of the building was a door which opened into a hall that ran through to the rear, while on either side was a school room about forty feet square. From the staircase in the hallway access was afforded to the second story, which was divided in similar style, save that the rooms above were divided by board partitions which could be removed at will, converting the entire second floor into one room of no inconsiderable size.

In the early days of the organization of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Canton its members held their meetings in the east room of the second story of the old academy. Father Peter Tofler, Jacob Rex and Philip Slusser (spelled Schlosser in the olden days) were among the few who first met here for worship. Very soon afterward the little society built their first church edifice, the same being located on the lot now used for residence purposes, at No. 240 West Eighth Street. It was an unpretentious frame building of one story, without belfry, spire or hall, and having but one room. When the church was first put into use as a place of worship the women occupied one side of the house and the men the other, this being in promiscuous seating arrangement such as obtains today would have been considered very much out of order, if not, indeed, seriously irreverent, while no one appeared in church with a bonnet adorned with plumes or artificial flowers, since she would have attracted the disapproving attention of the entire congregation and perhaps become the target for severe pulpit utterances relative to such vain display.

After the Methodist brethren abandoned the room in the academy building the board partition was taken down and the entire second floor was utilized by the Canton Thespian Society. The stage and scenery were in the east end and the audience occupied the space not thus utilized. A German named Schweikoffer was then living in the town and had no little ability as a scenic painter, and through his interposition in this line the society secured an equipment of scenery and accessories considered to be equal to the best at that time. Edward S. Carney, John Saxton, Jr., William T. Matthews, William Hartman and John Taylor were prominent as actors, and in lieu of women of histrionic aspirations certain of the boys would be attired in feminine garb and assumed the roles respectively assigned.

In those days the two rooms down stairs were ample to afford accommodations to all who could attend school, and thus the second floor was applied to other uses, as noted. This circumstance alone may give the younger generation today an idea as to the status of the little village which was the nucleus of our present beautiful city. Of the two teachers who occupied these lower rooms for the longest intervals were Barrak Michener and Andrew Monks. The former later became a physician and for many years enjoyed an extensive practice in and around Massillon where he maintained his home after leaving Canton. He always occupied the east room during his pedagogic labors here, while Mr. Monks, who was a veteran teacher of those times held forth for many years in the west room. William Dunbar, William Findlay, Mr. Judd and others followed soon thereafter, and the writer can not recall that any woman was ever a teacher in the old academy, it being unusual for teachers to be of the fair sex at that period. In 1845 the old academy was torn down and the main part of what was then the new high school building was erected on the same site.

At the time of the erection of this school building Trinity Lutheran church was without a house of worship, and for a certain designated consideration the church folk were given the privilege of using the lower room in the main building as a permanent place for the holding of their services. This they continued to do for a number of years, when the church society began to feel the need of a larger and independent house of worship while the school board began to realize also the need of the room which had been thus diverted from school purposes, so that there was no difficulty in bringing about an amicable adjustment of the matter and in bringing the entire building into utilization for school purposes. At the time the Lutherans thus worshipped in the Union school building old Father Abraham Lichtenwalter, as he was commonly and affectionately known, was one of the faithful

and zealous members of the society, and never failed to be present at the services, save by reason of illness or other providential hindrances.

In the autumn of 1851, at the time of the holding of the Stark County first agricultural fair, the room which had been used for such church services was brought into requisition for the display of furniture and fancy articles, while a part of the Presbyterian church building, across the street, was also utilized that year to accommodate certain departments of the fair, no permanent place being provided at the time.

After leaving the school building the Lutheran society began worshipping in the new building which they had erected on the lot which is the site of their present fine stone edifice. This first building was a very comfortable and well arranged brick structure and was occupied until the time when it was torn down to make way for the present edifice.

About the time the Lutheran society abandoned their room in the first high school or Union building, it became evident that there was still an imperative demand for more room for school purposes, and this led to the erection of the large two-story wing east of the main building, this having been added some years after the erection of the main building, previously described. It was in the upper room of this new east wing that the grammar department was located, and in the same Miss Anna McKinley, sister of our lamented and martyred President and beloved townsman, William McKinley, taught for many years, being one of the most efficient and beloved teachers ever engaged in the schools of Canton. Many of the present citizens of Canton revert with pleasure to the days they passed as students in this old building and particularly to those during which they were under the gracious tutorship of Miss McKinley. In the city today there are but few left who attended school in the old academy building, and of the number one or more gained their entire youthful education discipline within its severe but benign walls. The writer there attended school until he was about thirteen years of age, and is to be classified with the "one or more" who thus ended their school days in a technical sense, though it must be realized that the education is not a matter of days but of a lifetime, in every instance. The present modern and magnificent high school building occupies the site of these historic structures, and of its uses and history it may be the duty of someone of the present day to write in glowing appreciation after many years have fallen into the abyss of time, even as the leaves fall in the forest.

THE OLD MOHAWK SCHOOL

From *Canton Repository*, April 9, 1922

Customs and traditions of the one-room country school of over half a century ago, when only the "Three R's" were taught and there were no laws making attendance compulsory, are revealed in a paper-bound book, whose yellowed pages contain the complete records of pupils enrolled and studies taught in the Mohawk School in Osnaburg township from the winter term in 1860-61, the opening year of the Civil war, through the late spring term of 1883.

The record book was found among some old rubbish in the Mohawk School by J. H. Smith, teacher of the school. The first entry is the roll of pupils' names, thirty-six in all, for the term opening November 19, 1860, and closing February 25, 1861. The report of the term is certified by Lewis Deweese, teacher. The ages of the pupils range from six to twenty years, but only one pupil, records reveal, "studied all the branches." He was Jacob Snyder, thirteen years old, later the father of A. Talmadge Snyder, attorney of Canton. The records show that he studied spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography, being the only pupil to study the last subject. None of the thirteen girls enrolled, studied arithmetic, and only ten of the twenty-three boys studied it, three studying "written arithmetic" and seven studying "mental arithmetic."

The authors of the texts used in the school are given as "Alphabet, McGuffey's; Spelling, McGuffey's; Reading, McGuffey's; Penmanship, Spencer's; Mental Arithmetic, Ray's; Written Arithmetic, Ray's, and Geography, Mitchell's."

Included in the record of term of 1860-61 is a partial record of supplies purchased for the school by John Clapper, evidently a member of the school board. The first entry of its kind is a list of supplies purchased at Robertsville, from G. Adolfe, and includes "one water bucket, 25 cents, chalk 4 cents, three panes 8 by 10, glass 3 cents each, and one broom 25 cents; total 63 cents." Coal, according to the second entry, cost the school board \$3.78, itemized at sixty-three bushels of coal at 4 cents a bushel or \$2.52 and hauling at 2 cents a bushel, or \$1.26. It was purchased from William Wolfe, at Osnaburg, now East Canton.

Grammar was introduced into the curriculum in 1865 by Miss Clarrie E. Allerton, teacher during the term commencing December 5, and closing March 10, and hereafter the study of grammar appears to have been taught at various times, as if at the pleasure of the teacher. It does not appear regularly as do the subjects of reading, writing, spell-

ing, arithmetic, and geography. J. B. Glass, teacher during the winter term of 1867, added "declaiming" to the list of subjects. This, also, seemed to be carried on at the pleasure of the teacher, as was the teaching of "vocal and choral music," first introduced by Kate Waltz, teacher, during the term beginning April 6, 1868, and closing July 1.

Some idea of the salaries paid teachers fifty years ago is gathered from the more detailed report of D. H. Lowery, teacher, who, according to his records, received for the term, commencing November 11, 1872, and ending March, 1873, in all five months, or twenty weeks, or 100 days, \$1.75 per day or \$35 a month, or \$175 for the term. According to Lowery's report for the winter term of eighty days, in 1874, he received \$45 a month or \$180 for the term. The following fall a Joseph Oakes taught, and received for his services \$2 for every day he taught school or \$160 for the term.

Throughout the records of practically twenty years in the school, the large percentage of absences is a striking contrast to attendance records of present-day schools, when attendance in schools is compulsory by state law, the violation of which is punishable by fine of the parents. The average daily attendance recorded by each teacher throughout the twenty years, shows that from one-third to one-half of the total number of pupils enrolled were absent daily.

THE CHARITY ROTCH SCHOOL IN 1881

By Robert H. Folger

Among the institutions of Perry township of which everybody should be proud, is the Charity School, of Kendal, sometimes called the Rotch School, founded on the following bequest in the will of Charity Rotch:

"Having for many years past been very desirous of promoting the establishment of a benevolent institution for the education of destitute orphans and indigent children, more particularly those whose parents are of depraved morals, that they may be trained in habits of industry and economy; it is my will that my executors convert the remainder of my property, both real and personal, into money as soon as practicable and place the same in permanent funds, the interest of which to be solely applied to said institution. Should the same be sufficient to attach a farm thereto, so that a portion of the boys' time may be devoted to the laudable pursuit of agriculture, and a part of the girls' time to be devoted to the duties of housewifery, whereby they may support themselves and become useful members of society, and also that a sufficient time may be devoted to the acquiring of a common English education.



GRAVE OF MRS. CHARITY ROTCH, OLD FRIENDS
BURIAL GROUND, MASSILLON



THE CHARITY ROTCH SCHOOL, MASSILLON

It would more fully comply with my desires, should the amount not be sufficient fully to accomplish said object, and no other fund could be added to second my efforts, it is my will that the interest of said fund be solely applied to the instruction of such children in a common English education."

It will be observed that, according to the terms of the foregoing bequests, the school was made a residuary legatee. The testatrix had no idea what the amount would be, but greater or smaller it was to be carefully husbanded by her executors, who were Arvine Wales and Matthew Macy, who after settling the estate and paying the last farthing in the way of specific legacies, and reducing the rest and residue to money, or its equivalent, found that \$20,000 would remain for the purpose of establishing a school, such as was contemplated by the Quaker woman whose act was for the race, the poor and needy whom she never forgot. The fund was carefully managed by the executors, Arvine Wales, especially, and within twenty years after the death of the testatrix, Mr. Wales had purchased 185 acres of choice farming land just outside the city limits on the north, and on which the school buildings are erected.

The following very complete history of the school, its objects and the success that has, attended it, is furnished by Ira M. Allen, Superintendent:

The main building was commenced in 1842, and in 1844 a school was opened with ten scholars. Philander Dawley, from Newark, N. J., superintendent, the trustees and superintendent having adopted the following plans:

The school, when full, to consist of twenty boys and twenty girls were indentured to the Board of Trustees for four years, ten to be admitted and ten to graduate at the end of four years. No child to be admitted under twelve, nor over fifteen years of age. As the children were to be taught, the boys farming, and the girls to do all kinds of housework and plain sewing, which was one of the requirements of the will, and the school has been managed substantially upon that plan since its organization, except that when the prices of clothing and supplies for the school advanced during the Civil war, it was found that the income was not sufficient to maintain so many, when the number of pupils was reduced to thirty.

The school has been conducted on the plan of a family, as far as possible. All eat at the same table and mingle together as brothers and sisters, and there is very little more restraint than would be found necessary in a well-regulated family, they are, in fact, a family of brothers and sisters. The cultivating of the idea that we are a family,

works well. All that is required for an applicant, when there is a vacancy in the school is that he or she shall be of sound mind and body, of fair moral character and so poor as to be unable to procure decent educational advantages. Mr. Dawley resigned his position as superintendent, April 1, 1854, and was succeeded by Ira M. Allen, who resigned in 1864, and was succeeded by Adam W. Heldenbrand, a former pupil, who was elected Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in 1865, and is now (1881) Probate Judge of Stark County, holding the latter place for three terms. Judge Heldenbrand's successor was Abraham C. Duley, who managed the school successfully for seven years, when he resigned and Mr. J. W. Geseman took his place, who was again succeeded by Ira M. Allen, April 1, 1879, and who has charge of the school at this time, 1881.

There have been graduated at the Kendal Charity School, which is the corporate name of the institution, about one hundred and fifty scholars since its organization, most of whom have become honorable members of society and many have arisen to eminence in the learned professions. The farm is nearly all under cultivation, the entire labor of the farm and in the house is performed by the pupils, notwithstanding which, the division of labor and study is such that the children have about as many hours of study during the year, as is devoted to teaching in the best Union schools, of the state. Many complete the entire course of study, which consists of reading, writing, geography, arithmetic, grammar, natural philosophy, history of the United States, elements of physiology, algebra and geometry.

Whatever may be due to Charity Rotch for her gift for the education of the poor and needy, all of which will ever be gratefully acknowledged, the name and memory of Arvine Wales will ever be kindly and affectionately remembered in connection with the cause of education, not only for his guarding the fund upon which the Charity School is based, but for his devotion to the cause of popular education during his long and useful life. The Charity School of Kendal, and the Union School of Massillon, are monuments which bear the impress of his care and watchfulness.

While great credit is due to the superintendents of the Charity School, their wives, who have had the responsibility, in addition to their own families, of looking after the pupils, must not be overlooked nor forgotten; they too, have borne burdens that entitle them to mention everywhere in connection with the school, and nobly and well have they discharged every duty and every responsibility connected with their position, they will be ever gratefully remembered by the poor for whom they so faithfully labored.

On the 6th of the eighth month, 1824, Charity Rotch died at the Spring Hill farm, and was buried in the Friends' burying ground in Kendal where rest the remains of many of the "rude forefathers of the hamlet."

The property belonging to Kendal Charity School, at a low estimate is valued at \$60,000. The interest on the fund, now, about thirty thousand dollars with the labor of the pupils, pays the entire cost of the school, and under the management of the present careful Board of Trustees and Superintendent, the school is fulfilling the anxious wishes of its founder, as expressed in her last will and testament near sixty years since.

The present Board of Trustees, 1881, consists of Thomas McCullough, president; Charles F. Ricks, Frank Baldwin, Horace Richards and Hon. A. C. Wales, secretary and treasurer. The grave of Charity Rotch may possibly be found in the old Quaker burying ground. If there be anything to enable the stranger to find it, it is a plain sandstone just above the surface of the earth with the initial C. R. "The foe and the stranger might tread o'er her head," unconscious that he is standing on the grave of the noble woman who divided her estate with the poor. The writer of these sketches attended her funeral, and as no epitaph graces her tomb-stone, he desires to say of her, "she loved mankind."

NOTE:—In the year 1927 the Trustees of the Charity School of Kendal and the Massillon Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution with appropriate ceremonies unveiled a beautiful bronze tablet at the grave of Charity Rotch in the Friends Burying Ground in what is now the northeastern part of the City of Massillon. The boulder upon which the tablet is placed is located at the west side of the burial ground fronting the street. The ground itself is surrounded by an iron fence and contains at the present time about twenty small head-stones with the initials of the deceased persons as the only marks of identification of the burials made.

The inscription on the tablet at the grave of Charity Rotch reads as follows:

"The Burying ground of the Kendal Preparative meeting of the Society of Friends and the site of the former adjoining meeting house bequeathed by Charity Rodman Rotch, Born Oct. 31, 1765, at Newport, Rhode Island, Died August 6, 1824 at Kendal, wife of Thomas Rotch, Born July 13, 1765 at New Bedford, Mass., Died Sept. 14, 1823 at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio."

Erected 1927 By the Trustees of Charity School of Kendal and Massillon Chapter, D. A. R.

A MASSILLON LANDMARK

On the southeast corner of Tremont and Muskingum streets in the City of Massillon stands a two-story brick house, still in a good state of preservation, made famous in the educational history of America, as being the house in which the well known author, Thomas W. Harvey wrote his English Grammar, universally used for years as a text-book. At that time Mr. Harvey was the superintendent of the Massillon Public schools, which position he held for a period of fourteen years. Mr. Harvey succeeded the well known Lorin Andrews, Massillon's distinguished first public school superintendent, who had resigned to accept the presidency of Kenyon College at Gambier. Mr. Harvey's salary when appointed was \$700 a year.

Thomas W. Harvey was born in the State of New Hampshire in 1821, and removed with his parents to Lake County, Ohio, when twelve years of age. He early developed a strong desire for a good education, made a beginning under adverse circumstances, and through life was a diligent student and able worker in the cause of education in the State of Ohio. As teacher and Superintendent at Chardon, Republic, Massillon and Painesville, as State Examiner and Commissioner of Common Schools, and as an institute lecturer, he gained, it is probable, a wider personal knowledge of the teachers and schools of Ohio than any other man of his time. He was a charter member of the State Teachers Association, and for more than forty years was closely identified with every forward educational movement in the state.

His companionable ways, wisdom in council, long experience, sense of honor and devotion to his chosen calling drew men to him wherever he went. His strong impress upon public education in Ohio was well marked by his outstanding service as the superintendent of the public schools of Massillon.

Few citizens of Stark County today are aware of the famous old landmark in the heart of the business section of the City of Massillon, in which old home Mr. Harvey labored faithfully in compiling the noted text-book, Harvey's English Grammar.

MOUNT MARIE COLLEGE

From the *Canton Daily News*, September 18th, 1927

Mount Marie academy opened Monday to receive 180 high school students, 100 of whom are boarders from Akron, Cleveland, Youngstown and other cities in this section of the state.

Mount Marie is a school exclusively for girls, located on the Lincoln Highway, two and a half miles west of Canton. It is a school of high

standing, affiliated with the Catholic universities of America, and has the right to confer a college degree, offering a full academic course, including dramatic art, elocution, china painting and music. The school won the musical memory contest in Cleveland last term.

The campus is composed of sixty-three acres of beautiful rolling land on which there are two tennis courts, a modern tea room, a nine-hole golf course and three large buildings: the academy building, gymnasium and auditorium, and a modern fully equipped power plant.

The academy is directly under the supervision of Mother Lucilla and the principal is Sister Mary Irene of the Humility of Mary order.

There also is a junior high in connection with the school, composed of advanced seventh and eighth grades, in which the girls are prepared for various courses they intend to follow.

MARY LYNCH AND ANNA MCKINLEY

By J. H. Lehman

Much favorable mention might be made of the personnel and good work of teachers in the Canton schools twenty-five and more years ago, when the writer was actively identified with the schools as superintendent, but we shall refer to only two, Mary Lynch and Anna McKinley, who occupied prominent positions in the city schools for a long term of years.

Mary Lynch was a native of Canton and graduated from the high school with the class of 1859. The same year she began her work as teacher in the district school known as "Buck Hill," about two miles southwest of the city. She taught there two years and then accepted an appointment to a position in the grammar school in Canton. Later she was advanced to the position of assistant in the high school and served in this capacity for six years. In 1876 Miss Lynch was promoted to the principalship of the high school, which position she filled with much success until 1882, when she resigned on account of failing health, having devoted twenty-three years of her life to faithful and most effective work in the public schools. She died April 24, 1894.

Mary Lynch was a woman of fine intellect, of high ideals and of scholarly attainments. Her influence was unobtrusive but all-pervading. She inspired her pupils with a love for study and a pleasure in overcoming difficulties. Miss Lynch was a capable, successful instructor and a true character builder. She was always the calm, kind, dignified woman, whose very presence commanded the respect and esteem of her pupils. Her influence for good lives today in the hearts of many men and women who once were her pupils. Who can say when that influence shall cease?

Mary Lynch was sister of William-A. Lynch and Austin Lynch who attained high rank in the legal profession.

Anna McKinley, sister of President William McKinley, was born in Niles, Ohio, in 1832. She was a graduate of Westminster Academy, Pennsylvania, and Poland Seminary, Ohio. Miss McKinley taught in Poland Seminary and had been principal of the De Shaw Select School in Cynthiana, Ky., before she became a resident of Canton in 1860. She was the first of the McKinley family to locate in this city. She at once began her long and notable career of thirty years as a teacher and principal in the Canton public schools. Twenty-five years of this long term of service she was principal of the A grammar or eighth year of the school course.

Anna McKinley was a born teacher. She took a comprehensive and exalted view of education and of the teacher's work and labored constantly for the physical, intellectual and moral advancement of her pupils. Her pure and true example was a constant rebuke to evil-doers and her earnest words in behalf of what is noble and best in human conduct will be the last to fade from the memory of her pupils. Anna McKinley had a large measure of common sense and good judgment, was conscientious in all that she did, and had the courage to stand for the right and do her duty, no matter who or what might oppose. She was always the same, self-possessed, earnest, dignified and kind-hearted teacher.

Miss McKinley died July 29, 1890. She gave her life to her work, and although her body lies buried in West Lawn, she lives in the hearts of thousands whose lives have been made better by her labor and her influence.

IMPORTANT DECADE, 1905-1915

In the ten years 1905 to 1915 five buildings were added and three additions to other buildings, making twenty-two school buildings, in the City of Canton. All new buildings are fireproof and modern in every way.

The number of teachers increased from 159 in 1905 to 301 in 1915, including supervising principals over each building and special supervisors in music, drawing and writing, and special teachers in woodwork, mechanical and free hand drawing, turning, pattern making, cabinet work, cooking, sewing and millinery, and other subjects included in a good course in household arts. Kindergartens were maintained in four different schools.

The buildings were thrown open to patrons as social centers and many activities, including parent-teacher associations and three night schools for foreigners, were in operation at that time.

Manual training was introduced in a modest way for pupils of the seventh and eighth grades in 1904 and in the ten years since 1905 this department had grown so rapidly that there were six centers for this work, accommodating pupils from the sixth grade to and including high school. When the new McKinley high school building was completed the course was extended to the full four years of high school work in this line. Not only are pupils in the seventh and eighth grades given this work, but any pupil fourteen years old or over, regardless of his grade, may have the opportunity of taking manual training work.

In 1914 the school nurse was introduced, and in 1915 medical supervision was inaugurated. At the same time two dentists were employed by the board to operate a free dental clinic for the school children. All of this work in the interest of the health of the pupils has proven satisfactory and will be extended as funds and rooms are available.

CANTON SCHOOLS IN 1886

By Charles R. Frazer

In perfect keeping with the growth and advancement of Canton have been the advantages of school education. In 1875 there were 1,674 children enrolled and in 1885, 3,028, making an increase of 1,854 in ten years. The enrollment this year—1886—will exceed that of 1885 about two hundred. Besides the regular grades of the public schools there are two German-English schools in which one-half the time is devoted to the study of German, and a special school in which pupils may pursue any branches taught in the grammar and high schools. The number of teachers employed is sixty-three. Canton has seven schoolhouses for grammar and primary schools, and four relief buildings for primary schools only. The whole number of school rooms in use at present is fifty-eight. The new Central High School building is one of the most complete, substantial and elegant schoolhouses in the state. It contains twelve school rooms, four recitation rooms, wardrobes, superintendent's offices, library and laboratory rooms, two rooms for literary societies and a large assembly room. The cost of the building, exclusive of furniture and heating apparatus, is placed at \$85,000.

Besides the public schools of Canton, there are two parochial schools of the Roman Catholic church, St. Peter's and St. John's. In the St. Peter's School there are six teachers and about five hundred pupils; in St. John's four teachers and three hundred pupils. One teacher of music is employed for both schools.

As a means of comparison we give below the enrollment in the public schools of a number of cities and larger towns in our state, as

found in the last published report (1884), of the Ohio state school commissioner:

Canton	3,701	Steubenville	2,362
Massillon	1,546	Wooster	1,261
Mansfield	2,232	Youngstown	3,237
Newark	2,089	Zanesville	3,146
Sandusky	2,685		

The Canton Business College, located on the Public Square, of which Mr. William Feller is principal, makes a specialty of fitting young men and young women for business pursuits. It has thorough teachers and is complete in all its appointments. It has commodious and well-lighted rooms, special furniture and is fitted with a bank and other offices for business practice, together with all the necessary appliances to successfully impress the student with the requisite knowledge to become a first-class accountant. Especial pains are taken in the instruction of penmanship and a separate department is open for the study of shorthand and typewriting. A feature of decided advantage to many is that individual instruction is given, and that students may enter at any time.

The college is being well attended both from this city and surrounding towns. The enrollment for the past year has been about one hundred and twenty, including students from Louisville, Wilmot, Canal Dover, Wooster, etc.

Note: The business college at that time was located on the third floor of the old First National Bank Building.

CANTON'S FIRST SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT, IRA M. ALLEN;

DR. GEORGE S. BEATTY

By John McGregor

From *Canton Daily News*, October 15, 1922

Among the old residents and professional men, though not a pioneer, was Dr. George S. Beatty, a dentist. Dr. Beatty came to Canton in 1844 and opened a dental office and practiced dental work for many of our old pioneers.

His office was located in the old Eagle Hotel Building, and there he practiced until 1860. Dr. Beatty was born in Pennfield, N. Y., in 1818. His father was a native of New Jersey, but moved to New York State with his parents and there was reared. He followed his occupation as a farmer.

Dr. Beatty's grandfather, Isaac Beatty, was born in Northern Ire-

land, but came to America and served as a captain in the Revolutionary war from the beginning until the surrender of Cornwallis at the close of the war.

Doctor Beatty was the oldest of four children and passed his youth in his native state. He had a good academic education and was a fine conversationalist and a refined gentleman. After practicing here some sixteen years he returned to New York State, where he practiced some four years, and then removed to Toledo, where he practiced for twelve or fourteen years. From there he went to Akron, where he remained some five years, and then returned to Canton, where he purchased the fixtures of Dr. John H. Siddall and continued in practice of dentistry until old age compelled him to close his professional career.

He built what was then considered a very fine residence on South Cleveland Avenue, below Seventh Street S. W. It was an odd looking home in that it had a third story that was built inside the outline of the house, and "we boys" used to call it "Doc. Beatty's Canal Boat."

Dr. Beatty had five living children while living in Canton. William, known among his friends as Bill, was connected with what is now the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad and was an accountant, I believe, in one of our manufacturing establishments until his death, which occurred eight or ten years ago. He resided on what is now Fifth Street S. E., in the John Danner residence. Two of his daughters married and moved to the far West. The younger daughter, I think, married Clarence Snyder, a son of V. B. Snyder, an old business man of Canton who did business at the old Laird corner, which property he sold to Stark County for the purpose of erecting a county jail thereon.

Doctor Beatty will be remembered by many of our residents as a genial, wholesome gentleman.

One of the most interesting individuals I have to write about and one whom the writer cherishes in his memory is my old and valued friend, as well as the friend of my father, Ira M. Allen.

Ira M. Allen really needs no introduction to a very large number of our citizens. He was one of God's noblemen and did much to advance the business interests of Canton as well as of Stark County.

He was born in Rensselaer County, N. Y., in 1821 and came from good old New England stock. The family was of Scotch-Irish descent. Mr. Allen received his education in the schools of his native county and at the Academy of Skaneateles and began teaching at the age of eighteen years in the schools of New York State. In 1842 he came to Massillon, where he taught for five years, after which he came to Canton and took up the private school of the writer's father who had en-

tered the newspaper and printing business through the purchase of the *Stark County Democrat* from B. F. Leiter and Edward L. Carney.

After the adoption of the new constitution in 1851, which established the public school system in Ohio, Canton was the third city in the state to establish its public school and Ira M. Allen was chosen the first superintendent, which position he held until 1854, his successor being Henry S. Martin. Mr. Allen then went to Massillon and took charge of the Charity Rotch School, which he continued very successfully until 1864. He then gave up his school work and gave his attention to farming.

In 1869 Mr. Allen was elected county treasurer on the republican ticket and was reelected in 1871, serving two terms as treasurer.

Mr. Allen was married to Miss Ella O. Graham in 1844. Their children were Alice, who died in 1875; John C., who died in 1890; Florence Emma, the wife of the late L. Sollmann, druggist, and Ella O. Allen. John C. was married to Miss Mary Feather, daughter of U. S. Feather, and their children are John F. Allen, with the C. A. Dougherty Company, and another son in Cleveland.

Mrs. Ira M. Allen was the daughter of John Graham, who, in his day, was prominent in politics, having been elected county commissioner and representative in the legislature on the democratic ticket. Mrs. Allen was also a sister of Mrs. L. V. Bockius, who is still living in her home on Market Avenue N., and of the late Charles Graham of Philadelphia, the father of Mrs. John C. Welty.

Mr. Allen's life was devoted to school work. He was one of the men who applied his life work in the interest of educational advancement. He was on the board of school examiners for the county for at least thirty-five or forty years and was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him.

'Tis the life of just such men as Ira M. Allen that illustrates to us all that a well spent life is worth living.

The Public Schools of Canton

HISTORY OF CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL—CANTON

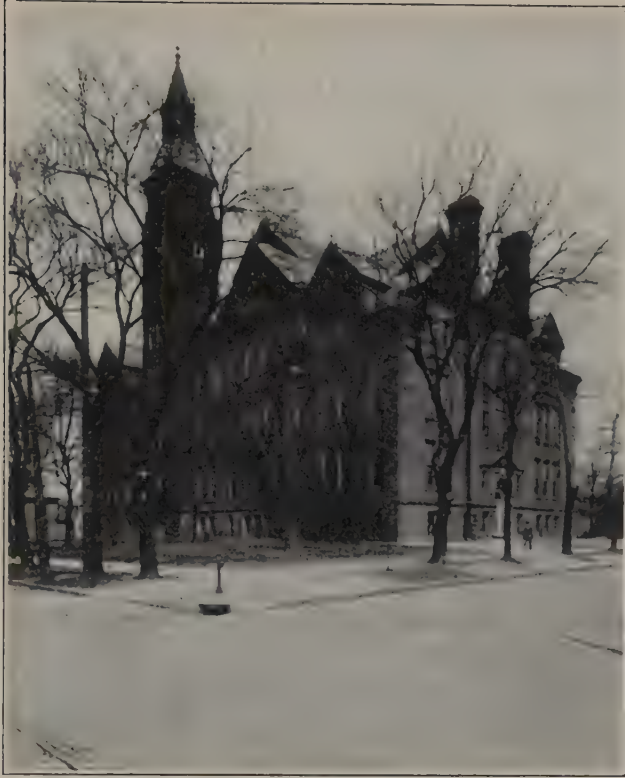
By J. H. Lehman

The present Central high school was dedicated April 7, 1887, and the event marked a distinct departure from the old, to the better and the best in educational methods. Its original cost was about one hundred thousand dollars, including furnishings. The speakers of the afternoon and evening, which covered the dedicatory exercises, presented not only the picture of that day, as it related to things educational, but such

salient facts of preceding events which had led up to the realization of what was then a magnificent temple of public education that the writer cannot do his subject more justice than by at once drawing from their stores of knowledge.

George E. Baldwin said: "In 1824 the first schoolhouse built upon the site where the present building is now located, was erected. At that time Canton was a village of but a few hundred inhabitants. That schoolhouse was ample to accommodate all persons who desired to avail themselves of its benefits, but Canton continued to grow, increasing in business and population until 1842, when that building was removed and the brick schoolhouse erected which recently gave way to this elegant structure. That building was regarded at that time as one of the finest schoolhouses in the state and was sufficient to accommodate all persons who desired to avail themselves of its benefits; but Canton continued to grow; she had become a great manufacturing town and had increased wonderfully in population, her business interests had spread, and her boundaries had stretched out taking in a large amount of contiguous territory, so that she was no longer a village, but assumed the proportions of a city, and this school building was no longer large enough to accommodate the throngs of young men and women who were anxious to receive an education. During this time she had turned out a large number of men and women who were to become useful in the future—many of whom embarked in the profession of teaching, giving instruction to the young, preparing them for their various callings in life, and the schools and colleges in many places in this state and country, were fortunate in securing their services as teachers and professors in the various institutions of learning. Many educated and skilled mechanics also trace their start to the instructions received within the walls of that same schoolhouse. The medical profession received many recruits educated in this schoolhouse who became a credit to their profession. A number chose for their profession and calling that of proclaiming the glad tidings of the Gospel to an erring world; and the legal profession claims a number of men educated in this place who have become eminent in that profession."

It was also learned from Mr. Baldwin's address (which, in the years since past had gone from the writer's mind) that George W. Kramer, of Akron, was the architect; that the building covered 14,332 square feet of ground, and that the tip of the spire rising from the tower is 169 feet from the basement. The building is three stories and basement, with dimensions of 153 feet from east to west and 108 feet from north to south. The arrangement of the rooms, including those of the superintendent and principal and the board of education



CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL, CANTON
Where Anna McKinley, sister of President McKinley,
taught for many years



THE MCKINLEY HIGH SCHOOL, MARKET AVENUE NORTH, CANTON, 1927
Opposite the McKinley home

and clerk on the first floor have not been materially changed, although of course, with the years, and the addition of new branches, as well as the improvement of heating and ventilating methods, various alterations have become necessary, with the final decision to erect an entirely new building which shall be a credit to the intelligent, educated and enterprising people of Canton.

Mr. Baldwin presented the new high school in behalf of the architects and contractors, and J. J. Clark accepted it for the board of education. He described the steps leading directly to the building of the high school, as follows: "The reorganization of the Board of Education of Canton, was effected at the Spring Election of 1884. It was composed of fourteen members, and fortunately was equally divided between the two political parties. The first important question which challenged the attention of that board was the erection of a new high school building. For many years the necessity for such a house had been constantly before former boards, and at one time a proposition had been submitted to the people to authorize by vote the issuing of bonds to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, to be used for that purpose, and the people had willingly responded to that call by a large affirmative vote. But for some years previous to that time, our population had been and was then increasing very rapidly, and the necessity for additional school accommodations was so imperatively pressing that the old boards were compelled to build in quick succession, three or four six-room ward buildings, and to do so they issued of the bonds voted for the new high school to the amount of nearly seventy thousand dollars, so that when the new board of which I am now speaking came in, they found an empty treasury, a heavy school debt, and the long standing demand for a new building intensified by the dilapidated, untenable and dangerous condition of the old building then in use.

"After mature deliberation, on September 2nd, 1884, Mr. H. C. Fogle, then a member of the board, and myself, as a special committee submitted a report which embodied a resolution declaring the urgent necessity of a new house, and the record shows it was unanimously adopted. To provide the means the Legislature subsequently passed an act authorizing the sale of bonds to the amount of seventy thousand dollars. As soon as the resolution was passed, declaring the necessity of the building, the active skirmishing began.

"In a board composed of fourteen members it would be reasonable to suppose that there would be a diversity of opinion on all essential points. The size, the altitude, the capacity the architectural design, the finish, the methods of heating and ventilating, and the material, were all much mooted questions. But the unanimous desire to have a

new house, induced such harmony of action that after no more time spent than seemed absolutely necessary to obtain the required information on the various subjects connected with such an undertaking, an architect was agreed on and his plans adopted. The wisdom of that choice as now demonstrated by the results here produced, we submit to the candid judgment of all who meet with us this day, to rejoice with us over the accomplishment of this great work, according to those grand designs."

Then came the speech of Henry W. Hartér, accepting the "new house" on behalf of the people, in which occur these words: "That old High School was a shop, in which generous and impressible youth was moulded into the stern and noble manhood, and many a good citizen to-day thanks the builders, who in that now almost sacred place, in the olden time laid broad and deep the foundations of a good character and of future usefulness. The history of the new High School (meaning that of 1887) is yet to be written. I shall not attempt to rend the veil which divides the present from the future, or to picture the possibilities opened up to the youth of the city, by the generosity and the wisdom of the people, who have reared this stately structure and dedicated it to the free education of the masses. But may we not indulge the hope that when a future generation comes to dedicate another High School building in Canton, it may be said of this one that no error was ever taught within its walls, and that it has always stood a veritable temple of truth?"

DR. SLUSSER'S HISTORICAL ADDRESS

Dr. Lew Slusser, the old settler and distinguished war surgeon, physician and public man, then entering the last half-decade of his life, furnished the connecting link between the old and what was then the new in an address which is so replete with information that it is quoted almost entire: "The founders of our government regarded an education as the corner stone of our liberty. It was incorporated as a component part of the civil policy of the nation. Before there was a settlement of whites north of the Ohio River, and preparatory to the organization of the State of Ohio, the Continental Congress in an ordinance passed by it, for the survey of the land, it was provided that section 16 of every township be reserved for the maintenance of public schools within the township.

"It was made a part of the organic law creating the State of Ohio, that 'religion, morality and knowledge, being essentially necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, school and means of education shall forever be encouraged by legislative provision.'

“Actuated by these noble principles, the first settlers of Canton, as soon as there were a sufficient number of children to justify, erected a log building on the present courthouse lot. It was a rude structure—clap-board roof, windows made by sawing out a section of a log and covering the opening with greased paper, the door hung on wooden hinges, the only fastening a wooden latch, opening and closing by means of a string. The seats and writing tables were made of slabs. The teacher was Andrew Johnson, from the State of New York. That was in the winter of 1807-08, eighty years ago. A pupil of that first school, and the only one living, is with us to-day—Daniel Dewalt, now in the 88th year of his age.

As the time allotted to my address is short and limited to a history of this ground and the buildings that have been erected thereon, I must necessarily be brief. Omitting the mention of other schools taught in town during the interval between the first already described and the period when this lot was taken possession of, I would state, that the quarter section of land, of which this school lot is a part, was purchased from the general Government by Bezaleel Wells, of Steubenville, in 1805, at \$2.00 per acre. The year following he located the town of Canton in anticipation of securing the county seat of Stark, not yet organized. He was liberal in donating lots to the town, among others this lot which he had marked on the recorded plat, ‘For an Academy.’ The square immediately opposite, he gave for a church. It was taken possession of by the German Reformed and Lutheran congregation at that time, and for many years subsequently worshipped together, constituting the dominant religious organizations of the town and neighborhood. They erected a church and a schoolhouse on the same lot. After occupying the ground for nearly ten years, a majority of the congregation became dissatisfied with the location, and, upon a vote, it was decided to abandon the lot and locate farther east. Both buildings were sold, the schoolhouse removed to the southeast corner of this lot and continued as a schoolhouse for some years. The teachers who occupied it and who are well remembered by gray haired men and women now living, were Bradley C. Goodwill and George Lyman. This building was again removed, and now stands upon the first lot east—the frame structure adjoining the brick.

“James W. Lathrop, an early lawyer of Canton, was a warm friend of education. He represented Stark County in the State Legislature, and bears the enviable reputation of having been the first man in the state, who advocated the principle that the property of the state should educate the children of the state; in other words, he was the first to advocate the idea of free schools.

"In 1823, a movement was started by several of the more enterprising citizens of Canton, having for its object, the erection of a school building upon this lot—one commensurate with the wants of the people, and the plan suggested by the donor of the lot—something above the grade of a common school—where the higher branches would be taught—to be known and designated an academy.

"It should be mentioned, that notwithstanding provision had been made by law, looking for the accumulation of a fund for school purposes, from it nothing had yet been realized. But few school sections had been leased, and the tenants of those were unable to make more than a scanty living; consequently, were unable to pay any rent.

"Under the circumstances the means necessary to build the academy had to be raised by voluntary contribution, and as the passing years are fast obliterating all knowledge of our early settlers and their good deeds, it is proper on this occasion to give the names of those who contributed of their means towards the construction of this academy: John Harris, Wm. Raynolds, George Stidger, Thomas Hartford, James W. Lathrop, John Saxton, Wm. Fogle, Winans Clark, John Sterling, George Dunbar, Philip Slusser, Wm. Christman, John Webb, Samuel Coulter, Jas. Hazlett.

"Contracts were entered into for material and labor in the winter of 1823-24, and early in the spring work on the structure was commenced. The building was a two story brick 40 by 75, with a wide hall in the center and stairway leading to the upper story. Two rooms below and two above, sufficiently large to accommodate from fifty to sixty pupils. The rooms were heated with large tin plate stoves. Among the first teachers were Michener, Munks, Culbertson, Allen, Caldwell, Gallwitz, Judd, Dunbar, Beck, Held, Whitney, Coles, Hartman and others of less notoriety. The schools in the different rooms quite limited. The text books were less numerous than at the present day, nor was it a custom to carry books home to study in the evening. We had the United States Speller, The Introduction English Reader, The Preceptor and Columbian Orator. In arithmetic our text books were Daobell, Western Calculator and Pike. Mental arithmetic had not then been introduced, save the multiplication table, nor were blackboards in use. In geography we had Adams, Morse, Mitchell and Olney. Map drawing was a common exercise, an excellent mode of acquiring knowledge of the outlines of a country and the course of rivers. The drawing was done with a pentograph; first traced with a pencil and afterward marked with ink, then colored and varnished. In grammar we had Murray, Kirkham and Smith. Dr. Michener compiled a small grammar which he had published in the *Repository* office and used as

a text book. The text book in algebra was Bonnycastle's and on trigonometry and surveying, Gummere. In penmanship we followed the copy set by the teacher. The pen made out of a goose quill, was the universal implement for writing. No substitute had then been invented. The outdoor plays during intermission consisted of 'hat ball,' 'corner ball,' 'cat ball,' 'shinney,' 'mumble-peg' and 'marbles.' The teachers generally took part in the plays, were expert with the ball and hit hard.

"Corporal punishment was a prominent feature of the discipline. It was graded according to offence, chastising with a rod, pointing with a rule at an object, standing on a platform with one hand tied behind, or wearing a fool's cap. Whether the government was better than under the later day mode or moral suasion I will not undertake to decide.

"Night schools were popular in those days, and proved a valuable auxiliary in the acquisition of practical knowledge. The chief studies were confined to the leading branches, arithmetic, geography, grammar and bookkeeping, with exercises in composition and declamations.

"Before the Methodist congregation of our town had a building of their own they worshipped in the east room of the second floor; subsequently both upper rooms were thrown into one, and fitted up as a theater. Here, during the winter season, for several years, ambitious young men of Canton displayed their histrionic talent, receiving the plaudits of the patrons and youth of town. It was during the occupancy, of the building as a theater that it obtained the name of the 'Salt Box.'

"About 1836 the subject of free schools commenced to agitate the public mind. Many of our citizens believing in general education, insisted that provision be made for the education of those who were unable to educate themselves, as contemplated in the organic law of the state. There were those who opposed the movement, contending that it was money thrown away; that the opportunity would not be improved. However, the school directors, under the law in force at that day, decided to try the experiment, and appropriated so much of the school funds as was necessary to defray the expenses of a three months' term. The upper room of a large frame building, corner of Rex and Third streets, known as Fogle's tanyard, was secured, and here in the winters of 1837-8 the first free school of Canton was started under the management of B. F. Leiter, afterward a representative from this district to Congress. The attendance at the free school was at first quite irregular, the pupils were subjected to many petty annoyances from pupils of other schools. The idea of children without distinction mingling together in the same room was repugnant to the cultivated sensibilities of many parents, but that free school, started in an old abandoned building in an obscure part of the town, the sport and ridicule of pupils

of pay schools, was the embryo of a growth that has attained the magnitude and grandeur, figuratively speaking, of this beautiful edifice.

"As there was no one authorized to care for the old academy or make repairs, it eventually became unfit to occupy, and in 1842 the Board of Directors decided to remove the old structure and rebuild. The English Lutheran congregation, then without a church, proposed to subscribe a sufficient amount of money to meet the cost of an additional room to accommodate their congregation, which proposition was accepted, and a new building was erected in 1842. It was somewhat in shape of a maltese cross, the church room in the center, with a school room on each side and three rooms above.

"Mr. and Mrs. James Cowles were the first teachers in the new building. Dr. Biederman taught a German school in the east room on the first floor. A. McGregor and his father, John McGregor, were popular teachers in this building, as well as Ira M. Allen.

"During the winter of 1805-51, the question of adopting the Union school system, passed by the Legislature the winter previous, was brought before the people of Canton for adoption. It met with considerable opposition, and when submitted to a vote was carried by a majority of only twenty-eight. Among the early friends favoring the High School system may be mentioned: Judge Belden, Dr. Wallace, A. McGregor, E. P. Grant, J. G. Lester, James A. Saxton, Arnold Lynch, John C. Bockius, John F. Raynolds, Isaac Harter, B. F. Leiter, Doctor Brackebush.

"In the spring of 1851, the first Board of Education was elected. They took control of the building and elected Ira M. Allen general superintendent and principal of the boys' grammar and high school, and Miss Betsy Cowles, of blessed memory, superintendent of the girls' grammar and high school. Each room seating about one hundred pupils with assistant teachers in recitation rooms, who taught classes composed of boys and girls sent from these two rooms. Although the boys and girls of these departments occupied separate rooms during study hours they recited together. Besides these there were secondary and primary departments in the same building, each seating about two hundred children. Two other primary schools were in operation, one in the northern part of town and the other in the eastern, making an enrollment of over seven hundred pupils. Although there were several other private and denominational schools in town, before the end of the first winter the Union School had become so popular, the private schools were abandoned. Meanwhile the church sold their interest in the building and the room they occupied was taken by the school. It may be interesting to know, in these days of general complaint about wages,

that the salary of the general superintendent and principal of the grammar and high school was \$650, and that Miss Cowles, acknowledged to be one of the most successful female teachers in the State, received but \$450, as principal of the girls' grammar and high school. Mr. Allen was succeeded by H. S. Martin, in 1854, who continued in charge until 1864. He was followed by H. S. Leland who remained but a short time, when Daniel Worley became superintendent. He continued to have charge until 1874 and was followed by J. H. Lehman, the present incumbent."

The writer served as superintendent of the Canton public schools from 1876 to 1888, and those at the head of its system since then have been J. J. Burns, 1888-95; L. W. Day, 1895-99; O. A. Wright, 1899-1901; J. M. Sarver, 1901-1905; J. K. Baxter, 1905-1918. Since 1918 Wilson Hawkins has been superintendent of the Canton Public schools. E. S. Kerr is the assistant superintendent, having succeeded Fred L. Teal, now superintendent of the schools at Wheeling, West Virginia.

RECENT HISTORY OF THE CANTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Since the year 1915 the boards of education have completed the magnificent new McKinley High School, the John H. Lehman High School and the Lincoln High School. These buildings are of the very latest design in architecture, are large and commodious, and so constructed as to meet all the demands and needs of modern up-to-date high school institution. All are equipped with large auditoriums, gymnasiums, laboratory facilities, libraries, cafeterias and every modern convenience known in school equipment. These three new high schools are in every way the expression of the spirit of the citizens of the City of Canton, and exemplify the excellent cooperation of the citizenship of Canton for the cause of secondary education in this growing city. Since 1915 the growth and extension of the public school system has more than exceeded the fondest dreams of the pioneer educators of the early village of Canton. Only recently the board of education let the contract for the construction of still another new grade school building in the southwest part of the city to be known as the "John K. Baxter School," named in honor of our well known local townsman and former superintendent of the schools. More than 600 teachers are now employed by the board of education, and the present enrollment of the public schools is approximately twenty thousand pupils. During the same period the fine School Administration Building has been constructed on High Avenue, N. W., on the grounds of the West North School, which meets the needs of the entire school administrative system. With the completion of the John K. Baxter School, the City of Canton will have a total of thirty-three public school buildings.

SUPERINTENDENT WILSON HAWKINS RESIGNS

From the *Canton Daily News*, August 14, 1928

Wilson Hawkins, for the past ten years superintendent of schools in Canton, has tendered his resignation, effective August 31, and the resignation was accepted at a special meeting of the board of education Tuesday. No successor was appointed but E. S. Kerr, assistant superintendent, will continue temporarily in charge as acting superintendent.

The resignation of Superintendent Hawkins was submitted by letter written from Buckeye Lake, where he has been for the past four weeks, taking a rest. He is resigning because of poor health upon medical advice. At the same time, he has been informed that absence from work and worry for a reasonable period will result in complete restoration of his health.

Members of the board unanimously sought to have Superintendent Hawkins reconsider his resignation, but he stated his decision was irrevocable, and upon his statement of the reasons, the resignation was accepted.

The letter of resignation as submitted to the board contains an interesting historical sketch and is in part as follows:

"More than thirty years ago I began my work as a teacher in a country school. After preliminary experience in the rural and village schools, I served as superintendent of schools eight years in Mingo Junction, three years in Bellaire, seven years in Newark, and for the past ten years in Canton.

"In each of these positions I tried to render worth while service, never sparing myself if there was a duty to be performed. The ten years in Canton have been years of great expansion in the school system.

"During this time the school enrollment has doubled, the teaching force has almost doubled, the building program has been a most extensive one. The following buildings were completed: McKinley High, Lehman High, Lincoln High, the School Administration Building, Woodland School, Horace Mann, Fairmount, Belden, McGregor, Harter, Wells. Several additions were made at Summit, Gibbs, Maple, Washington, Hartford, Market, Stark, Garfield, Cedar. A new building is now under contract at Maryland Park.

"In addition to the building program, which necessitated campaigns and bond issues, there has been great expansion in other school activities. Night schools, schools for cripples, continuation schools, school for sight conservation, and for nine years a teachers' normal school was carried on. The physical education department and the industrial

education department have expanded from small beginnings to large departments.

"During these years I tried to know everything going on in the school system, making on the average one thousand visits per year to teachers' class rooms. The keeping of the teaching force filled required great care and energy, there being from seventy-five to one hundred vacancies yearly. These are some of the larger achievements of the ten years, not to mention the change in courses of study, teachers' examinations, teachers' meetings, principals' meetings, lecturers and addresses, text book and supply requirements, distribution and assignment of pupils, and others seeking business with the schools.

"During these same years I had a duty to perform as a citizen of a community, taking part and contributing either in service or otherwise to practically all community affairs.

1927-1928

Canton Public Schools

BOARD OF EDUCATION

Henry D. Bercaw, President	Joseph M. Markley
Harry A. Staley, Vice President	Edward F. Weckel
Peter Voss	

OFFICERS AND DEPARTMENT HEADS

Superintendent of Schools—Wilson Hawkins
 Assistant Superintendent of Schools—E. S. Kerr
 Office Secretary—Margaret H. Loliger
 Office Secretary—Helen S. Kline
 Board of Education Clerk-Treasurer—John F. Roos
 Director of Schools—A. A. Welsbacher
 Office Secretary—Arlene Willaman
 Head of Attendance Department—Karl H. Berns
 Assistant Attendance Officers—W. J. Carter, U. G. Shaub, F. V. R. Veirs.
 Office Secretary—Louise Schlaupitz
 Stock Room Manager—G. J. Schaffert

EVENING SCHOOL DIRECTORS

H. W. Benedict—Academic	Helen Craine—Americanization
C. E. Littell—Industrial	Elizabeth Dolby—Office Secretary
School Physician—R. H. Firth, M. D.	

SCHOOL NURSES

Sara Beymer	Elsie Rosenberger
Bertha Courtright	Betty Marr Scott
School Dentist—Harter W. March, D. D. S.	
Oral Hygienist—Estella Albaugh	
Dentist's Assistant—Mrs. Venone Arend	

CONTINUATION SCHOOL

J. G. Jones, Director	Harriet Boettler	C. P. Scott
Ruth A. Avery	Martha Compton	

SUPERVISORS

Industrial Arts—C. E. Littell
 Penmanship—W. C. Faust
 Art—Zelma Krapps
 Physical Training and Recreation—V. Peabody
 Music—Leslie D. Hanson
 Music Assistant—Mary N. Albright
 Music Assistant—Margaret Williams
 Music Assistant—Loren E. Wilson
 Music Assistant—Erna Ziegler

SPECIAL SCHOOLS

School for Crippled Children—Teacher, Edna Beaver
 School for the Deaf—Teachers, Marjorie Thornton, Elizabeth Warren
 Sight Saving Class—Teacher, Mrs. May Wood Briner

MCKINLEY HIGH SCHOOL FACULTY

J. L. G. Pottorf, Principal	Nellie E. Lutz
H. W. Benedict, Asst. Principal	Chester A. Lyle
Marguerite Bair	Janet McConnell
Lewis W. Baker	Mary O. McNary
Paul Barkley	Katherine Mack
Forest W. Beyer	G. G. Malick
L. H. Booher	Elma A. Marble
O. V. Boone	Grace B. Marburger
Dorothy Bowman, Librarian	H. D. Mellon
Goldie Bowser	R. D. Metzger
Martha Bozman	Harry Palmer
Kathryn E. Broda	Lee Pancake
Grace M. Busby	Dwight V. Peabody
Ellis Carter	Lula Perry
L. D. Chenot	John E. Porter

Leota Clarke
 Josephine Earseman
 Mary O. Eddy
 Ruth M. Erdman
 Bayard B. Ford
 C. W. Fretz
 G. D. Fry
 Glyde R. Garl
 W. F. Gilmore
 E. F. Goodman
 Leslie D. Hanson
 Evelyn Hastings
 Iris Haverstack
 Margaret Hawkins
 F. D. Headley
 E. M. Heidman
 Margaret Heinrichs
 Florence E. Hill
 Helen Hobart
 Florence F. Housley
 L. F. Hyatt
 Carena Jackman
 T. B. Jackman
 C. R. Knauss
 J. F. Koehler
 W. W. Lanning
 Ulysses Lawrence
 Ruth Lehmiller
 Fred W. Leist

Hazel J. Post
 Delbert Pratt
 Grace A. Rice
 Abram Rickert
 C. L. Riley
 Clara B. Schneider
 Flora R. Schneider
 Matilda K. Schuster
 Jessie J. Sell
 Evalyn Shelton
 Edna Shumaker
 Cloyd C. Smith
 S. P. Smith
 Ethel M. Stonehill
 Leah Stonehill
 Bess L. Thompson
 Esther R. Thompson
 Janet C. Ward
 Key Wenrick
 Marjorie J. Whitlock
 Harry L. Wieck
 Florence N. Willett
 Ward E. Young
 Emilie Zurcher
 Office Secretaries:
 Pearl Krumlauf
 Mildred McArtor
 Allahda Shopbell
 Custodian: C. E. Bow

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL FACULTY

Ford O. Harrison, Principal
 H. T. O. Blue
 F. C. Bowles
 Frances Budd
 Paul Elliott
 M. A. Conkle
 Lura Correll
 Lloyd Grable
 Miriam Grimes
 E. E. Horton
 J. H. Jones

Emilie Kurtz
 Stella McConnell
 H. C. Miller
 Ethel Swinehart
 Lucille Eby
 Pauline Jones
 Beatrice Ruff
 Margaret Williams
 Gertrude Roth
 James Robinson
 Office Secretary: Lucille Burger

JOHN H. LEHMAN HIGH SCHOOL FACULTY

I. W. Delp, Principal	W. M. Jerles	Marie Snyder
Mary Albright	Mary Leech	Margaret Stolzenbach
J. A. Berry	Anna McGregor	Pearl Thoman
Victoria Boyer	Zella Mackey	Bessie Trew
W. N. Carson	Grace Mahan	Magdalene Weber
L. D. Cline	Winifred Peadon	Mildred Welshimer
Edna Craig	Mary Pike	James Robinson
Helen Daniels	Elizabeth Raedel	Gertrude Roth
Lena Fowler	Esther Shaeffer	Office Secretary:
J. J. Hutchens	Grace Shoop	Marcella Herbst

LINCOLN HIGH SCHOOL FACULTY

C. H. Meyer, Prin.	Mildred Jones	Verena Stauggger
Edna Armstrong	Pearl Kirkpatrick	Tracy S. Vincent
Martha Beaumont	C. H. Kuehnle	Dorothy Vogelgesang
E. C. Bigler	Erla Leichtenstein	Emma Whitacre
May Boe	Olga Lenz	Betty Willard
Laura Bush	Inez McCollum	Loren E. Wilson
Ruth Conley	Adrienne Michener	W. C. Wooddell
Lucile Domer	Lois Patterson	L. W. Kettering
Margaret Ehrhard	Jessie Reynolds	Office Secretaries:
Jeannette Fager	C. L. Richey	Anita Hopkins
Gail Fravel	Ella Ringle	Dorothy Easton
Esther Fulmer	Mabel Roof	
Dennis R. Hofstetler	Lester M. Scherff	

Ira M. Allen School—E. E. Scheu, Prin.

Henry S. Belden School—Elizabeth Stough, Prin.

J. J. Burns School—Madge Youtz, Prin.

Cedar School—Katharine M. Mansfield, Prin.

Cherry School—J. M. Wyman, Prin.

Clarendon School—Cora Armstrong, Prin.

Dueber School—Lina Ritterspaugh, Prin.

Fairmount School—Chas. J. Hill, Prin.

Garfield School—Amelia Riniker, Prin.

Gibbs School—Anna M. Jahn, Prin.

Elizabeth Harter School—Linna Roseborough, Prin.

Hartford School—Mary B. Swope, Prin.

Liberty School—R. E. C. McDougall, Prin.

Archibald McGregor School—Neva Tidrick, Prin.

Horace Mann School—Myrtle Sidle, Prin.

Maple School—Luther R. Bartholomew, Prin.
Market School—Vernon F. Gruber, Prin.
Henry S. Martin School—A. J. DeHoff, Prin.
Maryland Park School—Katharine Mansfield, Prin.
West North School—Karl H. Berns, Prin.
Theodore Roosevelt School—M. P. Watts, Prin.
Stark School—J. S. Dewell, Prin.
Summit School—Esther Karp, Prin.
Washington School—Charlotte DaHinden, Prin.
Bezaleel Wells School—M. E. Gilmore, Prin.
Woodland School—Lilian Turnbull, Prin.
Daniel Worley School—C. W. Weeks, Prin.

CANTON ACTUAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

In the year 1926 the Canton Actual Business College, one of the very best schools of its kind in the state celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its founding. During the more than half century of its existence, it has grown in scope and influence to a marked degree. We herewith submit a sketch of the history of the college, as published in the July, 1926 issue of the *Business College News*:

One of the old institutions which has supplied an important need in the business development of Canton is the Canton Actual Business College, one branch of which was established in 1876 by William Feller, now associated with the C. A. Dougherty Real Estate Company, under the name of the Canton Business College. Another branch was established in 1893 under the name of the Actual Business College. The combination of these two institutions was brought about in 1897 by J. J. Krider.

When the two institutions were consolidated in 1897, they occupied rooms in the building which is now the Moose club on West Tuscarawas Street. Outgrowing these quarters the school was moved to the Martin Building in July, 1900, where it remained until 1916, when it was moved to its present location in the New Vicary Building at 428 Market Avenue, North. In its present location it occupies the entire fourth floor of the building. This floor was especially designed for the school when the building was erected. The class rooms are splendidly arranged. They are separated by glass partitions and are exceptionally well lighted and ventilated. Each branch of instruction is conducted in a separate department.

In active management of the Canton Actual are Messrs. J. E. Bowman and S. E. Hedges. Mr. Bowman has been associated with the school for a period of twenty-six years, and Mr. Hedges for fourteen

years. Mr. J. J. Krider, who is president of the company, continues to act in an advisory capacity. In its work the school maintains a corps of well trained and efficient instructors. Each one is a specialist in his or her line of work.

During its half century of active operation the school has trained thousands of young men and women for positions as secretaries, stenographers, accountants, bookkeepers, typists, and office assistants. Hundreds of its graduates have risen to places of prominence in the business world. On the list of its graduates are many of Canton's prominent business men and women. Owing to the fact that it draws students from a wide outside territory the school plays no little part in Canton growth. Scores of young folks who come here to attend school are placed in positions after they have graduated and become permanent residents of the city.

The Canton Actual specializes in intensive business training courses which may be completed by the average student in six to fifteen months according to the course taken. Six distinct courses of study are offered. They include shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, accounting, spelling, penmanship, and business administration. These subjects are supplemented by a training on various office machines and appliances. A special feature of the school is the multigraph department, in which the students are given actual experience in addressing envelopes, filling in form letters, multigraphing and mimeographing. Large orders for this kind of work are daily received from business firms through this section of the state.

The school maintains a free employment department for its graduates. A student doesn't need any pull or influence, except the pull and influence of work well done. Accurate records, showing the qualifications of the various graduates and applicants, are constantly on file. Recommendations are based on the applicant's character and dependability as well as ability to do the work required. Although it does not guarantee a position to every graduate, every effort is made to help those who complete the course to secure satisfactory employment. It received over a thousand calls for office help last year.

Faculty and Instruction: Experienced instructors only are employed in the various departments. Every teacher is a specialist in his or her line of work. They are selected from the best trained commercial teachers in the country. They are men and women of high ideals and sterling character. The warm personal interest they take in the needs of each individual student insures a thoroughness of education and uplift of character that make for rapid promotion in the business office. Excellent teachers is one of the main factors responsible for the

superiority of the work accomplished by the Canton Actual Business College.

The course of study are the result of years of experience in training young men and women. They are outlined so as to be completed in the shortest time possible, according to the ability and application of the student. All useless subjects have been eliminated. Only those which are required to meet the demand of the modern business office are found in the curriculum.

Accredited Commercial School: The Canton Actual Business College is a member of The National Association of Accredited Commercial Schools, an organization composed of the leading commercial schools of the country, working to the end of raising the standard of commercial education.

The requirements for membership in this Association are very rigid, and a school must be above the average to become a member.

The graduate of an Accredited School is furnished a Certificate of Membership granting him the right to the free service of the employment department of any Accredited School in the United States or Canada.

THE WILLIAM MCKINLEY SCHOOL OF LAW

In the year 1926, a number of the members of the bar of Stark County, desirous of raising the general standard of legal attainment, and feeling the need in the community of a school of law that should be rigidly thorough, and at the same time entirely practical in its teachings, formed an association and founded The William McKinley School of Law. The new institution opened its doors on September 13, 1926, and so immediate was the response it received and so eminently successful were the results of its first year of instruction that the school feels it may rightfully claim a place among the permanent and constructive institutions of the community.

The William McKinley School of Law was organized to meet the requirements of two classes of students.

Its organizers first had in mind those ambitious persons, who although unable to attend a university, desire to study law with the object of entering the profession, and are willing to devote their evenings for a period of four years to this work. To these young men and women the William McKinley School of Law offers an opportunity to obtain a thorough training in the law, at a moderate cost, and without the necessity of giving up their present positions. The school aims to teach all the fundamental principles of law, and to train the student in the art of legal reasoning. The student who properly pursues the

full four-year course will not only be fitted to pass the bar examination, but will also be well qualified to practice law.

The second class of students to which the William McKinley School of Law appeals, is composed of those business men and women, or prospective business men and women, who, realizing the value of a knowledge of the law, wish to study certain subjects and thus better fit themselves for their work. The curriculum has been so arranged that one may enroll for special subjects only.

The faculty is composed of successful attorneys in active practice who are also experienced in teaching. Every effort is made to admit to the school only those who give promise by their educational attainments and character of becoming honorable and worthy practitioners of the law.

The class-rooms of the William McKinley School of Law, are ideally located at 424 Market Avenue, North, Canton, Ohio, easily accessible to residents of every part of the county. The rooms are commodious, and, in the salutary features of lighting, heating and ventilation, are admirably suited to the needs of an evening school.

The chief aim of the school is to equip the student for the actual practice of the law. It is our desire to prepare him to take his place in the profession as a practicing attorney and his ability to pass the bar examination is only an incident in connection therewith. With this end in view the course has been outlined to give to the student a knowledge of the historical development of our laws and institutions, a mastery of the various laws and their underlying principles, and the power to apply these rules and principles to actual cases.

The members of the faculty are all regularly and actively engaged either upon the bench or at the bar, in the practical administration of the law. Although special attention is given to Ohio practice, the course is sufficiently broad to prepare students for practice in any state of the Union.

The text book method, with lectures by the teacher, supplemented by a reading of the reported cases is the method of instruction employed. Written examinations are held during the year in the various subjects, as such times as the instructors may, in their judgment, deem advisable. At the completion of each subject, the final grade for that course is computed. In arriving at this grade the instructor takes into consideration each student's attendance, his daily class grades and the final examination grade. A final grade of 70 per cent must be attained before the student will be given credit for having completed any given subject.

Officers and Directors

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

David E. Daniels, President
Ian Bruce Hart, Vice President
Frederic S. Wilkins, Secretary
Eldin H. Austin, Treasurer
Ian Bruce Hart, Educational Director

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

James E. Kinnison, Canton, Ohio
Austin Lynch, Canton, Ohio
Emery A. McCuskey, Canton, Ohio
William B. Quinn, Canton, Ohio
Loren E. Souers, Canton, Ohio
Franklin L. Maier, Massillon, Ohio
William L. Hart, Alliance, Ohio

DEAN

Hon. Abram W. Agler, A. B., LL. B.
Judge of the Common Pleas Court
Stark, County, Ohio

FACULTY

Hon. Abram W. Agler, A. B., LL., B., Dean. Judge of the Court of Pleas, Stark County, Ohio.
R. P. Abbey, A. B., LL. B. Trust Officer, First National Bank. Officers: First National Bank Building.
A. B. Arbaugh. Associated with Black, McCuskey, Ruff & Souers. Offices: 1200 Harter Bank Building.
H. H. Carson, LL. B. Associated with McCarty, Burt & Kinnison. Offices: 820 Renkert Building.
Kenneth B. Cope, A. B., LL. B. Associated with Lynch, Day, Fimple, Pontius & Lynch. Offices: 1110 First National Bank Building.
Faber J. Drukenbrod, A. B., LL. B. Associated with Hart & Drukenbrod. Offices: 403 First National Bank Building.
Ian Bruce Hart, A. B., LL. B. Associated with Hart & Drukenbrod. Offices: 403 First National Bank Building.
Clayton Hoffman, A. B., B. Acct., LL. B. Associated with Bow & Hoffman. Offices: 1110 Harter Bank Building.
John Ketterer, A. B., LL. B., J. D. Associated with Lynch, Day,

Fimple, Pontius & Lynch. Offices: 1110 First National Bank Building.

Russell Mack. Associated with Black, McCuskey, Ruff & Souers. Offices: 1200 Harter Bank Building.

Frank Melchoir, A. B., LL. B. Associated with Herbruck, Shetler, Melchoir and Roach. Offices: 804 Renkert Building.

Earl Shadrack, A. B., LL. B. Associated with McCarty, Burt & Kinnison. Offices: 820 Renkert Building.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF MASSILLON

It was in 1827 that the first school was opened in Massillon in one of Capt. James Duncan's buildings, corner of Mill and Charles streets. In 1832, with Messrs. Arvine Wales and Charles K. Skinner, he purchased the real estate of the Kendal Community and laid out an addition to the village. The proprietors donated a square of two acres "for literary purposes," and a private school was opened and conducted for several years at that locality, but it was not until 1848 that the Union School was established there.

The public school system of Massillon reverts to the year 1847, when it was neither village no city, but under township government. At that time Dr. William Bowen, Arvine Wales and Charles London, school directors, decided that a union school was a necessity, fixed upon the plan for a building, and on the 21st of February, 1848, the general assembly passed an act to incorporate "School District No. 1, Perry township." Under that act the board of directors organized by electing Mr. London president, Mr. Wales treasurer and Doctor Bowen secretary; Philander Dawley, who at that time was superintendent of the Charity School at Kendal, George Miller and Kent Jarvis, examiners for the district.

The teachers employed for the year were Lorin Andrews, superintendent and principal; Betsey M. Cowles, Jane M. Becket, Charles R. Shreve, Mary A. Russell and Sarah J. Hoxworth. In 1849 the corps of teachers was increased by the addition of Sarah C. Pearce and Frederick Loeffler, teachers of music and German. In that year, also, the first catalogue was published, and among the pupils in the high school is found the name of W. B. Hazen, Hiram, Portage County, afterward so distinguished as chief of the Signal Service, United States Army. He left Massillon in 1850 and during the same year was appointed to the United States Military Academy.

Superintendent Andrews resigned in 1852 to accept the presidency of Kenyon College, remaining in that position until the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion, when he resigned, entered the army, was ap-

pointed colonel of the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and died in the service.

The Union School of Massillon was opened in a plain substantial brick building, erected on the lot donated by Messrs. Duncan, Wales and Skinner by the board already mentioned. The building stood for thirty years, and in 1879 was replaced by a \$48,000 structure, pronounced at the time one of the "grandest" in Ohio. This, in turn, answered its purposes well until the present fine high school, measured by the standards of today, was completed in 1914.

Among those to whom Massillon is most indebted for the development of her public schools in the earlier period of their growth were Arvine Wales and Arvine C. Wales, Dr. William Bowen, Charles London, George Harsh, Kent Jarvis, S. A. Conrad, James H. Justus, Warren C. Richards, Frank L. Baldwin and William B. Humberger, as member of the Board of Education, Prof. Lorin Andrews, Hon. Thomas W. Harvey (afterward state commissioner), Prof. Joseph Kimball, Prof. E. A. Jones, Prof. C. L. Cronebaugh and Prof. L. E. York as superintendents. The present superintendent is Harry R. Gorrell, who was elected to that position, following the death of Superintendent L. E. York.

PRESENT SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Besides the Washington Senior High School there are twelve public schools—the Longfellow Junior High, Lorin Andrews Junior High, Emerson, Whittier, Franklin, Harvey, Horace Mann, Vinedale, Lincoln, Edmund A. Jones, and West Brookfield. More than 175 teachers and supervisors are employed in the present school system.

Massillon Public Schools

BOARD OF EDUCATION

Effie A. Ross, President	C. O. Finefrock
S. G. Edgar, Vice President	Wm. L. Swanson
Dessa B. Beamer	William Fielberth, Clerk

Superintendent of the Public Schools, Harry R. Gorrell

SUPERVISORS AND SPECIAL TEACHERS

Supervision by Grades: E. G. Bowers, L. W. Lucas, R. F. Klar, J. C. Tannehill, C. M. Layton. Art: Manly S. Clark, Lois Johanning. Music: Elizabeth Sheen, Helen M. Jones, Helen E. Rudy, Paul C. Brake, Clem J. Morrison. Physical Education: H. R. Smith, C. C. Widdoes, Leland F. Holden, Elva M. Shupp, Reland Evans. Special



HIGH SCHOOL, WAYNESBURG



HIGH SCHOOL, MINERVA

Teachers: Lavina Marr, Katherine D. Hunt, Beatrice York, Helen Moyer, Zana Lange, Cora G. Bowers. School Nurses: Mary Metz, Emma Martin. Americanization: Julia Price.

WASHINGTON SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL FACULTY

C. M. Layton, Principal; S. E. Ackley, John H. Atkinson, C. M. Ella Buch, Gladys Juanita Cornwell, Bertha E. Correll, J. H. Crow, Harriet Davis, Alma E. Digel, Dorothy Doxsee, Helen Rae Glenn, Roy M. Hartman, Emily E. Herzog, Esther Gardner Heyman, Jean G. Kitt, Magdalene Kramer, Lucile O. Lichtensteiger, H. A. Lind, Elva F. Mann, Enid McElroy, George E. McLaughlin, Elizabeth Nesbitt, Alice E. Parkes, Marguerite Priest, H. R. Smith, Eulalia E. Taggart, Walter E. Wright, Earl B. Zurbrugg.

SCHOOL PRINCIPALS

R. F. Klar, Principal of Lorin Andrews School—Junior High and Grades, J. C. Tannehill, Principal of Longfellow School—Junior High and Grades, L. W. Lucas, Principal of Lincoln, Franklin and E. A. Jones schools, E. G. Bowers, Principal of Emerson, Harvey and Horace Mann schools, Manly S. Clark, Principal of Whittier, West Brookfield and Vinedale schools.

The Public Schools of Alliance

The slow but substantial development of the public schools of Stark County has already been described. It will do no harm, however, to recall the fact that in 1849 the State Legislature passed the act enabling boards of education to establish high schools and institutions of lower grade; in other words, were authorized to form graded schools, and under that act the public schools of Alliance were organized in 1857.

Previous to the passage of that organic school act, a number of buildings had been erected within the present limits of Alliance in the interests of popular education; but they were only partially free, and defective both in teaching force and conveniences. The first school of record is said to have been held in a vacated cabin, in 1820, on land owned by Clement Rockhill in the northwestern part of the city near Wayne Street. The teacher was Andy Murran. The second school was built in Williamsport, near the present waterworks, in 1828. The third school was on the present North Walnut Avenue, north of the C. & P. R. R., about No. 732. The fourth school was a brick building 18 by 24, between North Walnut and North Park avenues. Schools

were held in these small structures about three months in every year and they were of sufficient capacity to meet the needs of the community.

UNION SCHOOL BUILT

In 1856 was undertaken a gigantic enterprise for Alliance, as it was then. The three school directors, representing the wishes of the people, built what is now equivalent to an eight-room building on the corner of North Park Avenue and Washington Street. This union school was the pride of Alliance for many years. It was the scene of some notable educational gatherings, James A. Garfield being one of the speakers. In 1892 the old building was torn down and replaced by No. 1 building of eight rooms, but the trees planted in 1857 still remained. A two-story brick schoolhouse was erected on East Market Street between Park and Union avenues in 1867 and was continued in use for nearly twenty years, when it was sold and removed. In 1869 a similar building was erected on North Franklin Avenue. It was replaced in 1892 by a six-room building on the same site. In 1870 another two-room school was built on Linden Avenue and was known as the "Lamborntown school." It was continued in use until 1888, when it was sold and converted into residence property. A six-room building was built on the corner of Broadway and Park in 1876 and is now known as Building No. 5.

THE HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING

In 1887 occurred a very important transaction in the way of acquiring school property, and that was the purchase of the former Alliance College Building and its square of ground. Permission to purchase was submitted to a vote of the people, and after a spirited discussion and much opposition, the vote was taken, resulting in 426 yeas to 276 nays. The board of education then purchased the property for \$13,000 and expended \$7,000 in necessary repairs. This building is now known as the High School Building and contains eleven school rooms and two office rooms. The third floor was formerly a large hall in which many notable gatherings with distinguished speakers were held.

ERECTION OF OTHER HOUSES

In 1889 Building No. 3 was erected on Seneca Avenue, corner of East Cambridge Street. It contained four rooms, but additions have been made to it until it now contains eight rooms. By the annexation of Mount Union to Alliance in 1891, the four-room building on East State Street came into the school district, and is now known as Building No. 6.

For several years it was thought advisable to annex East Alliance to the Alliance City School District, but the annexing was not accomplished until May, 1904. A petition of seventy-five voters residing in District No. 9 of Smith township, was presented to the Alliance Board of Education, praying that their district be received into the Alliance district for school purposes. This petition was granted by a unanimous vote of the Alliance board. Later the board of education of Smith township unanimously agreed to the petition, and the proper county authorities at Youngstown ratified the action. The old school house in East Alliance was abandoned and sold, and a new two-room building, known as No. 7, with all modern conveniences, was erected on the corner of South Mahoning and Oxford. District No. 9 is bounded on the north and east by the Mahoning River, on the south by the State Road, and on the west by the county line.

BUILDINGS NOW OCCUPIED

Since the establishment of the present school system the township has been divided into ten districts. As stated, the Union School of Alliance was organized in February, 1857, and the various buildings erected for educational purposes previous to the early '80s have already been noted. Only one public school now occupied is of that period, No. 5 corner of Park and Broadway, which was completed in 1876. The dates of the completion of the other buildings are as follows: Seneca Avenue, 1889; State Street, 1891; North Park, 1892; Franklin Avenue, 1892; Mahoning, 1904; South Lincoln, 1908; Freedom, 1911; High School, 1911; North Lincoln, 1914; Riverside, 1915.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS

The first superintendent of schools, J. K. Pickett, was elected in March, 1858, and his successors have been: George D. Hester, 1860-61; J. K. Pickett (second term), 1861-65; Jesse Markham, March-April, 1865; D. M. Miller, 1865-66; E. N. Johnson, Jr., 1866-67; W. H. Dressler, 1867-74; Charles Y. Kay, 1874-77; J. Fraise Richard, 1877-78; W. H. Dressler (second term), 1878-84; O. M. Coxen, 1884-85; C. C. Davidson, 1885-92; John E. Morris, 1892-1910; H. L. Eby, 1910-13; B. F. Stanton, 1913 to date.

GROWTH OF THE SYSTEM

In 1857, when the Alliance pupils were first graded, there were but 300 children in the Union School District and but one building, the old Central School. And that was sufficient for some time. Superintendent Pickett had four assistants.

Alliance Public Schools

1927-1928

BOARD OF EDUCATION

F. R. Donaldson D. W. Crist J. S. Garman
L. L. Weaver F. A. Hoiles

Superintendent of Public Schools, B. F. Stanton

Supervisors: Grace Shaffer, music, and Mabel S. Irwin, art.

Medical Department: Dr. Earl Musselman, physician; Dr. Frank Creath, dentist; Viola Ekey and Rose Hoy, nurses.

Part-time Continuation School: Daisy Davis, girls, and E. B. Studebaker, boys.

Attendance Officer: J. E. Welday.

HIGH SCHOOL FACULTY

J. E. Vaughan, principal. Priscilla Alden, Imogene Atcheson, Florence Batey, Lucinda Bennett, Sara Bolick, Elizabeth Boyd, C. L. Burrell, Charlene Burrell, W. H. Chenot, R. S. Coppock, Margaret Day, Jane Dilley, Mary Dilley, Maude Dorsey, Marcella Doyle, Clyde Foster, Florence Fregeau, Mabel Hartzell, Carrie Hendrickson, Katherine Jones, D. E. Kidwell, Olive Kippincott, Bertha Marmot, Doris Miller, Helen Miller, Eugenia Moses, Alice Noill, Gertrude Pfouts, W. P. Pfouts, Herbert Pritchard, Clara Rickard, May Smyth, Clyde Stanley, Marian Stone, Ola Strong, Dorothy Taylor, B. H. Temple, Janet Thompson, Mary Vaughan, Mildred Walker, Ruth Weaver, Irma Woir, Leland Whitacre, George Wilcoxon, Helen Wright, Fred Stuckey.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

N. Park Building—No. 1—W. A. Byers, Principal.
Franklin Building—No. 2—B. E. Saffel, Principal.
Seneca Building—No. 3—H. M. Wherry, Principal.
Park & Broadway Building—No. 5—Stanley Lutz, Principal.
State Street Building—No. 6—C. E. Sax, Principal.
Mahoning Avenue Building—No. 7—Marguerite Hendershot, Principal.
South Lincoln Building—No. 8—W. E. Cobbs, Principal.
Freedom School Building—No. 9—Maud Caldwell, Principal.
North Lincoln Building—No. 10—Edith Roberts, Principal.
Riverside School Building—No. 11—E. Grace Matthews, Principal.
S. Liberty Street Building—No. 12—Ida R. Buck, Principal.

The History of Mount Union College

By Isaac Taylor Headland, Ph.D., D.D., Lit. D.

"Individuals perish; institutions survive." This was a frequent saying of the founder of Mount Union College, which for eighty years has held aloft the lamp of learning at Alliance, Stark County, Ohio.

THE FOUNDER

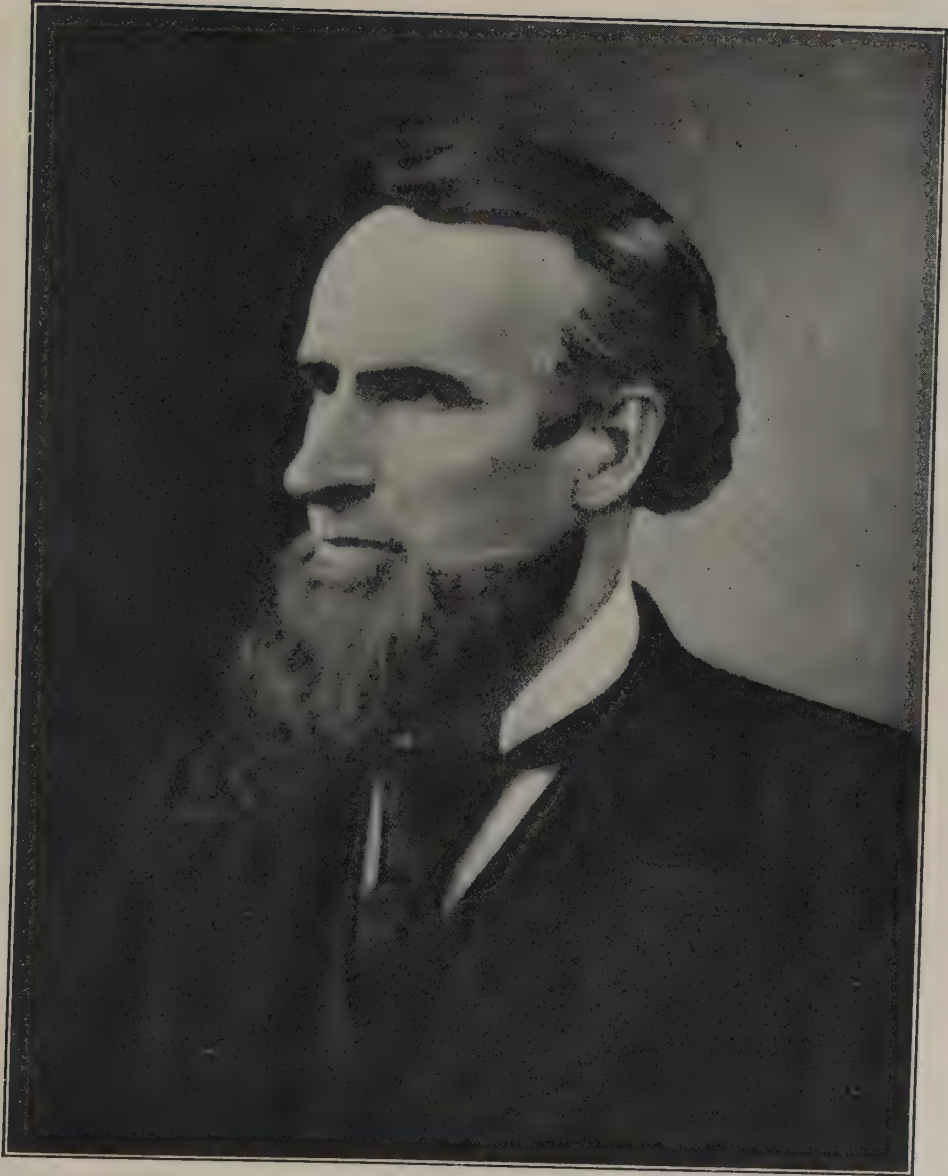
The Rev. Orville Nelson Hartshorn, D.D., LL.D.; the founder of Mount Union College, was born August 20, 1823 in Nelson, Portage County, Ohio, and grew up on his father's farm. He was taught by his mother at home, in public school and in Sunday school. He then attended a select school at Deerfield, spent three years at Linnaean Academy at Atwater and finally entered Allegheny College. In 1846 he returned from college without money, driving from Meadville with John B. York, later a professor in the college, and was called to Mount Union by the illness of his sister who urged him to open a school, and dining with Harriet Hare and John Hare, her husband, who kept a tavern on the southeast corner of the square, he told them of his desire to start a school.

SEMINARY AND NORMAL SCHOOL

Harriet offered to send four children; he got two others, and then "Uncle" Ellis Johnson allowed him to use the third floor of the old woolen mill, where he opened his school with six pupils on October 20, 1846. This school developed into Mount Union Seminary and Normal School in 1849, and a literary society, which had been organized in 1846, became the Republican Literary Society, December 15, 1849, and moved with the seminary into the yellow frame building on State Street in 1851. In April, 1854, the society became so large that it had to swarm, and the Linnaean Society was the result. Another division of the two societies occurred in 1876 and the Cosmian Society was formed with its home in the chapel.

COLLEGE

On December 4, 1857, a meeting was called and O. N. Hartshorn offered to turn over the property he had accumulated in the seminary in consideration of the establishment of a college to be called Mount Union College. Three other meetings were held December 12, December 30, 1857, and January 10, 1858, at which were present: O. N. Hartshorn, Ira O. Chapman, G. W. Clarke, E. N. Hartshorn, and Robert R. Hilton.



DR. O. N. HARTSHORN
Founder of Mount Union College

FINANCES

On December 12, 1857, the property turned over to the college was appraised by Daniel Fitzpatric, William Antram, and C. C. Cook as follows:

Two acres of land with the buildings and other appurtenances thereon belonging to the institution. . . .	\$4,000
Seventy-five seats at \$4 each.	300
Sixty desks at \$1.50.	90
Nine stoves and pipe.	161
Thirty chairs at 50 cents.	15
Twelve lamps.	30
Two book cases.	54
One library of 254 volumes at \$1.25.	318
One library of 293 volumes at \$1.40.	410
Philosophical, mathematical, chemical and astronomical apparatus	1,500
Geological Specimens.	375
Physiological and anatomical specimens.	47
Maps and charts.	22
Case, table, and other articles of furniture, and piano	108
Bell and fixtures	62
Total	<hr/> \$7,492

FACULTY AND TRUSTEES

A charter was granted to Mount Union College, January 9, 1858, and the first class graduated that same year. The five men, mentioned above were made the first board of trustees, and they elected O. N. Hartshorn president and professor of didactics, mental science, and political economy; Ira O. Chapman, vice president and professor of mathematics and astronomy; G. W. Clarke, secretary and professor of ancient languages and literature; and E. N. Hartshorn, professor of natural science, while Robert R. Hilton continued to be a generous supporter of the institution.

O. N. Hartshorn had married Amanda Melvina Brush in 1849 and her brother, James A. Brush, who had been graduated from the institution in 1860 and '63, was added to the teaching staff.

PRESIDENT HARTSHORN

No hero of Greek mythology ever displayed more tenacity of purpose, more unwavering devotion to one object, and more self-efface-

ment and poverty in the interests of a great project to which a divine call was felt, than the tall, robust, Lincoln-like Hartshorn. On one occasion, some friends in Mount Union presented him with money to apply to his own use in the purchase of an overcoat. He replied to them, saying: "If you folks had any money to give away, why didn't you give it to the Mount Union College?" He was president and professor until his retirement in 1887.

He died September 17, 1901, and was laid to rest in the little Mount Union Cemetery beside Mrs. Hartshorn, who had shared equally with him in devotion and privation for the college, and where he is surrounded by his great co-laborers: Dr. Ira O. Chapman, Dr. George Washington Clarke, E. N. Hartshorn, James Brush, and many others. That grave, as well as President Marsh's in the Alliance Cemetery, has become the object of a reverent pilgrimage at each recurring commencement of the college.

DOCTOR CARR

Dr. J. M. Carr, a well known member of the Northeast Ohio Conference, was financial agent for the college from 1884 to 1889, during which time he raised over \$100,000 for the college. He purchased an additional thirty-three acres for the campus, including the land where the Conservatory of Music stands, and that covered by the college lakes, and in many other ways advanced the interests of his "alma mater."

BUILDING

When the first building was erected "Uncle Ellis Johnson" allowed them to go into his forests and cut such timber as was required, without money and without price. But the most generous giver of timber was William Antram, who is said to have given about \$3,000 worth of timber and to have sawed it in his own mill.

CHAPMAN HALL

Eighteen hundred and sixty-four witnessed the completion of the main building now known as "Chapman Hall," the dedicatory address having been given by Hon. Salmon P. Chase on July 4, 1862. In the upper story were provided two large halls capable of accommodating several hundred people, for the purpose of housing the Linnaean and Republican Literary Societies, two of the most important things that contributed to the make-up of the college.

Hon. P. C. Knox, a member of the class of '72, speaking of these societies at a commencement some years ago, said: "My pleasant recol-

lections of the old College center in the weekly sessions of the Linnaean Literary Society, and I am sure not part of the College training has been of so much practical value as that derived from its exercises."

MILLER HALL

In 1866 it was thought necessary to erect a boarding hall, and the one now known as Miller Hall (in honor of Lewis Miller of Akron, Ohio) was the result. This building has been rebuilt and is now used as a residence for freshman boys.

DEPARTMENTS

A musical department was organized almost simultaneously with the founding of the institution. Among the well known teachers of music was Theodore Presser, the editor of *The Etude* and owner of the largest music publishing house in the country. An art department was added by the famous American artist, De Scott Evans, in 1871, and the commercial department in 1869 by E. N. Hartshorn. A military department was opened in 1891.

MORGAN GYMNASIUM

The erection of the Morgan Gymnasium in 1890-91 supplied a long-felt want, it being made possible by gifts from Hon. Thomas R. Morgan and other generous friends of the college. This building now serves as a gymnasium for girls.

LAMBORN SCIENCE HALL

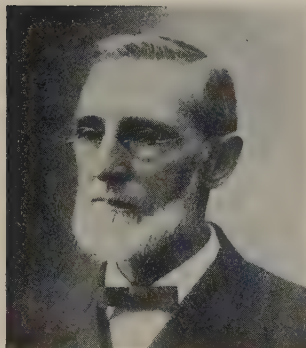
The Lamborn Science Hall was the result of the gift of the homestead of over thirty-five acres of land by Mr. William C. Lamborn. This property was located in West State Street and Rockhill Avenue. The gift was in memory of his wife, Mrs. Sarah C. Lamborn and was completed and dedicated in 1914. This building houses the department of Biology, Chemistry, Geology, and Physics, and is supplied with a complete and modern equipment.

ELLIOTT HALL

The Elliott Hall for women was a result of a gift of Mrs. A. V. T. Elliott of Canton, Ohio, who gave \$25,000 on condition that a hall be erected to cost not less than \$50,000. This hall has hot and cold water in every room, and all modern equipment, making it a pleasant and beautiful hall of residence. It was ready for occupation September, 1913, and was formally dedicated at Commencement, June, 1914.



The old Carding Mill on the top floor of which
Mount Union began as a "Select School,"
October 20, 1846



DR. JOSEPH LORAIN SHUNK
Taught Greek at Mount Union College
forty-four years and is now living in
retirement in Wilmot, Ohio. This
great teacher was born in Stark County
and gave his whole professional career
to Mount Union College.



FIRST BUILDING HOUSING MOUNT UNION COLLEGE

Was located on State Street, directly south of present Soldier's Memorial Hall. There does not seem to be in existence a photograph of this building when it was in use as a college building. This photograph was taken about 1895 before its ruins were removed from the campus

MUSEUM

In 1867 Doctor Hartshorn was sent on a trip to Europe to visit colleges there in the interests of education. After reporting the results of his trip he was authorized to put up cases and purchase proper specimens for the illustration of the various branches of study. Having conceived the idea of a museum, through the influence of Chief Justice Chase; General Cox, then governor of Ohio; and others; he was enabled to purchase valuable specimens from all parts of the world. Many of these were secured through the agents of the British Museum, while many of them are the results of the gifts of private collections from individuals.

LIBRARY

In all departments during the past few years Mount Union College has made great progress. In the erection of buildings and endowment, due to the energy of the president; in the building up of the curriculum and the college standing, due to the work of the Dean; in the building up of laboratories and equipment in the various departments of science, due to the heads of those departments, but in no place more notably than in quality and usefulness of the library, due to the energy and wisdom of the Librarian, Professor Stauffer.

What the college needs now, as much perhaps as anything else, is a Library Building in which the books may be housed and displayed. They are now well catalogued according to the Dewey Decimal Classification and are listed in the dictionary card catalog under author, subject, and title.

The library is a regular depository for the United States Government publications. The material is classified and available, not only to the students and instructors of the college, and the city, but also for the citizens of the county and vicinity.

Many useful gifts of books have been received from generous donors, the most noted of which is a collection of rare and early editions of Greek and Latin classics, given by Mr. Charles Sutherin ('03). A beginning has been made, also, toward the endowment of the library. There is a real need of funds to cover the increasing cost of new books and periodicals, and binding, as well as salaries. This is as vital to progress as the endowment of professorships.

LABORATORIES

Well equipped laboratories in connection with the Geological, Physical, Chemical, and Biological departments may be found in Lamborn

Science Hall. Separate desks provided with hot and cold water, suction for filtering, gas, and a sink to accommodate all students, are also found in this building, together with all material equipment and apparatus of the most modern style for the performance of all work and experiments in Chemistry, Physics and Biology. A departmental library is maintained in connection with the laboratories. Surveying instruments, available for use and provided in connection with the Department of Mathematics, are kept in the Clarke Observatory.

CLARKE OBSERVATORY

Clarke Astronomical Observatory was erected in memory of Professor George Washington Clarke, Ph.D., for so many years professor of astronomy in the college, through the generous gifts of William H. Hoover (North Canton) and Frank Hoover (Chicago). The splendid instruments are the gifts of Elmer E. Harold, Leetonia. It houses the Astronomy and Mathematics classes. It is a beautiful background for Founders' Park from State Street.

SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL HALL

The Soldiers' Memorial Hall was completed in December, 1921, and was erected in honor of 687 men and women of the Mount Union College family and 1,965 others of Alliance and vicinity who took part in the uniformed service in the World war. The names of these persons appear on bronze tablets in the memorial vestibule of this building. The exterior dimensions of this structure are 154 by 93 feet. The main floor is 103 by 60 feet and is reached by a wide stairway from the memorial vestibule. The main floor is surrounded by raised seats in an amphitheater construction, with a stage at the end opposite the entrance. On either side of the main vestibule are office and committee rooms, and above these is a trophy room extending the full width of the front of the building. In the basement are locker and bath rooms. The main auditorium will seat 2,000 persons, while over one thousand can be accommodated when the floor is cleared for athletic purposes. It was dedicated June 20, 1922; the address being given by Gen. Evan M. Johnson, A. M., of the United States Army, who had formerly been commandant of the Mount Union College Cadets.

URETTA PLACE

This fine house was given to the college by Dr. Joseph Lorain Shunk, a graduate of the college, and for forty-four years the beloved professor of Greek Language and Literature, and was named by him "Uretta Place" in memory of his wife, Mrs. Uretta Shunk. It is

situated on West State Street overlooking the campus, and is used as a residence for students.

PRESIDENT'S HOUSE

The president's new house was secured in August, 1922, when the trustees purchased the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Williams on South Union Avenue. The home is ideally situated for a president's residence.

THE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC HALL

This building, a large square brick structure, is located on the campus, facing Union Avenue. It was secured in 1888, being used as the president's home until 1922, when it was converted into a music hall. It contains practice rooms, offices, and recital rooms.

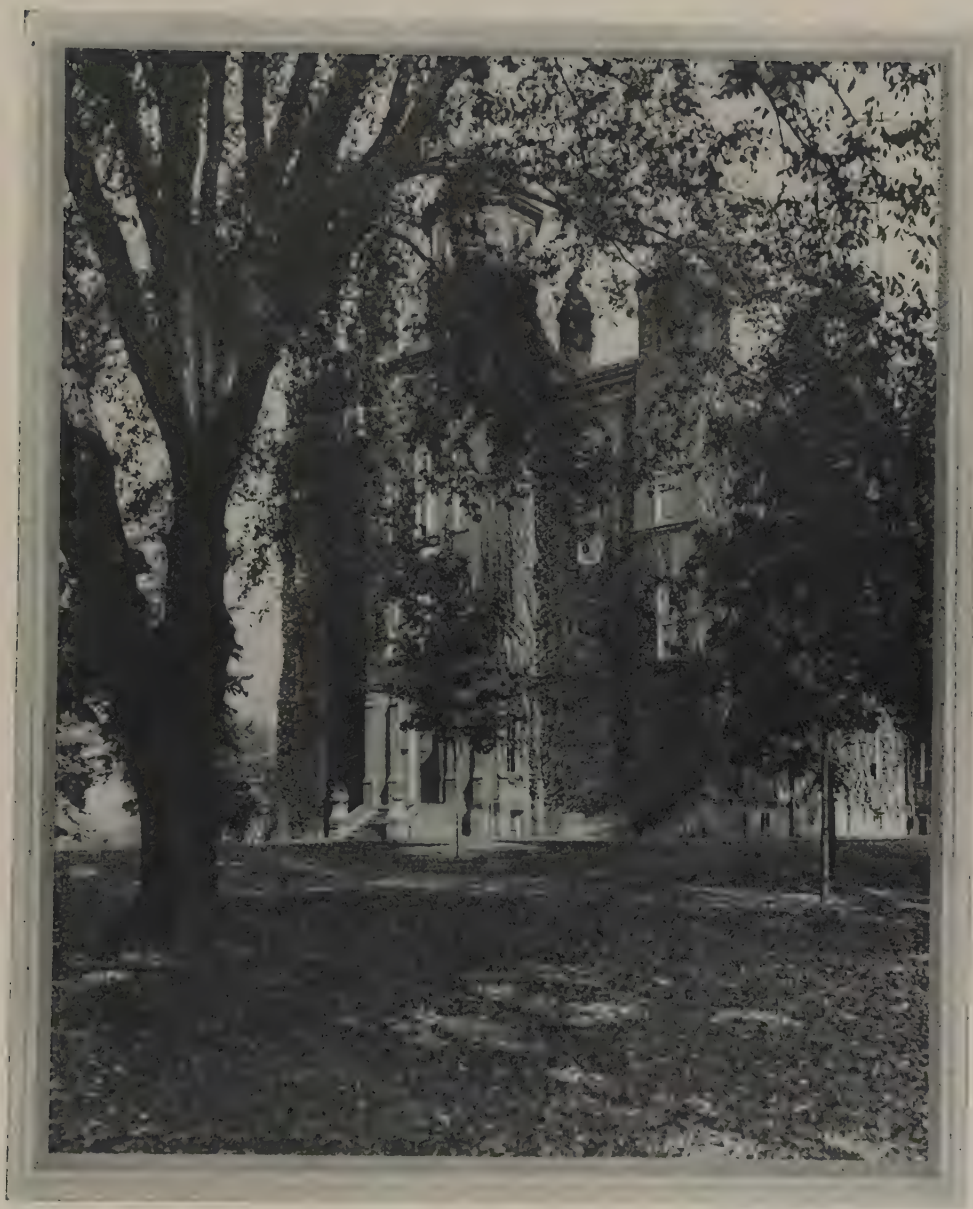
THE PROPOSED NEW PRESSER MUSIC HALL

Mount Union College consistently through all the years of her history has devoted herself to liberal culture. Since 1865, when the Conservatory of Music was founded, music has always been looked upon as an integral part of a liberal education. During all these years Mount Union has held on tenaciously to music because she believed that everyone should at least have an appreciation of music.

It is possible for a student in Mount Union College to select music as his major study just as he would select biology or English or mathematics. An extensive four years' course is offered leading to the degree of Bachelor of Music, and the same standards are maintained as in college of Liberal Arts. Today Mount Union Conservatory of Music has a faculty of real artists, who can not only produce music but are exceptionally good teachers.

Such an important department and such a faculty of devoted artists are deserving of the best equipment under the most modern architectural conditions.

Just a short time before his death, Mr. Theodore Presser, who received his college education at Mount Union and who was a teacher of music here, agreed to give the college \$50,000 toward a new music building. He also provided that his estate would be devoted to assisting colleges of liberal arts in securing new music buildings. Presser scholarships and Presser money for buildings are not given except to colleges and college people, for Mr. Presser had a deep conviction that educated people should be interested in music. After his death the Presser Music Foundation decided to add \$25,000 to the original gift on condition that a building costing at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars should



CHAPMAN HALL

Named after Professor Ira O. Chapman, one of the early teachers of Mount Union College.
This building was erected during the Civil war and has been in constant use ever since.

be erected on the Mount Union College campus. This should be exclusive of equipment. Charles A. Lane, of the Hillgreen, Lane Company, Alliance, who was a personal friend of Theodore Presser, has promised to donate a new three-manual organ for the auditorium which will seat 650 people and which will be so constructed as to serve the triple purpose of music, dramatics, and daily chapel. Additional subscriptions have been received which will take care of the equipment and furnishings of this building.

A campaign is now being projected by the board of trustees to secure this additional \$75,000 to start the Presser music building at the earliest possible moment. The building will not be started until the money is provided, as the college is now in the happy condition of being out of debt and is determined not to go into debt again.

Prospective students can look forward to a fine new music building in the near future. Prospective donors cannot help Mount Union College at the present time in a better way than to help the college add this new building to the campus. President W. H. McMaster and the Rev. O. W. Dunn, field secretary, are seeking gifts for this much needed and beautiful building devoted to music.

PARKS AND GROUNDS

The campus is ornamented with attractive parks and grounds with artistic entrances and fountains.

On the west are the extensive floral grounds and greenhouses of the Lamborn Floral Company.

On the south is Founders' Park, well set with beautiful trees and all kinds of shrubbery and flowers, in the center of which is the Arethusa Fountain. In close proximity to the fountain is Clarke Observatory.

The Shakespearean Garden which was dedicated June 11, 1928, contains a bronze bust of William Shakespeare, a gift of the graduating class of 1928. This garden also contains specimens of all trees, flowers and shrubs which are mentioned in the works of Shakespeare.

ALLIANCE CITY HOSPITAL

A few blocks away from the college is the Alliance City Hospital, a strictly modern building with every modern equipment and convenience, a most efficient management, and a splendidly trained corps of nurses. This affords excellent care for any who, in case of necessity, should require hospital service, as has been the case of several members of our faculty and student body during the past year. Members of the faculty of the college are on the instructional force of the City Hospital Training School for Nurses.

THE STUDENT SENATE

The senate is composed of representatives chosen by the several classes of the college. Its object is to provide a means of communication between the student body and the faculty; to interpret and maintain Mount Union traditions and customs; to exercise a general supervision over student activities, organizations, and conduct; and to crystalize and make more effective the sanest undergraduate opinion.

THE DYNAMO ASSOCIATION

This association is composed of students, selected by the faculty, whose task is to edit and publish the weekly college paper, *The Dynamo*.

THE MEN'S GLEE CLUB

This is an organization composed of excellent singers who are members of the student body. They represent the college by giving entertainments and concerts at various cities in this vicinity.

THE WOMEN'S GLEE CLUB

This is an organization composed of excellent singers who are members of the student body. They represent the college, also, by giving entertainments and concerts at various points in this vicinity.

THE UNONIAN STAFF

This organization is composed of members of the senior and junior classes. Its function is the publication of the college annual, called *The Unonian*.

OTHER STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

During recent years a number of student organizations have been established which add much to student life. Important among these are:

Psi Kappa Omega, an honorary scholarship fraternity, the membership of which cannot exceed five per cent of the student body, while their scholarship cannot fall below ninety per cent. In addition to scholarship, consideration is given to character, personality, service, and promise of leadership.

Tau Kappa Alpha, a national honorary debating fraternity; the membership of which is made up from those students who have participated in intercollegiate debates.

Phi Sigma is the largest and best organized biological fraternity in the United States. Through the influence of Dr. Joseph M. Scott the Alpha Beta chapter was installed at Mount Union College May 16,

1928, by Doctor Fos of Akron University. Scholarship standing is required of all persons belonging to this, as to all other honorary fraternities. The chapter developed from a local club organized some four years ago.

Beta Pi Theta is a national honorary French fraternity. The *Theta Omicron* chapter developed from a local French literary club organized by Professor E. C. Ramette in 1924, and contains some twenty members. The members must have had two years of college French with a grade of A; or three years with an average grade of B, and must be able to read French fluently.

There are other clubs such as the *Pre-Medics*, designed for those looking forward to the medical profession; the *Purple Mask*, a club in connection with the department of public speaking, whose purpose is the putting on of one or more great dramas during the year; the *Polygon Club*, in connection with mathematics, is maintained by students majoring in that subject, while the *Chemistry-Physics Club* is designed for advanced students in these two departments. *The Oxford Union* is a society of young men and women who have the ministry or some distinctly religious work in view as a profession, while the *Y. M. C. A.* and *Y. W. C. A.* are too well known in their work to need further elucidation.

ATHLETIC FIELD

In the early history of the college little attention was given to athletics, but during recent years an athletic field (1913) containing grid-iron, diamond and track, surrounded by a brick wall capped with cement block, and a concrete grandstand (1915), the whole costing over thirty thousand dollars, most of which has been furnished by the people of Alliance, under the leadership of a generous friend of the college, Mr. W. H. Purcell, has become a part of the necessary equipment of the college. These better facilities place Mount Union in the front rank of the colleges of Ohio in athletics.

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

The athletic field mentioned above in this history has been very much improved by the drainage and surface attention given it and by the very extensive concrete grandstand that has been added, and which will accommodate at least three thousand people. This has been made possible by the athletic association. This is an organization with faculty, student and alumni divisions. Its purpose is to maintain athletics on a basis worthy of the college. The physical director has general charge of athletic exercises, and of the preparation of teams for inter-collegiate contests. The faculty committee on athletics has final decision



MILLER HALL FOR BOYS
Named after Lewis Jacob Miller of Canton and Akron



LAMBORN SCIENCE HALL

on the matter of arranging games with other college teams and in determining the eligibility of players.

The college is a member of the Ohio Athletic Conference and of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, and it conducts its athletics under the eligibility rules of these organizations. Each student, to be eligible to be on an athletic team, must carry fifteen hours of work, and his work in all courses must be standard. The alumni division of the athletic association is of the utmost importance and is very efficient.

STANDARDS

As a result of the above equipment, and the work done by the institution, Mount Union College is ranked as follows:

1. She is on the "approved list" of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.
2. She is in "Group A" of the University Senate.
3. She is a member of the Ohio College Association.
4. She is a member of the Association of American Colleges.
5. She has a membership in the National Collegiate Athletic Association.
6. She is a member of the Ohio Athletic Conference, and
7. The National Educational Association.

Besides this, the Department of Public Instruction of the State of Ohio has officially inspected Mount Union College concerning the requirements of the new school law, and has placed her on the list approved for the certification of teachers.

ENDOWMENTS

The college has the following endowments:

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. The Miller East Ohio Conference Endowment..... | \$100,000.00 |
| 2. The Alumni Fund Greek Professorship..... | 17,663.98 |
| 3. The Mrs. Aultman Bequest..... | 25,000.00 |
| 4. The R. Blaine Metzger Fund..... | 9,500.00 |
| 5. The Richard Brown Professorship Fund..... | 30,000.00 |
| 6. The George Reeves Professorship of History..... | 30,000.00 |
| 7. The Miss Mary J. Robins Bequest..... | 1,256.37 |
| 8. The Carnegie Endowment Fund..... | 146,243.63 |

ADDITIONAL ENDOWMENT

In addition to the above endowment the college has secured, through the present administration of Doctor McMaster, endowment and other permanent funds to the extent of \$1,125,000. Nearly all of these funds are invested in loans secured by first mortgages on real estate, while

part is in the forms of stocks, bonds, and real estate which have come into the possession of the college through the gifts of generous donors.

Approximately \$175,000 of the endowment fund is not designated for particular purposes, but the income from that amount is available for the current expenses of the college as needed. In this amount is included the Metzger fund mentioned above; the sum of \$50,000 raised by the Northeast Ohio Conference in 1911; the sum of \$50,000 donated to the institution in 1910 by Andrew Carnegie as part of an endowment fund of \$200,000, the raising of which was completed at that time, and numerous smaller gifts.

The following departmental endowments have been established:

The Alumni Chair of Greek Language and Literature.	\$20,420
The Cornelius Aultman Chair of English Bible.....	45,000
The Richard Brown Chair of Mathematics.....	30,000
The Fawcett Chair of Religious Education.....	25,000
The Mary A. Frost French Fund.....	5,000
The Melodia Blackmarr Jones Chair of French.....	50,000
The Milton Jay Lichty Chair of Biology.....	50,000
The Lewis Miller Chair of Psychology.....	50,000
The Physical Education Endowment Fund.....	15,000
The Margaret Morgan Ramsey Music Endowment.....	50,000
The George Reeves Professorship of History.....	50,000
The Rufus Ruth Italian Fund.....	5,000
The Frank Transue Chair of Economics.....	50,000
The 1926 Student Endowed Chair of Education in honor of Dr.	

John Brady Bowman, Dean.

Other endowment funds include the following:

The Joseph M. Carr Lectureship.....	\$1,000
The Miss Jessie Eppley Library Fund.....	400
The Hialmer Day Gould Library Fund.....	400
The Celia Hutson Bible Study Fund	1,843
The Robert Johnston Library Fund.....	100
The Joseph D. and Mary E. Jose Library Fund.....	900
The Dr. Robert J. McCreedy Library Fund.....	1,000
The Susan Neff McMaster Library Fund.....	450
The Anna Bigelow Sears Library Fund	1,000
The Joseph Horner Memorial Prize Fund.....	240
The Dr. J. N. McMaster Junior Prize Fund.....	350

SCHOLARSHIP FUNDS

Various friends of the college who have been interested in assisting worthy students in the obtaining of their college education have con-

tributed amounts, the interest from which is available in the form of scholarships for the aid of worthy students of limited means. These funds have been proving increasingly more valuable in enabling those who, without assistance, would be unable to meet the continually advancing costs of obtaining a college education. These funds should be largely augmented and in a number of instances provisions are being made for that purpose through wills or annuity gifts. The following funds have already been established:

The Mary F. Burkholder Scholarship Fund.....	\$1,000
The Class of 1917 Scholarship Fund.....	2,495
The Grace Cunningham Scholarship Fund.....	1,000
The Elvira Dillon Scholarship Fund.....	2,500
The Ethel Mae Kryder Scholarship Fund.....	3,571
The Sarah Rexroth Monett Scholarship Fund.....	300
The Mahlon Shaw Scholarship Fund.....	2,500
The Sadie H. Smith Scholarship Fund	1,000
The Julia E. Whippy Scholarship Fund.....	1,000

THE JOHN WHITTLE AND LAURA LANE DAVIS FUND

There is available for the purposes of the college the income from a fund of \$6,500, which was donated to Mount Union College during the Educational Jubilee Campaign in 1917, by the late John W. Davis and his wife, of the City of Alliance. In accordance with their desires, the income from this fund was paid to them during their lifetime on the annuity basis, and since their decease it is to be used in the payment of needy and worthy students for work actually done about the college property.

STUDENT LOAN FUNDS

The Etta A. Lovett Student Loan Fund has been established by Earl J. G. Lovett, of Cleveland, in memory of his sister, who graduated with highest honors in the class of 1899, and who at the time of her death in 1901 was a teacher in the Alliance public schools. This fund, in the sum of \$1,300, together with other amounts which are being added from time to time, will be loaned to worthy students, preferably upper classmen, who will be required to return the amounts borrowed in order that this fund may be perpetual in its work of assisting worthy students in obtaining their higher education.

The sum of \$1,500, bequeathed by the late Lewis C. Ryan of Cadiz, is held by the college as a fund the interest of which is applied to the assistance in their college courses of young men who are preparing to become ministers of the gospel.

Assistance is available from the Student Loan Fund, administered



PRESENT CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

by the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to a limited number of students who are members of that church. These students must be recommended for the loans by official members of their home church, and must meet certain qualifications as to scholarship, character, and future usefulness.

PRESIDENT MARSH

In 1888 when by reason of age the physical strength of some of the founders, still in charge, was unequal to the arduous tasks of leadership a man in the prime of life was hailed out of the vigorous West and the burden of responsibility was placed on his willing shoulders. Although coming from the West, the education and culture of Tamerlane Pliny Marsh was that of the East, he being a graduate of the old Wesleyan at Middletown, Conn.

A servant of his country in boyhood, as paymaster handling millions of money without the loss of a penny, a great scholar, preacher and cultured gentleman in his manhood, were his recommendations for the position of responsibility which he assumed.

His inaugural address stamped him at once as an orator and thinker of very unusual ability and that judgment of him grew with ever increasing evidence whenever or wherever he was heard in all the ensuing years of his life.

When Nature removes a great man, people explore the horizon for his successor, but none come and none will; his class is extinguished with him; in some other and quite different field the next man will appear. With Doctor Marsh came a new era at Mount Union, best expressed by the statement that to a greater degree than ever before culture was joined to knowledge, ethics and esthetics became more prominent factors of education. Physical training, by means of the Morgan Gymnasium, erected under his administration, took its proper place beside mental culture, the care of the body, "The Temple of the Holy Ghost," became an important duty of student life.

Never did man labor harder or give longer hours to his duties as a teacher in or an executive of an educational institution. His teaching he would not curtail, for it was a labor of love and brought him into close association with the student body by means of which he left an indelible impression on every man or woman who sat at his feet during the ten years of his presidency.

Flesh and blood, however, could not stand the burden placed upon it by him and in 1898 failing health compelled him to place the responsibility in new hands. It is said that in the rearing of a building, on the

average, every story above the sixth cost a human life. Truly here did the added story of the upbuilding of Mount Union College take its toll.

If it be true that in the judgments of history mankind reveres most men who have expressed a devotion to Truth, loved their fellow men and had a great abiding faith, then most surely will the memory of the character and service of Doctor Marsh, "one who never turned his back but marched breast forward," be awarded an exalted place upon the tablets of the institution to which he gave his best years and for which he did so much to add to its quality, growth, service, and influence.

OTHER TEACHERS

Among the professors who have devoted many years to Mount Union College and who have attained a wide reputation in their respective fields of study are: Mrs. Amelia McCall Brush, professor of English, who died a few years ago in Canton, Ohio; Dr. Joseph Lorain Shunk, who taught for forty-four years as professor of the Greek language and literature and is now retired at Wilmot, Ohio; Mrs. T. P. Marsh, professor of French; Dr. William Soule, professor of chemistry; Prof. B. F. Yanney, professor of mathematics; and Dr. J. B. Bowman, now dean and professor of education.

PRESIDENT RIKER

Dr. Albert Burdsell Riker, A. M., D. D., a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University, came to the presidency in 1898 and continued ten years. He had achieved a reputation as an eloquent preacher and lecturer, having occupied some of the important pulpits of the Middle West, such as Columbus, Ohio; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Charleston, and Wheeling, W. Va. He was honored by Ohio University with the degree of D. D. Doctor Riker taught psychology for a few years, but the duties of the presidency forbade his giving time to teaching. He gathered about him a faculty of young men and women who maintained the scholarly ideals of the college at a high level. His administration was in that transition period of education in America marked by the rise of such standardizing bodies as the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and the General Board of Education. Doctor Riker secured the conditional offer of Mr. Andrew Carnegie to give \$50,000 on condition that \$150,000 additional should be given by friends of the college. The completion of this fund in 1910 gave new impetus to the progress of the college. After serving the college faithfully for a decade, Doctor Riker resumed his work in the pastorate of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the West Virginia Conference. He is at present at Chillicothe, Ohio.

PRESIDENT MCMASTER

It is not overstating the matter when we say that some of the most notable expansions and the most rapid progress have occurred within the presidency of Dr. William H. McMaster, who graduated from the institution in 1899 and was called to its presidency about a decade thereafter. Among his first tasks was to organize the alumni associations maintained in the following centers: Cleveland, Pittsburgh, New York, Boston, Columbus, Detroit, Youngstown, and Chicago. During the years of his incumbency the endowment has been increased to \$1,000,000; four great buildings erected; the athletic field made and enlarged; the campus laid out and developed; and the attendance greatly increased, the entering class of the present year being the largest that has ever entered during the history of the college. Doctor McMaster has raised the institution to a higher rank among other institutions of the state, and he is withal an idol with the students. But let it not be forgotten that Doctor McMaster was a product of the college while it was under the presidency of Doctors Marsh and Riker.

SCIO

In 1911, the boards of trustees of Scio College, Scio, Ohio, and of Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio, agreed to combine the two institutions at Alliance, Ohio, under the name of Mount Union College. Both of these schools were Methodist schools with essentially the same aims and drawing from the same constituency. The alumni of both schools were combined and the merger has met with hearty approval of the educational leaders of the state. Scio College had rendered a great service in the cause of Christian education, producing such men as Dr. L. J. Birney, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Dr. G. H. Birney, evangelist; Dr. L. H. Hough, pastor of the American Church in Montreal, Canada; Dr. Battelle McCarty, district superintendent of the Youngstown District of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

METHOD OF ADMISSION

This is a liberal arts college, hence only those looking forward to a liberal education are strongly solicited.

Application—The preliminary application blank in the catalog should be filled in carefully and submitted at as early a date as possible. From this application your general qualifications for entrance will be determined. The Freshman Class is limited to 175 members, and the entire college enrollment to 500 students, exclusive of those in the Conservatory of Music.



CLARKE OBSERVATORY

Named in honor of Dr. George Washington Clarke who taught astronomy and other subjects in Mount Union College for forty-four years. This building was the gift of his former pupils, W. H. and Frank K. Hoover.



ELLIOTT HALL FOR GIRLS

Testimonials—Applicants are required to submit testimonials of good character, strong scholarship, studious habits, and promise of future usefulness. Students transferring from another college must present a letter of honorable dismissal, a transcript of credits from the institution and evidence of having completed all their courses in the last semester in a satisfactory manner. Such students must meet the regular requirements of the college both in credentials and scholarship.

Scholarship Preference—Applicants are accepted upon the basis of character, scholarship, studious habits, promise of future usefulness, and in the order of application. Preference is given, other things being equal, to those applicants whose scholarship ranks them in the upper third of their graduating class; next to these, those whose scholarship ranks them in the middle third; those whose scholarship ranks them in the lower third are admitted in very special cases only, and on special recommendations.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION

High School Graduation—Graduation from a first-grade high school, or its equivalent, is necessary for entrance. Entrance blanks will be furnished on application to the dean of the college. These certificates should be returned immediately after high school graduation. The college reserves the right to examine the candidate in cases where it is not clear that he has met the full requirements. Any credit granted on entrance may be withdrawn in case a student in advanced courses shows himself incapable of doing advanced work on account of weakness in previous preparation.

Intelligence Test—All members of the Freshman Class are required to take upon entrance an approved intelligence test. The results of this test do not determine whether a student enters the college, but are used as a basis for study of the student's work and success. All freshmen enrolling for preparation for teaching must pass successfully this test in order to continue work preparatory for teaching.

Freshman Week—Members of the Freshman Class assemble on Saturday previous to the opening of the fall semester. A special program of preparatory instruction is prepared for them.

Conditional Freshman Rank—Conditional freshman rank will be given to those students who have a minimum of fifteen units, and who do not lack more than two units of any stipulated requirements. All conditions must be removed before junior classification is granted.

Admission by Examination—Students may be admitted on examination in cases where they do not have the stipulated courses for admission on their high school certificate, or in the case in which they are

conditioned in stipulated courses. Students may be admitted on examination in certain cases in which they do not have a certificate of graduation from a first-grade high school, or in the case a student lacks one or more of the stipulated courses. In the latter case the student must have been tutored in the subject under some capable tutor.

FRATERNITIES

The following Greek-letter fraternities maintain organizations among the students of Mount Union College:

Fraternities—Alpha Tau Omega, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Sigma Nu, Phi Kappa Tau.

Sororities—Alpha Xi Delta, Delta Delta Delta, Alpha Chi Omega, Kappa Delta.

Each of the fraternities and three of the sororities own chapter houses or lodges.

The Sigma Xi Lambda is a men's local fraternity organized and maintained on the same basis as the national fraternities.

TRUSTEE PRESIDENTS

The presidents of the board of trustees have been as follows:

President O. N. Hartshorn, 1846-1868.

Hon. Lewis Miller, 1868-1899.

Hon. Richard Brown, 1899-1903.

Hon. Silas J. Williams (acting), 1903-1905.

Col. William Henry Morgan, 1905-1914.

Mr. Walter Millard Ellett, 1914—.

TRUSTEES

Officers

Walter Millard Ellett.....	President
William Lincoln Hart.....	First Vice President
William Delbert Shilts.....	Second Vice President
Willis Hinksman Ramsey.....	Treasurer
Robert Herman Carr.....	Secretary
William Hopkins Yeager.....	Acting Assistant Treasurer

MEMBERS

Ex-Officio

William Henry McMaster, A. M., D. D., LL. D., president of college

Northeast Ohio Conference

Term expires

Leon A. Beeghly, Esq., Youngstown.....1928

Walter Millard Ellett, Ph. B., Alliance.....1928

Battelle McCarty, A. B., S. T. B., D. D., Warren.....1928

Harvey Francis Ake, A. B., LL. B., Canton.....	1929
Willis Hinksman Ramsey, Esq., Alliance.....	1929
John Jacob Wallace, A. M., D. D., LL. D., Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1929
Edmond Lewis Brown, Esq., Youngstown.....	1930
William Lincoln Hart, A. B., LL. B., Alliance.....	1930
Sheridan Baker Salmon, A. B., D. D., Cleveland.....	1930

*Pittsburgh Conference**Term expires*

John Fenelon Jose, A. M., D. D., Washington, Pa.....	1928
William Francis Conner, A. M., D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1929
John Wesley Fawcett, M. D., McKeesport, Pa.....	1930

*Alumni**Term expires*

John Alden Lichty, Ph. M., M. D., Ph. D., Clifton Springs, N. Y..	1929
Hazel Purcell Rodman, A. B. (Mrs.), Alliance.....	1929
Hon. Heaton Willis Harris, Ph. D., Alliance.....	1930
Harry Edwin Martin, A. M., Cleveland.....	1930
Robert Hamilton Dawson, A. B., LL. B., Cleveland.....	1931
Edgar Harold Turkle, Esq., Alliance.....	1931

Trustees-at-Large

Louis Herbert Brush, Esq., Salem.....	1929
Elizabeth Aultman Harter (Mrs.), Canton.....	1929
Lorin Curtis Rockhill, Ph. B., Akron.....	1929
William Delbert Shilts, A. B., Hudson.....	1929
Charles Stephen Hoover, S. B., M. D., Cleveland.....	1930
William Henry Hoover, S. B., North Canton.....	1930
Perry Firestone King, S. B., M. D., Alliance.....	1930
Hon. Frank Austin Hoiles, Alliance.....	1930
Isaac Hopwood Brownfield, Ph. M., Uniontown, Pa.....	1931
Herbert Spencer Johns, A. B., Cleveland.....	1931
Melodia Blackmarr Jones, A. M. (Mrs.), Buffalo, N. Y.....	1931
Harvey Baldwin Wallace, Ph. B., Detroit, Mich.....	1931

FACULTY

William Henry McMaster, A. M., D. D., LL. D., president.	
Joseph Lorain Shunk, A. M., Ph. D., D. D., LL. D., alumni professor of the Greek language and literature, Emeritus.	
John Brady Bowman, A. M., Ped. D., dean of the college and professor of education.	
Thomas Elmer Trott, S. M., Richard Brown professor of mathematics.	
Isaac Taylor Headland, A. M., S. T. B., Ph. D., D. D., Lit. D., Dr. J. W. Fawcett professor of religious education.	
Benjamin Fitts Stanton, A. M., associate professor of education.	



SOLDIERS MEMORIAL HALL.

Containing bronze tablets on which are recorded names of all Mount Union and Scio students and alumni as well as names of all Alliance and Sebring Soldiers who enlisted in the World war

George Arthur Cribbs, A. M., Ph. D., George Reeves professor of history.

Ida Leeper Shimp, A. M., professor of rhetoric and dramatics.

Joseph Meholin Scott, A. M., Sc. D., Dr. M. J. Lichty professor of biology.

Forest Jay Shollenberger, S. M., professor of physics.

William Lincoln Hart, A. B., LL. B., lecturer on international law and political science.

Jean Wilson, A. M., professor of Latin language and literature.

Robert Elihu Stauffer, A. M., L. S. B., librarian and alumni professor of Greek language and literature.

Edward Constant Ramette, O. A., Melodia Blackmarr Jones professor of French language and literature.

George Franklin Lamb, A. M., professor of geology.

John Moore Thorpe, A. B., physical director and head coach.

Eric Alexander Eckler, A. M., professor of English language and literature.

Mary Waggoner Eckler, A. B., assistant professor of English language and literature.

William McLennan Morgan, S. M., associate professor of chemistry.

Robert Herman Carr, A. B., instructor in accounting.

Sarah Corwine Stevenson, A. M., dean of women and associate professor of history.

Dwight Marion Beck, A. B., S. T. B., Ph. D., Cornelius Aultman professor of English Bible.

Jean Lugg Beck, A. M., instructor in Latin.

Louis Abell Pappenhagen, S. M., Ph. D., professor of chemistry.

Ohmer Harold Engle, A. M., associate professor of biology.

Robert Dean Wright, A. B., assistant physical director and assistant coach.

Henry Anthony, A. M., assistant professor of English.

Mary Ellen Tolerton Lapp, A. B., assistant physical director.

Albanus Blaine Kitzmiller, A. M., Ph. D., Lewis Miller professor of psychology.

Elizabeth Ellen Lichty, A. M., assistant professor of modern languages and literature.

John Staley Wilhelm, A. M., assistant professor of English and journalism.

Lowell Hillis Wingerd, B. A. M., professor of economics.

Luther E. Warren, A. M., assistant professor of education and director of critic teaching.

Karl Kettering, A. M., assistant professor of English and public speaking.

WHAT MOUNT UNION STANDS FOR

But the products of a college will be largely the result of what the college stands for. Mount Union has the distinction of being one of the first colleges in the world to admit women to the regular course and graduate them with diploma and degree, on the same terms and with the same privileges as men. Miss Matilda Hindman was one of the first, if not the first, woman classical graduate in the world to receive diploma and degree. She was a member of the class of 1860. Miss Jane Weston received the science degree in 1858.

The college has always stood, as it stands today, for the development of the moral and religious faculties in harmony with the intellectual, and hence it has the patronage of two of the most important conferences of the Methodist Church, namely—the Northeast Ohio and the Pittsburgh. The college is broad enough in its non-sectarian character to draw people of all Protestant denominations, as well as Roman Catholics and Jews, and people of no religious connection. But the whole tone of the institution is Christian as well as ethical and intellectual.

But an institution is judged from the output of its patrons. Mount Union is, therefore, proud to point to such men as Bishop John H. Vincent and Lewis Miller, the founders of the great Chautauqua educational idea; William McKinley and Philander C. Knox, among its statesmen; Cornelius Aultman and Richard Brown, in the realm of business; Bishop John W. Hamilton, Dr. A. B. Leonard, and a host of others in the church; while "Who's Who in America" presents a fairly good list of her more or less famous sons in all departments of life.

MOUNT UNION'S HISTORY ROMANTIC

From *Canton Daily News*, July 15, 1923

The history of the origin and development of Mount Union College furnishes a story of almost romantic interest.

The college had its real beginning in a little "Select School," back in 1846, which was organized by Orville Nelson Hartshorn, then an under-graduate of Allegheny College. Several years later the school took the name "Mount Union Seminary," and on January 9, 1858, a charter was granted which marked the beginning of Mount Union College.

The five incorporators were Orville Nelson Hartshorn, Ira O. Chapman, George Washington Clarke, Edwin N. Hartshorn, and Robert R. Hilton. The little college led a rather precarious existence for a number of years, and often the sum which was divided among the teachers at the end of the year, and which constituted their sole salary, was small

indeed. It is a tribute to the indefatigable industry of Doctor Hartshorn that even in the midst of the arduous labor which the management of the school placed upon him, he was able to collect specimens from all over the world and to establish a museum of art and science which is one of the best in the state.

The four years of the Civil war was a period of difficulty for Mount Union, as it was for all small colleges in the country, both North and South. The youth of the country were away on distant battlefields and many educational institutions were obliged to suspend operations entirely. Even in this gloomy period, however, the college was progressing, and in 1864 historic Chapman Hall was completed.

It is interesting to note that Mount Union claims the distinction of having originated the coeducational system in this country. Previously it was generally considered impracticable to educate young men and women together at the same institution, but Mount Union boldly threw all precedent to the winds. Now practically all the Western and Middle Western colleges have adopted the coeducational plan, although the East still generally holds to the old system.

Before the street car, automobile, and movie had appeared, the literary societies provided the chief social stimulus about Mount Union. They met on the third floor of Chapman Hall, and people would come from miles around to listen to the stirring debates and lectures. The training afforded by them was excellent, and many a well known educator, lawyer and public speaker owes his ability largely to his old literary society.

It was while giving an address before one of these societies in Chapman Hall that Salmon P. Chase, a member of President Lincoln's cabinet, received a telegram from the President notifying him of his appointment to the United States Supreme Court. William McKinley, afterwards President, was a judge at more than one of the debates, and it was here that Mr. McKinley's attention was first attracted to the ability of Philander C. Knox, then a student at the college. Afterwards, Knox served in McKinley's cabinet.

The college at present is in a sound financial condition which is being constantly improved. It is situated on a beautiful campus and consists of seven buildings and a large athletic field. Memorial Hall, the most recently completed building, was erected in honor of the men of Mount Union College and Alliance who served in the World war. It is used as an assembly hall and gymnasium and has one of the best basketball floors in the state.

Mount Union was united to Scio College in 1911, and under the leadership of Dr. William H. McMaster, who is now president, has

prospered greatly. It boasts a splendid faculty, most noted of whom is Dr. Isaac Taylor Headland, who was for years head of the Christian University at Pekin, China. Doctor Headland is also a lecturer of international reputation and has written a number of books on China. The pre-medic course under the direction of Prof. J. M. Scott, professor of biology, is excellent, and Mount Union men generally stand high in medical schools of the country.

Among the college's noted graduates may be numbered former Governor Humphrey of Kansas, Bishop John H. Vincent, Dr. H. S. Lehr, founder of Ohio Northern University at Ada, Ohio, Philander C. Knox, Isaac Taylor Headland, and William H. McMaster, president of the college.

Mount Union College is a progressive institution which has exerted a wide educational, moral and religious influence and is one of the best known centers of education in the state.

The Canton Public Library in 1915

By Mary P. Martin, Librarian

Prior to 1885 Canton did not have a public library in the modern acceptance of the term.

During the superintendency of Henry S. Martin, 1854-64, there was organized and established a well equipped library for the public schools, the circulation being limited to the pupils. Later, one under the care of the Young Men's Christian Association was made public, in that anyone who cared to pay for the privilege might draw books.

The real inception of the public library movement was the incorporation, under the state laws, of the Public Library Association in May, 1885. The purpose of the association, as stated in the constitution, was "to purchase, establish, manage and conduct a public library which should not be for profit." Subscription papers were circulated among the citizens and generous contributions secured for the purchase of books.

The city council, in furtherance of the wishes of the people, provided for the use of the library a well furnished room in what was then the new City Hall, and in November, 1885, the library was opened to the public with a collection of 1,300 volumes. The room was occupied until 1895, when, because of inadequate space, the library was removed to the second floor of the Odd Fellows Temple, there to remain until 1905, when the present building was ready for occupancy.

During the early years maintenance for the most part was from private contributions; later, support came from the city in an annual

tax levy. In 1901 William W. Clark, president of the association, because of failing health and business demands, relinquished the presidency and membership of the board, presenting, with his resignation, a deed for a building site valued at \$10,000. Two years later the offer of Mr. Carnegie was accepted without hesitation and the library has today a permanent and satisfactory home.

The building, renaissance in style of architecture, is built of light colored pressed brick, stone, concrete and steel. Three of the four departments, circulating, reference and reading, are located on the first floor; the young people's department, on the second; in the basement, the story hour, storage, packing and engine rooms.

The growth of the library has been slow but sure. The policy of the association has been to give the free use of its books, magazines and papers to all the people of Canton, and, as the city increased, to extend its privileges to the very limit of its ability, including in this privilege all students of the higher institutions, whether residents or not.

Benefactions have been generous, notably: From the estate of the late Cornelius Aultman, through his daughter, Mrs. George D. Harter; by terms of the will of Catherine B. Aultman, \$25,000, unaccompanied by conditions, but by order of the board made a permanent endowment, that the income, after a few years, to be used as a book fund; from William S. Hawk, of New York City, a gift of \$500, which made possible the establishment of the young people's department; through the daughters of the late Col. John J. Young, a collection of 500 rare and valuable books for the reference department; the medical library of Dr. Thomas H. Phillips, presented by his daughter, Mrs. Ralph S. Ambler, and a collection of 1,430 volumes known as the Holmes Memorial Collection, given by Mrs. Mary Ella Holmes, wife of the late Rev. Oliver Wendell Holmes, D. D., former pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Canton.

The population of Canton in 1915 was 63,380; bound volumes in its public library, 26,119; circulation in last fiscal year, 80,835.

Board of trustees: A. B. Clark, president; W. L. Alexander, vice president; George H. Clark,* secretary-treasurer; F. E. Case, W. H. Harter, Austin Lynch, Julius Whiting, Jr., H. B. Fawcett.

Mary P. Martin, librarian.

Building: Architect, Guy Tilden; source of funds, Andrew Carnegie; cost of construction, \$60,000; dimensions, 66 by 90 feet; book capacity, 18,500; additional shelving, 90,000.

NOTE: After years of loyal and efficient service, Miss Mary P. Martin died suddenly February 20, 1928, and was temporarily suc-

ceeded by Miss Emma A. Geisler as acting librarian. That Miss Martin gave her undivided interest and attention to the growth and welfare of the Canton Public Library cannot be questioned. She is greatly missed by her associates in the library and by her co-workers in all civic interests in which she took an active part.

THE CANTON PUBLIC LIBRARY IN 1928

In recent years the library has undergone many changes in the enlargement and addition of the stacks and shelving space and rearrangement of books, and still the library is greatly handicapped for lack of space. There are approximately 36,000 volumes in the library at the present time; and the circulation during the year 1927 was 135,174 volumes.

The present officers of the library are A. B. Clark, president; W. H. Miller, vice president; George H. Clark, secretary-treasurer; while the directors are F. E. Case, Austin Lynch, H. W. Harter, H. B. Fawcett, Charles Krichbaum, and L. C. Wise. Emma A. Geisler is acting librarian and reference librarian; Edith M. Roberts, cataloguer; Gertrude Jenkins, head of circulating department; Lois Snyder, Margie Gresser and Mildred Ravenstine are the assistants in the adult department. Elizabeth Schilpp is the children's librarian, while the assistants in the juvenile department are Isabel Stanley, Virginia Staver, and Mary Alice Kuhn. This well trained and efficient staff of librarians are always busy and ever alert in assisting the public in meeting their library needs. The Canton Public Library is today one of the best institutions in the entire city and continually renders an inestimable service to the citizenship of Canton.

MARY P. MARTIN, LIBRARIAN

In reviewing the life of Mary P. Martin, who manifested a great interest in the publication of this Stark County History, frequently giving her time and counsel to the editor and serving as a member of the advisory board, we quote the account of her death as published in the *Canton Evening Repository* of Tuesday, February 21, 1928. Her death occurred on Monday, February 20, 1928. The article as published is as follows:

Pneumonia proves fatal for Miss Mary P. Martin. Served many years as librarian of Canton Public Library—was active in women's club activities of city—member of pioneer family.

Miss Mary P. Martin, 1118 Market Avenue, N., a member of Canton's pioneer families, for thirty-eight years librarian at the Canton

Public Library, and actively identified with the women's club life of Canton, died Monday evening at 9:30 o'clock in Mercy Hospital.

Miss Martin's death was the result of a heavy cold which she contracted several weeks ago, attendants said. She remained at her post of duty at the library until Thursday evening. Within several hours pneumonia developed and her condition grew gradually worse. Monday noon she suffered a decided relapse and was removed to the hospital, where she died a number of hours later.

Active in all civic affairs, Miss Martin devoted the majority of her leisure time to various interests, taking particular interest in the Canton Chapter of the Daughters of American Revolution and the Canton Woman's Club. She was one of the charter members of the D. A. R., and at the time of her death was the librarian for the chapter and a member of the nominating committee.

She was likewise a charter member of the Canton Woman's Club. She had served on the board of directors and occupied places on various committees. She attended the First Presbyterian Church.

She is survived by a sister, Mrs. J. F. Marchand, with whom she lived; a nephew, Charles M. Marchand, and a niece, Mrs. Clifford Bolander. The body is at the Arnold Funeral Home.

She was also a past regent of the chapter. She had served in the capacity of vice president of the Canton Woman's Club, of which she was a charter member. She had served on the board of directors and occupied places on various committees. At the time of her death she was a member of the board of directors of the Y. W. C. A. She was also actively identified with the Chamber of Commerce and was a member of the city beautifying committee, in which she took an active interest, attending all meetings of the committee. She was a member of the Quota Club and the First Presbyterian Church.

Miss Martin was born in Bucyrus and came to Canton when a young girl with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Martin. Her father came to Canton to become the principal of the Canton public schools. Miss Martin attended the Canton schools and graduated from high school in the class of 1870.

In 1890, when the Canton Library was formed, Miss Martin was named city librarian, and was the first and only person to hold that position in the city. The first library was started in an upstairs room in the I. O. O. F. Temple on Cleveland Avenue, S. W. It was not until the Canton Library benefited by the Carnegie fund that a new building was erected and the library was moved to the present building.

Her keen interest in all affairs and her eagerness to take up the study of new subjects caused Miss Martin to enroll last term at the

McKinley Night School, where she was a regular attendant at the classes.

Although no definite plans have been made for the funeral, it is likely it will be held Thursday afternoon from the Marchand home.

ALLIANCE CARNEGIE FREE LIBRARY IN 1914

By Pearl E. Miller, former Librarian

"An effort to have a school library was made in 1886 when the high school students joined in getting together a small collection of books. Donations were made by individuals and organizations among which was a large collection selected by the late T. R. Morgan, Sr., while on a visit to New York City. Money was raised by lecture courses. In 1893 a small charge was made for admission to high school commencement exercises and for several years an average of one hundred dollars per year was added to the income of the library from this source. The board of education, from time to time, made small appropriations, according to law, in small amounts varying from one hundred and fifty dollars to three hundred dollars.

"Up to the year 1900 the library was known as the School Library, because it was housed in the High School building and was generally managed and supported by school authority. In that year an entertainment was given by the Welsh population of the city which netted the library cause the sum of \$500. As a result of the interest thus aroused, it hereafter became known as the Public Library and its usefulness was extended.

"In 1903 a donation of \$25,000 was made by Mr. Carnegie and the present building was erected. The library continues under the direction and management of the board of education, of whom a committee of two known as the library committee looks after the wants of the library. There are now 9,000 volumes in the library."

Credit for the initial inspiration which led to the collection of the first library is given to Leroy D. Brown, at the time state commissioner of schools, who, some time in 1886, delivered a lecture at the high school showing the advantages of having a good library accessible to both pupils and public. Under the leadership of C. C. Davidson, then superintendent of schools, the movement started. Donations of books were soon forthcoming from individuals and social organizations, and money was raised for library purposes by banquets, entertainments, concerts and lecture courses. One of the largest individual donations came from the late T. R. Morgan, Sr., who presented a large collection of books made while on a visit to New York City. Since 1893 the admission

charges to high school entertainments have formed a small but steady income in support of the library.

Until February, 1900, the growing collection of books was known as the School Library, but at that time the Welsh people, which form such a large and strong element in the community, held their Eisteddfod, or song festival, in behalf of the library. The occasion was such a success that thereafter the enterprise was generally designated as the Public Library. Mr. Morgan, Matthew Early, C. C. Baker and other citizens continued to give of their money and time, so that the library moved along smoothly and steadily. Henry Griffith was the first regular librarian, after it became a settled public institution, although Lloyd Fording had been an attendant during the earlier period. Miss Louise Russell succeeded Mr. Griffith.

MOVEMENT FOR A CARNEGIE LIBRARY

The history of the movement which resulted in the erection of the beautiful building now occupied is given in a late industrial edition of the *Alliance Review*:

"About four years ago Dr. G. L. King made a motion in a meeting of the board of education that a committee on ways and means of supporting and conducting the library be appointed. This motion was seconded and carried, and the following gentlemen were appointed: John E. Morris, chairman; S. J. Williams, C. C. Baker, W. H. Morgan, W. W. Cantine, E. E. Scranton, O. U. Walker and A. B. Riker. The intention of Dr. King in making his motion was that the committee should not only provide means for the temporary carrying out of the library but that it should see what could be done toward securing a donation from Andrew Carnegie. On the 19th of April, 1900, the chairman of the committee, acting under instructions, wrote a letter to Mr. Carnegie stating our needs in the matter of a library and trying to interest him in our city. No reply came to this letter and nothing further was done along this line for over two years. The task of raising money by lecture courses was so unpleasant, the needs of the library were so serious that the committee decided to call a meeting of several prominent citizens to counsel with them as to what ought to be done. The sense of this meeting was that the chairman should again write to Mr. Carnegie asking a donation. This was done and this time a reply was received from James Bertram, Mr. Carnegie's secretary, asking for a copy of the former letter with full particulars as to the situation in, and needs of, Alliance with reference to a library. After some further correspondence a letter was received bearing date

of January 13, 1903, stating that 'if the city agree by resolution of council to maintain a free public library at a cost of not less than \$2,000 a year and provide for a suitable site for the building, Mr. Carnegie would be pleased to furnish \$20,000 to erect a free public library building for Alliance.'

"Just about the time that this promise was received the Legislature of Ohio passed a law authorizing boards of education to maintain and control public libraries on the same conditions as councils had formerly done. This fact was communicated to Mr. Carnegie and he replied stating that if the city council would pass a resolution indorsing the pledge of the board of education to support the library he would be satisfied. The attention of the council was called to the matter and a resolution of concurrence was passed by unanimous vote. On April 2, 1903, a letter was received from R. A. Franks, of the Home Trust Company, of Hoboken, N. J., stating that he had 'been authorized by Mr. Carnegie to make payments to the extent of \$20,000 for the erection of a library building at Alliance.'

"The work of corresponding for the donation was now nearly done, but at a meeting of the library committee and after consultation with other friends of the movement, it was decided that \$20,000 was not enough to erect such a building as we needed. Accordingly correspondence was opened up again to secure \$10,000 more. For a time the wheels were blocked and things were at a standstill. However, matters so shaped around that the committee secured the promise of an additional \$5,000 on condition of an additional increase in the promised support of the library. This arrangement was soon made and the library committee met for the last time to tender its resignation to the board of education. The resignation was accepted with thanks and congratulations, and the care of the library was entirely turned over to the board of education. How well the board of education has done its work the present beautiful building will testify."

The cost of the building, with furnishings, but exclusive of the site, was nearly \$26,000, and the architect was W. S. Epperson, of Alliance. The library is built of light brown brick, with Indiana limestone trimmings, and has a roof of tile, while the dome is covered with copper. The exterior results are harmonious and rich.

The library is under the control of the board of education of this city. At the beginning of each year the president of the board, who is now G. W. Henry, appoints a library committee consisting of two members who look after the needs of the library. The library committee is composed of Miss Mabel Hartzell and John S. Garman.

ALLIANCE CARNEGIE FREE LIBRARY IN 1928

The Carnegie Free Library, successor of the "School Library" started in 1886 and the "Alliance Public Library" opened in the High School building in 1900, was dedicated on September 6, 1904. Miss Louise Russell was librarian and there were 4,638 volumes on the shelves. The first year saw a circulation of 40,126 volumes.

Miss Russell, who was the last librarian of the old "Public Library" as well as the first librarian of the new Carnegie Library, is now Mrs. W. B. Ailes, a very useful member of the Board of Trustees. Other librarians of the Carnegie Free Library have been Miss Harriet Goss, more recently librarian of Lake Erie College; Mrs. Erma Grant Hoffman, Mrs. Ida Rhinehart Mouk, Mrs. Pearl Miller Wykoff, Mrs. Margaret Atwell Roller, Mrs. Dorothea Doane Keplinger, Miss Jeannette Burrell, now of the Ohio State University Library, and Miss Helen Hinshilwood.

In the fall of 1923 the management of the library was transferred from the direct supervision of the Board of Education to a separate board of seven trustees appointed by the Board of Education under the Ohio law governing school district libraries. This Board of Trustees, which has contributed so much to the building up of the library, was originally composed of the Hon. B. F. Weybrecht, president; Hon. Heaton W. Harris, vice president; Miss Dorothea Doane, now Mrs. Keplinger, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. W. B. Ailes, Professor Robert E. Stauffer, librarian of Mount Union College; and Rev. John L. Tait. D. D. Miss Doane resigned in June, 1924, and was succeeded as a trustee by Mr. W. A. Thompson. Mr. Weybrecht served faithfully as president until his death in 1926, when he was succeeded as president by Mr. Harris and as trustee by Mrs. G. B. Haggart. Since then the board has lost two faithful members, Mr. Stuckey and Mr. Harris, by death, and another, Doctor Tait by resignation. Perhaps no one has recently contributed more to the building up of the library than Mr. Harris who served as president until his death in July, 1928. Retired from active professional work he devoted many hours to library affairs and set a splendid example of unselfish service to his community. Judge J. J. Brown is serving as the successor of Mr. Stuckey and Attorney Milton C. Moore as the successor of Doctor Tait. The following officers of the board were elected for 1928: H. W. Harris, president; W. A. Thompson, vice president; Howard B. Sohn, librarian and secretary-treasurer.

Mr. Sohn, a graduate of Oberlin College and of the Library School of the University of Illinois, became librarian in July, 1924. During the

past four years the efforts of the trustees and the librarian have been to increase the efficiency of the library and its service to the community and to build up a book collection that had been seriously depleted because of several years of inadequate funds for the support of the library.

The total library circulation for the year 1927 was 109,430 books and periodicals, an increase for the year of 21,988 books and periodicals, or 25.14 per cent, and an increase over 1924 of 59,672 books and periodicals, or 119.92 per cent. This circulation was from nineteen distributing agencies, including collections in a down town, or "Arcade Station," the various schools, one fire station, the children's ward at the city hospital, the Y. M. C. A. summer camp for boys and also that of the Camp Fire Girls.

Registered borrowers at the Main Library at the end of 1927 numbered 3,803 adults and 1,521 children under fourteen years of age. These figures do not include pupils using the Alliance High School branch library and the collections at the various grade school buildings.

At the end of 1927 there were 17,376 accessioned adult volumes and 5,166 accessioned juvenile volumes on the shelves of the library. There were also 1,572 adult volumes at the High School branch which belonged to that library.

Among outstanding incidents in the development of the library service during the past four years have been the cordial coöperation of the *Alliance Review*, various friends and civic organizations in placing the work of the library before the public, the unselfish and active assistance of teachers in the work of the library in public and parochial schools, and especially the assistance of a committee of teachers under Miss Frances Everhart in inaugurating the Saturday story hours for children before a trained children's librarian could be employed. The library has had a consistently cordial support from the school officials.

The library's first trained cataloguer, Miss Adeline Perkins, now of the Buffalo Public Library, came in 1925. Miss Perkins was followed by Mrs. Elizabeth Martin, the successor of whom is the present cataloguer, Miss Ethel Goff, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin Library School, who had considerably revised both the adult and juvenile catalogs.

Miss Josephine Stanley, the first trained children's librarian and a graduate of the Carnegie Library School, Pittsburgh, began her work in August, 1926. Miss Stanley has developed the extension work with the grade schools which had been started at the beginning of the

previous year and in the fall of 1927 helped to inaugurate the work in the attractive new children's room in the library basement.

Another event of the spring of 1927 was the opening of a station for adult readers in the Lawn News Stand near the entrance to the Spring-Holzwarth Arcade, on Main Street, where a collection of approximately eight hundred readable books for adults is daily serving an increasing number of borrowers.

The present Alliance High School Library was started by High School authorities with Miss Dorothea Doane, then a high school teacher, as librarian. In the fall of 1924 this became a branch of Carnegie Free Library.

The efforts of the trustees and the librarian are now to improve the quality of the reading of local residents. Books of a practical nature are being purchased and points of contact sought with industrial groups and individuals who need the practical help and inspiration from reading good books. Several local residents have proffered their services in public talks, or reviews, of outstanding books.

Present members of the library staff, other than those already named, are Miss Helen Hinshilwood, Miss Mary Anderson, Miss Fern Vick, Mrs. Florence Pritchard, high school librarian, Miss Janet Noble, page, and C. E. Garman, janitor.

THE MCCLYMONDS PUBLIC LIBRARY—MASSILLON

In the spring of 1897 a great impetus was given to the cause of a public library by the announcement that this community had received a legacy of \$10,000 available for library purposes through the thoughtful generosity of the late George Harsh. Immediately following this announcement a public meeting was held, which, after expressing by resolution its high appreciation of the valued bequest, proceeded to select a committee charged with the duty of devising a plan for making the gift effective. At the first session of this committee its deliberations were interrupted by a communication with J. W. McClymonds, tendering to the citizens of Massillon, in behalf of Flora R. and Annie M. McClymonds, the Nahum S. Russell homestead, on Prospect Street, for a public library and reading room, the gift to stand as a memorial to their parents, Nahum S. and Esther K. Russell, and giving in his own behalf the sum of \$20,000, to be held in trust as an endowment fund for the library. The munificent gifts were appropriately acknowledged by the committee, and subsequently at a public meeting of Massillon's grateful citizens.

It was now evident that the establishment of a public library in and for the community was an assured fact. To better perpetuate the

library and conserve its true interests, The McClymonds Public Library Association was formed under a state charter, and June 4, 1897, organized with the following officers and trustees: J. W. McClymonds, president; Mrs. C. McCullough Everhard, vice president; E. A. Jones, treasurer; C. A. Gates, secretary; Mrs. Helena R. Slusser, F. H. Snyder and J. C. Corns.

Mr. McClymonds continued as president until his death on October 5, 1912, when he was succeeded by his eldest daughter.

In 1915 the officers of the library association were: Mrs. Edna McClymonds Wales, president; Fred H. Snyder, vice president; Charles A. Gates, treasurer; George H. McCall, secretary; Clara Miller, librarian.

The library opened with 7,000 volumes, which has since been increased to nearly twenty-one thousand. Between sixty and sixty-five thousand volumes are circulated yearly, and both the reading and reference rooms are in daily use except Sundays and legal holidays. Persons outside of the city may draw books from the circulating library upon payment of one dollar yearly. The children are given the attention which they deserve and which is accorded them by all modern library managements; they have their separate rooms, their special books, their story hours and all the rest. Pupils of the public schools, as well as their elders, have always found the McClymonds Library of great assistance to them. At the present time Miss Florence Hulings is the able and efficient Librarian, assisted by a splendid staff of assistant librarians.

MCCLYMONDS PUBLIC LIBRARY IN 1928

The Massillon City School District Library according to the 1927 statistics has 30,464 volumes; 7,256 borrowers registered and a circulation of 128,612 volumes for the year.

The McClymonds Public Library, or Main Library is situated on Fourth Street N. E.

A branch was opened on Tremont Avenue S. W. in 1921, with approximately 3,000 volumes. The popularity of this branch has proven its necessity.

There is a branch library in Washington High school. This branch is for the use of the pupils and teachers only. The two Junior High schools being very near the Main Library and West Side Branch receive service there; and once a week an assistant is in attendance at each of the six schools most distant from the Libraries, while library service is given once a week at the City Hospital.

A branch is also maintained at the Massillon State Hospital for the Insane.

In 1905 the Library was enriched by the gift from Dr. A. Per Lee Pease of his valuable collection of archeological specimens and of curios from all parts of the world, many of them not to be duplicated elsewhere. Dr. Pease compiled an excellent catalog of the contents of the museum, which now is housed on the balcony at the Main Library.

The following comprise the staff at the Library:

Florence Hulings, Librarian; Helen C. Nill, Assistant; V. Jane DeArment, Children's Librarian; Ella Swartout, Librarian High school branch; Marie Heitzman, Assistant West Side branch; Azalia Hall, Assistant, and two part time assistants.

The following are members of the Massillon City School District Library Board of Directors: T. C. Davis, President; M. D. Evans, Secretary and Treasurer; P. L. Hunt, Vice President; J. VonGunten; S. Mollett; B. V. R. Skinner; F. J. Griffith; H. Meek; while the McClymonds Library Association is comprised of the following members: T. C. Davis, President; P. L. Hunt, Vice President; A. A. Hammer-smith, Treasurer; M. D. Evans, Secretary; J. VonGunten; S. Mollett; B. V. R. Skinner; F. J. Griffith; H. Meek.

This Library boasts one of the finest collections of books on "Steel" in the State of Ohio.

CHAPTER XVI

STARK COUNTY NEWSPAPERS

EARLY NEWSPAPER PRESS OF STARK COUNTY—THE CANTON “REPOSITORY”—THE “STARK COUNTY DEMOCRAT”—THE “CANTON DAILY NEWS”—THE “MASSILLON GAZETTE”—THE “EVENING INDEPENDENT”—EARLY ALLIANCE NEWSPAPERS—THE “ALLIANCE REVIEW”

EARLY NEWSPAPER PRESS OF STARK COUNTY

By Lew Slusser

In 1814 John Saxton visited Canton with a view of publishing a paper there. Proposals were issued, and the *Ohio Repository* was commenced on the 30th of March, 1815. At the time the *Repository* was commenced there was a paper printed at Warren, Trumbull County, one at New Lisbon, one at Steubenville, one at St. Clairsville, and one at Zanesville, and these, with the *Repository*, embraced the whole number in the state north of Chillicothe. For many years the publishers had to get their paper from Pittsburgh and Beaver, points sixty and ninety miles distant.

In October, 1819, Edward Shaffer started the first German paper at Canton, and the second in the state, called the *Westliche Beobachter* (Western Observer), and continued it until the 24th of August, 1826. It was then continued by John Sala, with some interruptions until January, 1829. In January, 1829, Solomon Sala and Christian D. Lehmus commenced the publication of the *Patriot*, which paper they sold late in the summer of 1831 to Peter Kaufmann, who continued it till August 12, 1842, when he transferred it to H. J. Nathnagel, his son-in-law, and it was published by him until the 23rd of March, 1846. It was then suspended, for several causes, the principal of which was to collect arrearages. Late in 1846 Mr. Nathnagel commenced the publication of the *Ohio Staat Bote* (the State Messenger). In 1836 or 1837 John S. Wiestling commenced a whig German paper, and continued it a year or eighteen months, when he removed to Columbus, and died there.

In the spring of 1828 Joseph W. White, a veteran printer, who has started more papers than any other man in Ohio, if not in the Union, established the *Stark County Democrat* at Paris, Stark County, and



continued it there until February, 1829, when he removed to Canton and published it here some six weeks, when he sold to James Allen, who continued it until April, 1830. Mr. Allen then removed the establishment to Massillon and commenced the *Massillon Gazette* on the 12th of May, 1830, with John Townsend as partner. In 1831 the *Gazette* was enlarged under the joint ownership of Allen & McCully. In May, 1832, Mr. Allen left Stark County and did not return until 1837. He then purchased the *Massillon Gazette* office of Robert Wilson, who after various changes in the editorship, which we can not now bring to mind, became its proprietor and conducted it about a year, and Allen commenced its publication as editor on the 12th of May, 1837, and continued it until March, 1839, when he went to Columbus and took the editorial chair of the *State Journal*. Several changes followed in the *Gazette* establishment, Luce and Worstel, and then Painter and Wilson, and John Hanna, having edited it for brief periods, and Wilson started a new paper, but, after a short existence, it was merged with the other. It is now (1904) called the *Massillon News*, neutral in politics, and edited by William C. Earl. The mutations in this establishment we think unparalleled in the annals of newspaper enterprises. In January, 1822, Solomon Sala & Company commenced a paper at Canton, entitled the *Canton Gazette*, but of this but one number was issued. In 1834 Mr. Bernard commenced the *Stark County Democrat* in Canton, but died in a few months, after which William Dunbar took it and continued its publication until April, 1835, when it was destroyed by fire. In July, 1835, it was again started, by Dunbar & Gotshall, and continued one year; then it was conducted by William and George Dunbar, and continued about three years; then by Carney & Leiter for fourteen or fifteen months; then by John McGregor & Son until the sudden death of John McGregor, when Alexander McGregor took the editorial chair.

THE "CANTON REPOSITORY"

The *Canton Repository* was the first newspaper to be founded in Stark County and among the first half dozen in Ohio. Its first number was issued by John Saxton, March 30, 1815. To be more precise regarding the predecessors of the *Repository* in Ohio: The *Cincinnati Sentinel* was published in Philadelphia until 1795, when it was first printed in the village which it represented. The *Ohio Gazette*, first printed in Marietta in 1802, is now continued as the *Register*. The *Scioto Gazette* of Chillicothe, and the *Western Intelligence*, of Worthington, are the only other newspapers in Ohio which antedated the

Repository. The *Repository* alone has kept the name throughout the years.

Through the care and forethought of its founder, the files of the *Repository* were preserved during the fifty-six years of his editorial life, and the good example has been followed since; the result, in its complete files, is one of the most valuable permanent records of Middle West history to be found anywhere.

In his inaugural sheet Mr. Saxton pledges his patrons that "truth shall be his guide, the public good his aim." He invites "liberal and well informed men, of all parties, to make his newspaper a *Repository* of their sentiments," at the same time warning them that "letters addressed to the editor must be post paid, or they will not be attended to." The house of publication is announced as at the east corner of Center Square.

The letter from the secretary of the treasury to the Committee of Ways and Means runs over onto the second page, which also contains a list of the acts passed at the third session of the Thirteenth Congress, and an announcement of "important appointments," including those of James Monroe as secretary of state; John Q. Adams, as minister to Great Britain; Albert Gallatin as minister to France, and James A. Bayard as minister to Russia. The third page was largely devoted to the War with Algiers; excuses for delays and imperfections connected with the first number of the *Repository*; fears expressed for Mobile, on account of the surrender of Fort Bowyer to the British, and, among interesting local notices, the announcement of the election of nine trustees for the Farmers Bank of Canton and a proclamation signed by President James Madison and Jonathan Meigs, commissioner of the general land office, transferring the local office from Canton to Wooster. The fourth page was thrown open to poetry and miscellaneous matters, in which the moon and spring came in for their full share of attention.

The east corner of Center Square, according to the early maps of Canton, was where the Commercial Block now stands at the southeast corner of Market Avenue and Second Street, southeast. The *Repository* was afterward printed in a one-story frame building on the site of the present McKinley Hotel, while the home of Mr. Saxton was a two-story brick building on the southeast corner of Market Avenue and Third Street, southeast. Still later, the paper was printed on the west side of Court Avenue, between Tuscarawas Street and Second Street, southwest. The *Repository* for many years owned its building, a three-story structure at Market Avenue, north and Third Street, northwest, occupying a block on the latter thoroughfare. The property

at that location was leased in 1891 and purchased in 1905, since which various improvements and additions were made to the plant. The *Canton Repository* is now located on Cleveland Avenue, northwest at Fifth Street, in a beautiful and up-to-date building, which will be described in a later paragraph.

In 1831, Joshua Saxton, John's brother, entered the business and remained several years. He then moved to Urbana, and begun the publication of the *Citizen and Gazette*, which he continued for forty-two years. It would seem that the Saxton brothers were stayers.

In 1851 Thomas W. Saxton, son of the founder, was received as a partner, and on April 16, 1871, at the death of the venerable founder, became sole proprietor.

John Saxton, a lovable and beloved man—strong, reasonable and tender—was one of the notable figures of Ohio journalism. He was born in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1792, and died at Canton, April 16, 1871. He learned the printer's trade when a boy, and the *Repository* was his first and only newspaper venture. He fitted into the life of Canton so perfectly, from first to last, that for over half a century the possibility of John Saxton dropping out of it in any way than through death would have seemed miraculous. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and while on garrison duty at Black Rock, near Buffalo, partially lost his hearing, the cause being a premature explosion of a cannon near him. Early in 1815 he located in Canton and in March issued the first number of the *Repository*, as noted. In that year he wrote and published the account of the battle of Waterloo and the arrest of Napoleon I, and in 1870 became the author of "Sedan and the Capture of Napoleon III." In turn he was an anti-federalist, a whig and a republican, and voted successively for Madison, Monroe, Adams, Clay, Harrison, Taylor, Scott, Fremont, Lincoln and Grant. For several years in each office, he served as auditor and treasurer of Stark County and postmaster of the city. He was a leading Presbyterian, and a sturdy, good citizen. Mr. Saxton married Margaret Laird during the year he founded the *Repository*; she died in 1858, the mother of nine children. One of the sons, James A. Saxton, became the father of Mrs. William McKinley.

JOSEPH MEDILL, A "REPOSITORY" CONTRIBUTOR

During his residence in Stark County, and even after he became editor of the *Cleveland Leader*, Joseph Medill was a contributor to the *Repository*. When the future Chicago editor and publisher was about eight years old his father took him from the home farm about six miles south of Canton to attend a reunion of Revolutionary soldiers at

Canton. Incidentally the father subscribed for the *Repository* and continued to cleave to it until his death in 1868. In the winter of 1838-39 young Medill began writing for Mr. Saxton's paper upon education and kindred topics, and during the campaign of 1840 contributed almost weekly, many of his articles being used as editorials. Mr. Medill generally called at the office on publication day, when Mr. Saxton would press him into the service in "writing the mail," after which the young man would be loaded down with papers for subscribers on his homeward route. About 1840 Mr. Medill learned to set type and frequently helped in getting out the paper. He continued to write for the *Repository* until about 1845, contributing many articles during the campaign of 1844, when he was editing the *Cleveland Leader*. He relates that Mr. Saxton usually composed his editorials at the case, frequently while engaged in conversation with his friends in the office.

About the year 1859 Mr. Medill's brother, Maj. William H. Medill, established the *Republican* at Canton, which after Mr. Saxton's death in 1871 and the succession of his son, Thomas W., to the proprietorship of the *Repository*, was consolidated with the older paper.

PROGRESS OF THE "REPOSITORY"

The steps by which the *Canton Repository* has reached its position as one of the leading newspapers in the state are described thus, in the "History of the Republican Party in Ohio:" "The *Repository* is one of the oldest papers in the state and since the campaign of 1896, is probably one of the best known. It was established in 1815 by John Saxton, grandfather of the late Mrs. McKinley, who continued its publication up to the time of his death in 1871. In his opening editorial he said: 'Truth shall be my guide, the public good my aim;' and this sentiment, so tersely and forcibly expressed, has ever been the policy of the journal. For fifty-six years Mr. Saxton continued at the head of the paper and advanced it to a proud position among the newspapers of the state. In 1831 his brother Joshua became a partner in the enterprise and later was succeeded by Thomas W. Saxton, a son of the founder. Later the *Republican* was consolidated with the *Repository* and Thomas W. Saxton and Josiah Hartzell, became joint owners, the latter serving as editor for several years. W. T. Bascom succeeded Mr. Hartzell.

"In February, 1878, the daily *Repository* was established—the first daily issued in Stark County, and Wilson J. Vance, who was the Washington correspondent for the *Cincinnati Commercial Gazette* (afterwards congressman from Findlay, O.), became editor.

"After a year he was succeeded by Walter E. Wellman, late president of the Washington Press Club. Allen Carnes, of Albany, N. Y., in the United States government treasury department service, followed Mr. Wellman. He was succeeded by the late George B. Frease, as president and general manager of the Repository Printing Company. He succeeded the late John C. Dueber as president, Herbert S. Saxton, grandson of the founder of the *Repository* having been the first president of the present Repository Printing Company, organized in 1885. The Sunday edition of the *Repository* was established in 1892. The *Repository* became a journal of national fame in the summer of 1896, when it was sent throughout the country on its mission of expounding Republican principles to the people. In one of the most memorable political campaigns that ever occurred in the history of the country, public attention was unwaveringly fixed on Canton. Interest centered in the modest home that sheltered him who was by the voice of the people to be proclaimed the foremost man of the nation. A special edition of the *Repository* was sent to every public speaker, committeeman and others of prominence in the political field from Ohio west to the Pacific, and to every place that was considered doubtful."

George B. Frease, who was the head of the Repository Printing Company since 1893, devoted himself closely to the development of the newspaper. During the McKinley presidential campaign he was manager of the Associated Press at Canton and handled the newspaper dispatches with such ability as to receive a personal letter of thanks from his distinguished and successful friend, the President-elect. With thanks, he declined all offers of public preferment until 1898, when, as a matter of personal solicitation, he accepted the postmastership at Canton and continued in office until 1904.

President McKinley naturally took a deep interest in the *Repository*, both because its rugged and honorable founder was his wife's grandfather and because of its activity in promoting his political and public interests. As has been noted, he was also bound to Mr. Frease by personal ties which extended into the time of his early practice as a struggling lawyer; so that the *Repository* was peculiarly his paper. After his death, both at his funeral and at the dedication of his great memorial, the *Repository* spared neither labor nor money to demonstrate its loyalty to its great friend, thereby broadening its reputation throughout the country. Aside from this striking feature of its history, some of its special editions, such as those of 1909, exploiting Canton's industries and good points in general, and of 1915, marking the centennial of its founding, were widely and favorably noticed.

THE "REPOSITORY" TODAY

Only recently the *Canton Evening Repository* moved into its new quarters on the corner of Cleveland Avenue, northwest, and Fifth Street. The former building was so remodeled as to provide ample space and convenient arrangement to meet the needs of the tremendous growth and development of the paper in the last few years. The present building extends the full length of the city block from Cleveland Avenue to Dewalt Avenue, and with the upper stories, the building is one of the largest and most commodious structures of its kind in this section of the state. Every detail of construction was carefully provided for by the proprietors of the publication. The offices, editorial rooms, composing and press rooms are exceedingly large and well arranged, making the present home of the *Repository* one of the very finest and best equipped newspaper plants in the state.

The *Repository* is at the present time a large city metropolitan newspaper in every respect publishing several daily editions and a Sunday edition of six sections, containing all the features of the large Sunday newspapers of the country. It carries both the Associated Press and International News Service reports in all editions. At the present time, 1928, the *Repository* is in the 113th year of its history and is now the property of the Brush-Moore syndicate of Ohio newspapers. Clyde E. Hovis is the managing-editor, assisted by a large and highly efficient corps of department editors and reporters. The business staff is likewise well qualified and capable of caring for the business interests of the publication.

A visit to the plant of the *Repository* is well worth the time of anyone. The citizens of Canton and Stark County may be proud of this pioneer publication, the *Repository*, often referred to as President McKinley's paper.

THE "STARK COUNTY DEMOCRAT"

First Article

By John McGregor

The first democratic newspaper started in Stark County was called the *Ohio Democrat* and was published in the village of Paris, twelve miles east of Canton.

It was started in 1828 and supported Andrew Jackson for president. Its editor was John Wilkinson White who in after years had the reputation of establishing more papers than any other printer-editor.

The *Ohio Democrat* ran on for a few years and after Jackson's reelection in 1832 it died for want of breath money.

In 1833 a man named Leonard came along and bought the office "for a mere song" and moved it to Canton and about June 1, 1833 came out with Vol. 1. Number 1. of the *Stark County Democrat*. The office was located on the second floor of an old frame building on Tuscarawas Street, east, where the Odeon Theater now stands.

Mr. Leonard had not run it more than six months when he took the cholera and died. Mr. William Dunbar, who had been the editor of the paper, took hold of the paper and continued its publication until 1836 when he sold it to Daniel Gotshall, an old printer. Mr. Gotshall improved the paper greatly and built up a good circulation for the times. He continued its publication until 1846 when he sold it to Benjamin F. Leiter and Edward L. Carney.

Messrs. Leiter and Carney ran it for two years and during that time were continually wrangling much to the disgust of the leading democrats of the city and they saw the necessity of securing a more congenial editorial management of the paper.

At that time Mr. Arnold Lynch, David A. Starkweather, Samuel Lahm, George W. Belden and a few others called on my father in his schoolroom where the Central High School is now located, and induced him and his father to purchase the plant which they did in 1848. The office consisted of nothing but an old Smith hand press, type and stones, and a convenient assortment of wood type for the purpose of getting out political meeting bills for the campaigns of which quite a lot were printed in those days.

The old hand press of which the writer has pushed the rounce and pulled the "devil's tail" many years, continued until 1866 when we put in the first cylinder press in Stark County and then enlarged the paper and came out in a "brand new dress."

The *Old Democrat* continued to improve and grow in circulation and influence. In 1884 the *Canton Daily Democrat* was launched and was most successful in its career, securing a daily circulation of 7,500 which was immense at that time for Canton had not more than one fourth of its present population.

Since that time it has become the *Canton Daily News*, with all the modern facilities of the metropolitan press which the linotypes, monotypes, perfecting presses, etc.

It is certainly very gratifying to the writer to see the old newspaper founded by his father and himself reach the dimensions that the *Daily News* has attained as one of the leading daily newspapers of Ohio.

The progress of newspaper publishing has made most wonderful strides in the last fifteen or twenty years. It is the hope of the writer that the *News* will continue in the same line of success in the future as that which has marked its past.

—From *Canton Daily News*, October 25, 1922.

THE "STARK COUNTY DEMOCRAT"

Second Article

By John McGregor

The old *Stark County Democrat* was born in the village of Paris, twelve miles east of Canton, under the name of the *Old Democrat*, and was founded by John W. White. That was the year when Andrew Jackson ran against John Quincy Adams for his second term. Jackson defeated him. Paris, at that time, was something of a manufacturing village, having a good wagon and buggy factory, tannery, and a few other small shops.

Mr. White continued the paper for some months but finally it succumbed to lack of patronage. The type, press and materials lay there until 1833 when a man by the name of Leonard, a printer, came along and saw the outfit and purchased it and removed it to Canton. The office was located in the second floor of a frame building that stood where the Odeon Theater is now located.

Leonard being a printer, he engaged William Dunbar to write the editorials. Mr. Leonard, about six months after establishing the paper, took sick with the cholera and died. Mr. Dunbar continued the paper for some three years when in 1836 he sold out to Daniel Gottshall a printer who came here from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Gottshall improved the paper and ran it successfully until 1846 when he sold it to Edward L. Carney and Benjamin F. Leiter. They ran it for two years in a turmoil of spats and disagreements when they sold it to John and Archibald McGregor, father and son.

About two months after they purchased the paper, John McGregor died and the burden of the paper fell upon Archibald who continued it until 1888. In 1886 Archibald McGregor took the writer into partnership, the firm being known as A. McGregor & Son. This continued until 1888 when the entire plant was sold to a company composed of General Isaac Sherwood and others, General Sherwood assuming editorial management.

After a few years some of the stockholders sold their stock and General Sherwood induced John C. Harmony to join the company and take over the business management.

The paper during this arrangement was most successfully run but in the meantime some of the directors and stockholders got together and purchased the interest of General Sherwood. They retained John C. Harmony as business manager but in a few years they sold the majority of the stock to the McGregors who took possession with John C. Harmony as business manager. After a few years it again changed hands and finally came into control of Harmony and his son, Howard, who sold it to the present proprietors, H. H. Timkin.

The old *Stark County Democrat*, back in the '70s and '80s, was one of the neatest printed papers in Ohio and often were we complimented on its makeup and general appearance. It had then a circulation throughout Stark County of 7,500 papers, reaching every post office in the county.

We established the *Canton Daily Democrat* in 1884 and in about two years had a circulation of 3,500 *Daily Democrats*, which was at that time the largest daily circulation of any paper in Canton and at that time Canton had a population of only 25,000.

During all these years of connection with the old *Stark County Democrat* the writer has seen some of the most exciting political campaigns. During those years, especially presidential years, and in important state campaigns, democratic meetings were most enthusiastic and attended by large processions from the farms and villages of the county.

They would come in with their big hickory wagons and on horseback with flags flying and martial bands furnishing the music.

In important meetings addressed by eminent speakers from Ohio and other states, held in the evening, we would have immense torchlight processions from one to two miles in length, ending up with a "grand display of fireworks."

In those days we had such men as Allen G. Thurman, George H. Pendleton, C. L. Vallandigham, Sam Medary, Daniel W. Vorhes, John R. Fellows and David B. Hill as orators.

I would like to see that old kind of political meetings revived for they are the best way of getting the people aroused. They are instructive and beneficial to the entire community.

I have diverged somewhat from my subject, but, to get back to the old newspaper business, when the present company took the *Daily News* from John C. and Howard Harmony it built up a newspaper that is second to none in the state, equipped as it is with the most modern press and typesetting machines and equipment that gives the people of Canton one of the finest newspapers so that our people can read all the news, incidents and happenings in the United States, political and otherwise.



CANTON DAILY NEWS BUILDING, CANTON



LOBBY OF CANTON DAILY NEWS BUILDING, CANTON

The value of a good newspaper, intellectually, is found in the quality of news, editorials and miscellaneous selections that induce the people to subscribe for the same and that fact is substantiated by the great circulation that papers like the *Daily News* have obtained.

The old printing office of the earlier days was the college that most of America's greatest men graduated from, such men as Benjamin Franklin, Horace Greeley, Joseph Medill, Henry Watterson, Charles A. Dana, Daniel Manning, George W. Childs and a host of others, so we can well say that the good daily newspaper is the builder of public opinion, the moulder of sentiment, and can be the maker of all good and by equal force can do much to destroy the bad.

So let papers like the *Daily News* keep on with the good work of maintaining that principle of education to the people that will work to the benefit of the community in general.

—From the *Canton Daily News*, Nov. 5, 1922.

THE "CANTON DAILY NEWS"

In 1913, when the ownership of the *Canton Daily News* passed into the hands of H. H. Timkin, Burton Knisely was the editorial writer. However, in recent years the *Canton Daily News* has become the property of ex-Governor James M. Cox, owner of the News League of Ohio, which in addition to the *Canton Daily News* is composed of the *Dayton Daily News* and the *Springfield Daily News*.

Since Mr. Cox has been the proprietor, the *Daily News* has developed into a large city metropolitan newspaper, with several editions published daily and a Sunday morning edition composed of six sections. Every feature of news is carried out in great detail, which gives the paper high rank among the larger city dailies of the state. Herve W. Miner is the present managing editor of the *News*, and he is assisted by a large staff of capable and efficient editors and reporters. The business staff is likewise efficient, and fully qualified to care for the administrative interests of the publication.

The *Canton Daily News* is now located in its beautiful new home on Market Avenue, south, at Fifth Street, which is generally recognized as one of the finest modern newspaper plants in the entire state. The building is constructed along the lines of the most modern style of architecture, and the equipment is modern in every respect to the last minute detail. Nothing has been left undone to make the entire plant and its equipment the very finest and pleasing to the eye. The citizenship of the City of Canton may well be proud of this superb modern newspaper building. A visit to the building of the *Daily News* is well worth the time of anyone. The *News* at this time, 1928, is now in the

ninety-fifth year of its publication. Charles E. Morris is the present publisher.

HISTORY OF MASSILLON NEWSPAPERS

The early history of the newspapers of Massillon is best told in Chapter XV of "Perrin's History of Stark County" in an article written by Robert H. Folger of Massillon. This account gives in detail the story of the rise and decline of the early newspapers published in Massillon. We have summarized this history as follows:

THE "MASSILLON GAZETTE"

Massillon has not been at all backward in venturing newspaper enterprises. The pioneer of them all was the *Gazette*, started by Capt. James Allen, of Canton, and Dr. John Townsend, of Massillon, in April, 1830. The latter soon withdrew, the captain was elected to the Legislature after about eighteen months of service in his easy editorial chair and the *Gazette* floated along in other hands for a time, disappeared and was revived with the reappearance of the genial captain, who fought with Sam Houston in Texas. But he could not keep it alive, got into the Mexican war, mixed up with the '49ers and died in the West toward the last of the Civil war.

THE "EVENING INDEPENDENT"

In 1863, a few months after the *Gazette* really died, John Frost, of New Lisbon, a veteran printer, located in Massillon and founded the *Independent*, which still exists. Mr. Frost was an ardent abolitionist and temperance advocate, and his partner, Peter Welker, of Massillon, agreed with him in all the essentials. With a small hand press the two turned out their attacks on the Confederacy, the demon rum and a weekly budget of news. Frost lived until about 1870 when, upon his death, Welker continued the business. Welker later took Charles Taylor into partnership and when Welker withdrew, Taylor continued as sole proprietor.

From Taylor the property passed into the hands of John V. R. Skinner, now of St. Albans, West Virginia; Robert P. Skinner, present consul general of the United States at London and E. F. Bahney, of Massillon. John Skinner acted as business manager and R. P. Skinner as editor. Mr. Bahney was connected with the business department.

That partnership continued until 1891, when The Independent Company was incorporated. In the meantime, in 1887, Mr. R. P. Skinner founded the daily, which has been published ever since. Changes have occurred in the personnel of the management since the company was

incorporated. B. V. R. Skinner is president and editor of the *Independent* at the present time.

The *Evening Independent* is now, 1928, in the sixty-fifth year of its continuous publication, and is the only newspaper published in the City of Massillon. It carries all the Associated Press dispatches and is in every respect a well edited and skillfully printed publication. The *Independent* is not published on Sunday. The Independent Building is a modern, convenient and well equipped newspaper plant, consisting of all the latest and most up-to-date printing presses and other appliances necessary for the publication of a larger city daily. The *Independent* has a wide circulation both in Massillon and the district covering the western portions of Stark County.

On Saturday, September 4th, 1926, the *Evening Independent* issued a centennial edition under the following caption: "The Centennial Section of the *Evening Independent* is issued under the direction and by the authority of the Citizens Centennial Executive Committee in commemoration of 100 years of civic, industrial, social and spiritual progress." This edition contained 200 very beautiful rotogravure views of the leading historical places of the city, together with views of all the principal manufacturing industries, mercantile stores, prominent residences, banks, public buildings, etc. In this same edition a very fine centennial history of the City of Massillon written by the editor, B. V. R. Skinner. It is a most excellent review of the first century of Massillon's progress.

AN EDITORIAL

On Thursday, September 9, 1926, there appeared an editorial in the *Evening Independent* which will be of interest to readers of Stark County History many years hence. The editorial is entitled "Now for the Second Hundred" and reads as follows:

The last of 100 candles on Massillon's birthday cake has burned out. Massillon's centennial celebration is over.

To be 100 years old, usually, is to live from hand to mouth, as far as time goes. To be 100 years young is merely to be in condition for greater achievement with all benefits of a century of experience.

In the latter class is Massillon. During the centennial, histories garrets and treasure troves have yielded their records and proofs of the hardships and the comparative crudeness of living conditions of those who founded Massillon. It has been a splendid thing for the young folks to realize that light was not always produced by turning a switch.

These same young people must have seen by the exhibits how much easier it is to live in comfort today than it was in 1826. With the

primary problem of existence solved, and power machinery each year lengthening the span of life by increasing its opportunities, the next 100 years should offer to youth the opportunity of achievement greater than any we, who today stand on the threshold of the second century of community life, dream of.

It was gratifying to see the completion of the first century marked with such a successful celebration. The opening ceremonies were dignified, reverent; the parades magnificent, the historical pageant a work of histrionic art, the mardi gras a barrel of fun for everybody and the grand ball a fitting climax to a four-day jollification. From the mayor down to the postman out in Seattle who carried to a farmer resident an invitation to the centennial, the *Independent* extends its congratulations. The celebration was a distinct credit to Massillon.

In view of the fact that this is the only Massillon centennial celebration the present population will ever see, it is to be hoped everybody enjoyed it.

EARLY ALLIANCE NEWSPAPERS

On Thursday, June 8, 1854, the first newspaper was published in Lexington township, at Alliance. The editor was the late Dr. L. L. Lamborn, one of the city's most honored characters. The paper was printed on the press of the *Salem Republican*. A few weeks after this venture L. W. Hall brought a printing press to Alliance, and a paper called the *Alliance Ledger* was started. The *Ledger* was republican in politics, and, after one year's existence, A. H. Lewis bought the outfit, installed James Estell as editor, changed the name of the paper to the *Alliance Times* and the politics to democratic. In 1856 S. G. McKee came to Alliance from Carrollton, purchased the *Times* and became its editor and manager until 1861, after which the *Times* was owned successively by Barlow & Morgan, Webb & Co. and Elmslie & Co. In 1864 the *Times* was removed to Canton, and the *Alliance Local* succeeded it at Alliance. This paper was republican in politics. Soon after this the *Monitor* made its appearance as an independent sheet, under the management of Rev. and Mrs. W. K. Brown. The *True Press* made its initial bow as a neutral paper at this period also, and Alliance was blessed with three weekly newspapers. An early historian said, "The *Local* cut, the *Monitor* tore, the *True Press* soothed. The *Local* shot at the heart, the *Monitor* at the whole body and the *True Press* at neither." It was at this period that Jos. Gillespie first came to the front as a versatile writer and became a part of Alliance.

At this time, in the field of journalism, Alliance was the peer of any interior town in Ohio. "These presses were the heralds of the future

of the city; for them to languish was for the city to grow weary; for merchants and manufacturers to give printing to out-of-town solicitors was suicide; it would be a stone to throw at the goose that laid the golden egg; it might not have killed, but it would seriously wound."

In 1864 the *Christian Standard* was published in Alliance in the interest of the Christian Church, and was edited by the Rev. Isaac Errett. In the same year the *Family and School Instructor* was published as a monthly and was the product of the faculty and students of Mount Union College. Then came the *Literary Advance*, following the footsteps of the former and emanating from the same source. Both were of a literary character and were well edited.

After S. G. McKee sold his interest in the *Local* to J. W. Gillespie he purchased the first cylinder press ever brought to Alliance of a modern type and began the publication of the *Alliance Telegraph*, a weekly paper which entered upon a bright and prosperous career. One morning, without warning, the citizens were astonished to learn that Mr. Gillespie had purchased the *Telegraph*, and the *Local* and *Telegraph* were consolidated. It was now these combined papers against the *Monitor*. The *Monitor* was established in 1864; and the *True Press* about the same time.

THE "LOCAL" BECOMES THE "REVIEW"

It was in May, 1871, that J. W. Gillespie purchased a half interest in the *Local*, a "patent outside," struggling for existence, with a subscription list not to exceed 300, and, in company with S. G. McKee, undertook to conduct a neutral paper. In November, 1871, Mr. Gillespie purchased the McKee interest in the *Local* and became the sole owner of the good will and office and equipment. The "patent outside" gave way to home-set matter. There was a sudden and great change in the *Local*. The paper soon outgrew its name. It became popular and was no longer neutral. It was republican. The name, *Local*, was dropped and that of *Alliance Review* substituted.

In 1871 Joseph W. Gillespie, part owner of the *Local*, purchased the interest of S. G. McKee, his partner, and became sole owner of the paper. The *Local* was a neutral newspaper. Under the new name, *Review*, it was changed to a republican paper and has ever since been an exponent of the doctrines and principles of this party. Under the management of Mr. Gillespie, the *Review* and the *Standard*, then owned and published by John G. Garrison, were purchased and consolidated. This purchase was made by a stock company, incorporated on March 3, 1888, by J. W. Gillespie, H. W. Brush, F. N. Bryan, E. E. Scranton and D. D. Waugh. D. D. Waugh was the first president of the com-

pany. The *Daily Review* (Evening) was first issued September 17, 1888. At the death of Reverend Waugh, David Fording became president. In 1895 W. H. Ramsey was elected president. In 1902 S. J. Williams became the president of the Review Publishing Company and served in that capacity for many years.

From March, 1888, until December 1, 1894, H. W. Brush was the manager of the company, but at the date named F. A. Hoiles, having purchased a portion of Mr. Brush's stock, was elected manager of the paper. The absorption of the *Leader*, a semi-weekly and daily democratic paper, whose editions were established in 1875 and 1892, respectively, is of comparatively recent date and gives the local field to the Review Publishing Company.

THE "ALLIANCE REVIEW"

At the present time the *Alliance Review* is an excellent sixteen page daily newspaper, well edited, skillfully composed and printed, and carrying all the leading Associated Press dispatches. From the well written editorial page we quote the following: "The *Alliance Review and Leader*, published by the Review Publishing Company, Alliance, Ohio, Office 28 to 34 South Linden Avenue."

Paul W. Reed is the city editor and Paul Siddal, circulation manager. The *Review* is not published on Sunday. Being the only newspaper in the city, the *Review* has a wide circulation, covering the eastern half of Stark County and the western portion of Mahoning County, including the town of Sebring.

The equipment of the Review is new and modern in every detail and is fully on a par with all the leading large city daily newspapers of this section of the state.



THE REPOSITORY, CANTON
(Newspaper)

CHAPTER XVII

STARK COUNTY BANKS

FIRST BANK IN STARK COUNTY—HOW EARLY CANTON BANKS WERE GUARDED—HISTORY OF THE BANKS OF CANTON—THE EARLY BANKS OF MASSILLON—FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS OF MASSILLON IN RECENT YEARS—FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS OF ALLIANCE IN 1915—THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK IN 1918—ALLIANCE BANKS IN RECENT YEARS—MASSILLON BANKS—ALLIANCE BANKS IN 1928.

FIRST BANK IN STARK COUNTY

By Lew Slusser

In the year 1815 a meeting of the business men of Canton was called for the purpose of organizing a bank. The town at that time had a population of about five hundred. It contained seven stores, which, with the several flour mills in the vicinity, drew trade from a wide extent of surrounding country. The close of the war of 1812 gave a new impetus to business, in increased immigration and created a demand for more circulating medium. Wooster at this time was looming up as a rival town, each place claiming superiority over the other, in the prospective navigable features of the Killbuck and Nimishillen. As a stroke of policy this meeting was called and five trustees appointed, viz: John Shorb, William Fogle, Samuel Coulter, Thomas Taylor and James Hazlett, who were instructed to take the initiatory steps in furtherance of the project.

In the month of April notice was published in the *Ohio Repository* that an election would be held at the house of Philip Dewalt (then the Eagle Tavern, a two-story log structure, located on the corner later occupied by the Eagle Block) for nine directors for a bank, to be called the Farmers' Bank of Canton. It was at the suggestion of Dr. Fogle that the prefix Farmers' was adopted. The election was held, and resulted in the choice of Thomas Hurford, John Shorb, John Meyers, William Fogle, Winana Clark, James Hazlett, Philip Slusser, Jacob Meyers and George Stidger. John Shorb was elected president, and William Fogle cashier. Immediately afterward books were opened for the subscription of stock at Canton, Tallmadge, Stow and Cleveland.

During the summer of 1815 the building located on the north half of lot 28, the same later occupied by V. B. Snyder as a grocery store,

was erected for a banking house, and in the fall was occupied as such. Immediately afterward notes were issued and put in circulation.

There was then opposition to a paper currency. At the February term, 1816, of the common pleas court—George Tode, president; John Goover, Samuel Coulter and William Henry, associates—an indictment was found against “John Shorb, president of the Farmers’ Bank of Canton, for signing and making bank notes without being by law authorized so to do.” It was evident that the mass of the community were disposed to sustain the bank, for, after the jury heard the indictment read, they returned a verdict of not guilty, without leaving the box. Jeremiah H. Hallock appeared for the state, and Wright and Tappan for the defendant. Notwithstanding this decision, Henry Swartz the same year resisted the payment of a note of \$800 held by the bank against him, on the ground that the bank had issued paper in violation of law. The case was argued at length by J. W. Lathrop for the bank and John M. Goodenow for defendant. Court gave judgment for plaintiff.

The bank issued fractional currency, of which there were counterfeits in circulation. There was a publisher of a newspaper located in the central portion of the state who engaged with impunity in the manufacture of this fractional currency. He was not prosecuted, as there was a question about its being a penal offense.

John Sterling and Thomas Alexander were elected directors in 1816, but whether as an addition to the number of the board, or in place of two retired, we are unable to ascertain from the archives of our command. James Drennan was cashier in 1817, and gives notice that “a dividend of 4 per cent, on capital stock actually paid in will be paid to the stockholders, or their legal representatives.”

From a statement of the condition of the bank, published in December, 1818, there was a capital stock paid in \$33,710; notes in circulation, \$20,398; debts due, \$18,000; deposits, \$3,113; bills discounted, \$75,162; specie on hand, \$1,969; notes of other banks, \$1,406. A financial crisis was approaching, and the bank began to feel its effects. They struggled along until November, 1818, when, following in the wake of a number of other banks, they suspended specie payment, but gave notice that they would “continue to redeem their notes in good chartered paper.” In January, 1820, in compliance with an amendment of law then in force, the board of directors was increased to thirteen. Renewed efforts were made to sustain the credit of the institution, but the reserve forces were insufficient, and in March, 1821, the banking house and lot, with the office fixtures, was sold at public auction, and the Farmers’ Bank of Canton expired.

HOW EARLY CANTON BANKS WERE GUARDED

By Lew Slusser

The other night I passed Jacob Bachtel, special night watchman in the public square, and I was reminded of the first watchman employed in Canton. That was many years ago, and these were the circumstances which led to the employment of a watchman at that early day.

The town had a bank, the second organized in the town, known as the Farmers' Bank of Canton. It was a resuscitation of the first and did business in a one-story brick building at the northwest corner of the public square. The officers were Orlando Metcalf, a prominent lawyer, president, and William Fogle, Sr., retired merchant, cashier. This was before the day of burglar-proof safes. The substitute in this bank was a walled room, ten feet square, built of cut stone. The door was made of heavy oak plank, covered with plate iron, with an enormous wooden lock that had a key hole large enough to admit four fingers at one time. The key was like what in imagination we regard a Bastille key, although too large and heavy to carry on your person without discomfort. The clerk or teller of the bank was William Fogle, Jr., and one morning while opening up for business he detected bits of putty sticking around the key hole of the safe lock. Suspicion being excited by the appearance of this putty, a council of the officers and directors of the bank was called. Being satisfied that there was a movement on foot to rob the bank, it was decided to erect a guard house and employ a watchman. A wooden structure of octagonal form, about five feet in diameter, was put on the corner of the pavement immediately in front of the bank. A pane of glass was inserted as a look-out on each side and a cannon stove occupied one side, by which it was made quite comfortable in cold weather. The watchman employed was Valentine Bockius, a man past middle age, who was with Napoleon at Moscow and Waterloo. At that day a man who had served through the Revolutionary war or with Napoleon was considered invincible, of unquestioned courage and daring—at least by the boys. Bockius was a hatter by trade, but as the business was not remunerative he accepted the position of bank watchman, as it was looked upon as one of responsibility and trust. His armory or means of offense and defense consisted of a flint-lock musket, generally with fixed bayonet, a horse-pistol and a heavy cavalry sword. Much of his time while on duty he employed in picking or carding wool.

The boys living near the public square, and who were wont to congregate around the old courthouse to play "hide and go seek," "wolf"

and such like juvenile sports, would often linger around the watch house and drink in the wonderful stories the old man would tell of accidents by flood and field, of hair-breath "scrapes" and the like. He would frequently from the courthouse pavement cry the hour of night and the character of the weather. This could be distinctly heard several squares distant. His call for instance was: "Twelve o'clock and a starlight night," or "Two o'clock and all's well." It is needless to add that while this watch was kept up, to the time of the removal of the bank to the corner of Tuscarawas and Popular, no attempt at robbery was made.

There are but few citizens of Canton left who did business with the Farmers' Bank at the time of which I write. C. T. Browning, John Laird and Daniel DeWalt are the only persons left who have not had their last check discounted. Banks and currency was much more of a disturbing element then now. The country was full of all sorts of what was then designated "wild cat" and "red dog" currency and you were at a loss to know whether what you received at par today would not be quoted at a heavy discount or announced broke tomorrow. Every business man took a bank note reporter, which he was obliged to consult daily. Schemers were starting banks in every nook and corner of the country. The Mormons had a bank of issue at Kirtland, on the Reserve, and a syndicate started "The Orphan's Institute" bank at Fulton, and the "Owl Creek," and numerous other swindling concerns that played sad havoc with the farming community in the purchase of produce. It is to be hoped the country will never again be subjected to such a crisis.

HISTORY OF CANTON BANKS

Since the industries and business houses of Canton have reached magnitude they have always been sustained by a number of well managed banks, supplied with ample funds to carry along their transactions, and managed, as a whole, by citizens of long residence and familiar acquaintance with local needs, and conditions. Commencing with the old Farmers' Bank of Canton, backed by such men as John Shorb and Gen. George Stidger, until the present time, the men behind the city banks have given the entire community confidence and courage to undertake all feasible enterprises.

THE HARTERS—A FAMILY OF BANKERS

The original Farmers Bank suspended business, but was revived a number of times thereafter and covered a long period of the local

banking history, but if any one family name were to be mentioned as more generally identified with the finances of Canton than another, all who have a knowledge of local matters would at once agree upon the Harter family. Its different members, father, sons and grandsons, have been identified with the founding and development of local banks for more than sixty years.

ISAAC HARTER AND SONS

Isaac Harter, the founder of the family in Canton, was born in Knox County, Ohio, where his father was a farmer and tavern keeper. He came of good German blood. When he was eleven years of age he was brought to Canton, whither his sister had moved as the wife of George Dewalt, and indentured to William Christmas, a merchant of that place. He was bound out under the usual terms, board and clothes, a limited education even for those days, and a new suit of clothes, designated a "freedom suit," when he should reach his majority and be privileged to earn and retain his own wages. But that was the custom then, and, although the work of a general hand around, a general store covered a multitude of details and many hours of the twenty-four, it was also the policy of the young men of those times to labor steadily and uncomplainingly. In later years, when he had become wealthy and prominent, Mr. Harter would remark, in alluding to the comparatively easy time enjoyed by the young men of that period, "I was so situated that I never had an opportunity to earn a dollar for myself until I was twenty-one."

After attaining his majority, however, the young man was made a partner, Mr. Christmas allowing him for his services an interest in the profits. The firm was then Christmas, Harter & Company, the company being a silent partner, Mr. Hogg, of Brownsville, Pa. Mr. Christmas died in 1836, when it became necessary to settle up the estate and the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Harter then established an independent business, which he conducted until 1860, after which, until his death, February 27, 1876, he was continuously engaged in banking.

Six years before disposing of his mercantile interests, Mr. Harter had founded a private bank, in association with Martin Wikidal, Peter P. Trump and Julius Whiting, under the firm name of Harter, Trump, Wikidal & Company. Mr. Whiting, who had been identified with the old Farmers Bank for years before its failure in 1844 and was considered one of the ablest young financiers of the state, was cashier of that new institution. Ill health, however, compelled him to resign that position in 1862. Mr. Harter then became cashier and held the position until 1867, when he and his two sons, George D. and Michael D. Harter,

bought the interests of Messrs. Wikidal and Trump. At that time the style of the firm became Isaac Harter & Sons, by which name it was known for many years, until it was merged with other financial institutions of the city. Isaac Harter, Jr., was a former president of the bank and Henry W. Harter, vice president. Charles W. Keplinger was the cashier. The final name of the institution was the Savings and Deposit Bank.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK IN 1915

The First National Bank of Canton was chartered September 5, 1863, with Cornelius Aultman as its first president. He served until his death, December 26, 1884, to the time of his death in December, 1890; John-son Sherrick, January, 1891, to January, 1898; J. J. Sullivan, from that time until June, 1910; L. A. Loichot, from June, 1910, until his death in August of that year, and W. R. Timken, since January, 1911.

The cashiers of the First National Bank have been as follows: R. T. Tonner, who served from the organization of the bank until November, 1864; D. B. Whitacre, from that time until March, 1866; G. W. Williams, until July, 1871; H. C. Gogle, until December, 1872; L. L. Miller, until January, 1898; L. A. Loichot, until January, 1903, and W. G. Saxton since that date. Austin Lynch is vice president. The building which is the present home of the bank was erected in 1867.

The original capital stock was \$100,000; increased to \$200,000 in 1891, and to \$500,000, as at present, in 1910. The total resources of the First National are over \$6,600,000. Its deposits exceed \$5,000,000; its surplus and undivided profits are nearly \$450,000, and its circulation, \$490,000. It is the official depository for city, county and United States funds.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK IN RECENT YEARS

The First National Bank is now sixty-five years old. The nation was engaged in the bitter conflict of the Civil war when pioneer Canton merchants and manufacturers founded this sterling institution. The First National Bank is the proud possessor of the seventy-sixth charter issued to a national bank in the United States.

Since the charter was issued to Canton's oldest bank, the Federal Government has issued more than 8,000 bank charters. Probably no institution or group of men had exerted a more potent influence in the development of the industrial enterprise that makes Canton one of the country's leading manufacturing centers than the men who have guided the destinies of the First National Bank.

The incorporators of the First National Bank were Cornelius Ault-

man, Jacob Miller, Lewis Miller, George Cook, and Thomas Tonner. These men were the directors of the bank for many years.

The years have brought added honors and prestige to this Canton institution. The vigor of its growth and the public appreciation of First National policies is graphically told in the fact that the present management has increased the resources more than \$10,000,000 in the last twenty years.

The First National Bank is the only national bank in Canton. Since the prosperity of Canton depends upon the progress of the 350 industrial plants here, the First National Bank has developed a highly efficient service for the benefit of these enterprises, and coincident with that the bank has made it possible through its savings plans for hundreds of Canton workers to step forward to a larger measure of competency.

Directors of the bank are H. R. Jones, F. E. Case, E. A. Bowman, W. G. Saxton, Austin Lynch, Paul D. Belden, Raymond W. Loichot, W. W. Steele and J. M. Strough. Mr. Lynch is president; H. R. Jones, vice president; W. G. Saxton, cashier, and H. J. McKee, assistant cashier. R. P. Abbey, trust officer. The imposing new bank building is an edifice to all citizens of Canton.

THE GEORGE D. HARTER BANK IN 1915

The George D. Harter Bank was founded by the member of the well known family of Canton bankers who gave his name to the institution, as a private concern, in 1866. It was the year after his return from the front and three years after the death of Capt. Joseph S. Harter, his brother. Another brother, Michael D. Harter, then but twenty years of age, assisted him in the organization of what was at first a private enterprise, and retained an interest in it even after his removal to Mansfield, Ohio, as manager of the Aultman interests at that place. At the time of George D. Harter's death in 1890 he had commenced his service as a representative in Congress, and his own death, in 1896, removed an able and a brilliant man from the community.

The George D. Harter Bank was reorganized after the death of its founder—that is, in October, 1891—and since that time F. Herbruck has been president and ex-Judge Henry W. Harter, vice president. C. D. Bachtel was cashier from the reorganization until 1900, when he was succeeded by E. E. Mack.

The capital of the bank remained at \$180,000 until 1909, since which year it has been \$300,000. Its present surplus and undivided profits amount to \$200,000; deposits, \$4,000,000; total resources, \$4,600,000.

THE GEORGE D. HARTER BANK IN RECENT YEARS

An impressive monument to Canton's prosperity and financial standing. That is what the George D. Harter Bank, one of the largest banking institutions in eastern Ohio, is. Housed in its handsome new building, which shows its banking face toward the courthouse and rears its fourteen-story office building adjoining on Second Street N. E. It is indeed a place to impress one with the importance of a bank to a city.

It is well to stop while looking at the big structure and think of the beginning of this bank, which, like other great things in Canton, was small. The George D. Harter Bank was organized as a private bank in 1866 and conducted as such until 1891, when it was incorporated under the state laws. Ferd. Herbruck, the present president, was elected to this office when the bank was incorporated. E. E. Mack, vice president, and W. R. Myers, vice president and cashier, began as messengers with the bank. The bank merged with the City National Bank, May 1st, 1922, and today is the largest bank in Stark County.

The officers of the George D. Harter Bank of late years are: Ferd. Herbruck, president; A. M. Dueber, first vice president; E. E. Mack, second vice president and treasurer; Will R. Myers, vice president and cashier; C. A. Seiple, vice president; Leonard S. Hole, trust officer; J. L. Goodin, assistant cashier; T. D. Vogelgesang, manager safety deposit department; W. R. Engle, assistant cashier; A. G. Diefenbach, assistant cashier; Alfred Ziff, manager Foreign department, and P. G. Hawke, auditor.

THE CITY NATIONAL BANK IN 1915

The City National Bank was established as a private institution in 1879 and was then known as the Canton Bank. In the following year it was organized under its present name, with Peter H. Bahr as president and Henry C. Ellison as cashier. In 1883 Mr. Ellison retired and was succeeded as cashier by Henry A. Wise. Mr. Bahr continued as president until 1887, when W. W. Clark became head of the bank. At this time the capital of \$100,000 was doubled. Mr. Clark remained as president until ill health compelled him to retire in January, 1905. W. H. Clark, who succeeded him, is still in office, is no relative of the former president.

In 1907-08 the People's Saving Bank and the Canton Savings and Trust Company were merged into the City National Bank. At the time J. H. Kenny was president of the Canton Savings and Trust Company, and since the merging has served as vice president of the City National. With this additional income the capital stock of the consolidated bank



THE PEOPLES BANK COMPANY, ALLIANCE



THE GEORGE D. HARTER BANK, PUBLIC SQUARE,
CANTON

was also increased to \$240,000. Mr. Wise resigned as cashier in the fall of 1890, and H. S. Kaufman has served in that capacity since.

The present resources of the City National Bank are over \$2,800,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$199,000; deposits, \$2,200,000. Its building was completed and occupied in April, 1895. This bank merged with the George D. Harter Bank, May 1, 1922.

THE CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK

The Central Savings Bank was organized in May, 1887, with George W. Raff as president and Edward S. Raff, cashier. Father and son continued to operate the bank during their lives, and at the death of Edward S. Raff as president in 1901, Austin Lynch succeeded to the head of its affairs. Paul D. Rider has served as cashier since 1900, which year also marked the coming into office of Joseph Biechele as vice president. The total resources of the bank are over \$2,370,000.

Since the year 1915 the personnel of the officers and directors of the bank have changed, but the prosperity and growth of the bank has kept pace with the progress of the financial interests of the city, so that this bank is today one of the most substantial financial institutions in the City of Canton. Present officers are: Paul D. Ryder, president; Lewis R. Zollars, vice president; Fred G. Barr, cashier, and A. W. Wherry, trust officer.

THE DIME SAVINGS BANK

The Dime Savings Bank was incorporated in January, 1895, and fully organized in the following May, with F. E. Case as president; Henry A. Wise, vice president, and Jacob I. Piper, cashier. The capital stock has been increased from \$100,000 to \$200,000. The surplus and undivided profits amount to \$85,000 and the deposits to \$1,800,000. The building occupied by the Dime Savings Bank was completed in 1904.

"Safety for Canton Savers" means more than a mere slogan for the Dime Savings Bank. It's like a government bond—it assures the highest degree of security for their many patrons.

Experienced management and conservative loaning policy are major safeguards for the funds entrusted to The Dime Savings Bank. Capital and surplus of \$700,000 are further evidences of strength while the bank's membership in the Federal Reserve System, together with the rigid state supervision under which it operates, combine to make its security complete.

The Dime Savings Bank invites checking accounts, small as well as large; welcomes 4 per cent savings accounts, issues 5 per cent time

certificates of deposit, and supplies foreign exchange, safe deposit and investment service. Its handsome building, remodeled in 1920 on the occasion of its twenty-fifth anniversary, is completely and attractively equipped for the service and convenience of both men and women.

The following were the officers of the bank in 1928: C. W. Kreig, president; J. C. Albright, vice president, and W. L. Bechtel, cashier, treasurer; Leo P. Feicht, assistant secretary-treasurer, and J. F. Mani, assistant secretary-treasurer.

FIRST TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK

Another well known banking institution of the city is the First Trust and Savings Bank, widely recognized as a new and modern banking institution. Its familiar "business slogan "Safety, Strength and Service—A Bank of Unselfish Usefulness" is observed on every hand. The main banking house is on Market Avenue South, next to the First National Bank. The bank maintains branches in the following locations: Crystal Park N. E., Chas. A. Booth, manager; Navarre Road S. W., F. W. Ritzman, manager; Tuscarawas Street W., F. C. Rice, manager; East End Branch, George C. Mast, manager. These several branch banks provide ample banking service to a large number of patrons, and greatly facilitate the banking interests of the citizenship of Canton, North Canton and Louisville. Present officers of the bank are: Frank Collins, president; Herman Ely, H. B. Fawcett, H. R. Jones, C. W. Kreig, C. W. Keplinger, and P. D. Slyne, vice presidents; C. A. Wendell, secretary.

The commodious banking building on Market Avenue South is so arranged as to meet the needs of the many departments of which this bank is composed. The bank is truly a bank of unselfish usefulness.

OTHER CANTON BANKS

Other well known Canton banking institutions are the Canton Bank and Trust Company, located at 205 Market Avenue South, which is doing a flourishing banking business at this time officers are: C. A. Hanner, president; W. H. Miller, vice president; G. H. Robertson, cashier, and C. N. Schicker, assistant cashier; the Canton Morris Plan Bank, located in the lower floor of the Mellett Building, which does an immense business in industrial loans; the People's Commercial Savings Bank at 336 Tuscarawas Street East, W. N. Frederick, president; Wendell Herbruck and T. H. Leahy, vice presidents; American Exchange Bank: C. C. Upham, president; Wm. Jacob and John G. Rommel, vice presidents; John Jacob, cashier, and Carl Hummer, assistant cashier; Canton Morris Plan Bank: H. Ross Ake, president; F. A.

Bowman, J. H. Kenny and C. W. Kreig, vice presidents; L. R. Jackman, assistant treasurer, and Irene Kropp, assistant secretary. In addition to the foregoing there are twelve loan companies, all of which do a general savings and loan business.

Massillon Banks

FIRST VILLAGE BANK—THE BANK OF MASSILLON

An important event which had a permanent effect upon the development of the new village of Massillon was the birth of its first bank. That occurred in 1833, when the Bank of Massillon was chartered under state laws with a capital of \$200,000. It was the second bank of discount and deposit in the county, the first having been the Farmers Bank of Canton, which had been chartered in 1816. Most of the stock of the Massillon bank was taken at home and by Troy, N. Y., investors. The bank opened for business October 1, 1834, with the following officers: James Duncan, president; J. D. W. Calder, cashier. The room where it transacted business was on the second floor of the Hogan & Harris Block on Main Street. The cashier represented the Troy, or foreign element, and did not harmonize with the president. Although New York and Massachusetts stockholders obtained control of the stock within a few months and ousted the cashier, Mr. Duncan resigned the presidency.

The Bank of Massillon went into the hands of a receiver, under a black cloud, in 1853. At one time F. E. Platt, of Oswego, N. Y., was cashier of the bank; he was an elder brother of the late United States senator from the Empire State, who himself was a clerk in the bank and also the drug store of Joseph Watson & Company many years ago.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

The Merchants Bank followed close on the ruins of the Bank of Massillon, its organizers being Dr. Isaac Steese, a large landed proprietor and prominent farmer, as well as a widely known physician; H. B. Hurlbut and Salmon Hunt, the last named having been connected with the defunct Bank of Massillon. The new institution was organized under the general banking law of Ohio, with Doctor Steese as president and Mr. Hunt as cashier, and it occupied quarters on the east side of Erie Street, south of Main. The bank remained in that locality until a change was made to the purchased premises on the south end of the Wellman Block. There the management closed out the Merchants Bank and in 1864, under the national banking law, the First National Bank of Massillon came into existence.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS OF MASSILLON IN 1915

Massillon has quite an imposing array of financial institutions designed to facilitate the manufactures, business and individual savings, loans and buildings. Its oldest existing bank is the First National, which succeeded the old Merchants Bank in 1864. It was organized with Dr. Isaac Steese as president and S. Hunt as cashier, with a capital of \$200,000. The directors were Isaac Steese, James M. Brown, Arvine C. Wales, Charles Steese, Jacob S. Bachtel and John Jacobs. At the death of Doctor Steese in August, 1874, Mr. Hunt was elected president and Charles Steese, son of the doctor, became cashier. Mr. Steese became president in 1892, serving for years at the head of the institution, with P. L. Hunt as cashier. The capital stock of the First National is now over \$150,000.

As stated, the Union branch of the State Bank of Ohio was opened in 1847 by Dr. Isaac Steese, Sebastian Brainard and others. After the death of Brainard it passed through many hands, and in 1865 was finally reorganized as the Union National Bank of Massillon. Among its early officers were: John E. McLain, president; Thomas McCullough, vice president, and James H. Hunt, cashier. The capital stock of the Union National has been increased from \$100,000 to \$150,000. Recent officers were as follows: J. H. Hunt, president; C. L. McLain, vice president, and H. L. McLain, cashier.

The First Savings & Loan Company was incorporated in 1888. Recent officers were: J. C. Haring, president; W. F. Ricks, vice president; C. G. King, secretary, and A. T. Ellis, treasurer.

The Merchants National Bank was chartered in 1890. The institution was organized by the late J. Walter McClymonds; he erected the building, the ground floor of which is occupied by the bank, and was president until his death in October, 1912. He was succeeded by S. A. Conrad and William F. Ricks, who had served successively as cashier and vice president since the founding of the bank, has been at the head of its affairs since October, 1913.

The People's Building & Loan Company was incorporated in 1892, the Massillon Savings & Banking Company in 1895, and the Union Building & Loan Company in 1899.

The State Bank of Massillon, which was chartered in 1903, has a capital of \$100,000 and is officered as follows: Z. T. Shoemaker, president; J. C. Albright, vice president, and W. L. Bechtel, cashier.

MASSILLON BANKS IN 1928

First National Bank: P. L. Hunt, president; J. E. McClain, chairman of board; Blaine Zuver, vice president; W. A. Krenrick, cashier; A. J. Albright, assistant cashier.

Ohio Merchants Trust Company: F. W. Arnold, president; I. M. Taggart, chairman of board; C. E. Stuart, vice chairman of board; F. J. Griffiths, E. H. Birney, F. F. Taggart and A. J. Waltz, vice presidents; O. D. Miller, cashier and secretary; S. G. Edgar, assistant cashier; W. L. Schultz, assistant cashier.

State Bank of Massillon: Z. T. Shoemaker, president; Seth Hattery and W. A. Pietzcher, vice presidents; W. L. Bechtel, cashier; R. G. Collier, assistant cashier.

Union National Bank: J. H. Hunt, president; H. T. Beatty, vice president; H. L. McLain, cashier; J. G. Lester, assistant cashier.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS OF ALLIANCE IN 1915

Alliance is a banking as well as an industrial center; as a matter of course banks and manufacturies go together, neither being able to exist and grow without the other. It is significant, as bearing out that statement, that the great engineering company founded at Alliance by Thomas R. Morgan, Sr., was established only a year previous to the organization of the city's oldest bank, conducted under the name of the Alliance Bank Company.

The Alliance Bank Company was incorporated in 1872, and ten years later was established as a state institution. It is capitalized at \$100,000. Frank Transue, president of the Transue-Williams Company, is also head of the bank, of which H. F. Bohecker is cashier.

The First National Bank was chartered in 1887. It has a capital of \$100,000 and the following officers: A. L. Atkinson, president; F. K. Feters, cashier.

The City Savings Bank and Trust Company was organized in 1892. It has a capital of \$50,000. W. H. Ramsey is its president; S. L. Sturgeon, cashier.

The Industrial Savings and Loan Association, which was formed in 1889, is officered as follows: Dr. J. Armstrong, president; T. C. Urain, secretary.

The Alliance Building and Savings Company, incorporated in 1898,

has the following officers: John Eyer, president; C. C. Davidson, secretary; R. M. Scranton, treasurer.

The People's Bank was organized in 1907. It has a capital of \$50,000, with the following officers: D. W. Crist, president; W. A. Thompson, cashier.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK IN 1918

The First National Bank is not only an old established financial institution, but this well known banking house is known for its financial strength.

The First National was established in 1887 and the first officers were as follows: President, R. W. Peters, and Leroy D. Baker, cashier. At this time the bank was located where the Alliance Gas & Power office now is and the capitalization, as at the present time, was \$100,000.

As time progressed it was found that the room was not large enough for the rapidly growing business and the location on which the present home stands was secured and the imposing modern building erected. This building if built at the present time would cost at least seventy-five thousand dollars and is strictly modern in all its appointments.

The entire first floor is occupied by the bank, the second for offices and the third for living apartments, all of which are occupied.

Just at the present time this bank is adding another chapter to its successful history by building an extensive addition in the rear of the building, where will be located a new vault of the most pronounced modern type. This vault will be strictly fire and burglar proof, as well as secure from the action of the elements; even an earthquake would have no damaging effect to its contents.

The bank was removed to its present location in 1896 and it will be noticed that during this time since its removal rapid strides have been made in improvements in what was at that time considered the most modern banking building in this section.

The First National is a member of the Federal Reserve Association of the United States, has safety deposit vaults which are both safe and convenient, and a policy of liberality consistent with absolute safety is the policy and always has been.

This is certainly a flattering showing for this financial institution and Alliance is to be congratulated in having such an organization.

Among the officers are some of Alliance's most successful business men and it will be noted that all are of the progressive order. The officers and board of directors are as follows: President, A. L. Atkinson; vice president, Wm. E. Davis; cashier, G. E. Graf.

The board of directors are as follows: Wm. E. Davis, W. H. Mor-

gan, A. L. Atkinson, M. S. Atkinson, L. Stroup, I. F. Heacock and H. C. Koehler.

The total assets of over \$2,000,000 certainly shows the confidence the citizens of Alliance have in this banking institution and its steady growth from year to year reflects credit on both the officers and board of directors.—From the *Alliance Review*.

ALLIANCE BANKS IN RECENT YEARS

Alliance is indeed fortunate in having not only the most modern banking concerns in the state, not only the strongest financially, not only the best banking homes, but something more than all these. Alliance is fortunate in having such wide awake, public spirited men at the head of these banks. It is because of this fact that the banks have not only prospered themselves, but have been the means of helping others to prosper and to expand to the interest of the entire community.

Like many other places, the early history of the banking business in this city was a small beginning, but because of the wise management of the various institutions and because of the gain in the population of the financial concerns, has assumed the aspect of the large banks in the big cities.

Not only are all of the banks in Alliance sound because of the high character of the men who are officers and directors, but they are safe because of the large resources and capital stock.

While the showing is much better at this time, the last statements of the financial institutions show total resources of over nine millions and the greatest growth of at least three of these banks has been in the past three years.

The Alliance Bank Company, "the oldest bank in Alliance," is located in its own home, having built the present building when the old banking home was too small. The new home is a modern seven-story building, has every modern improvement, including elevator service, and not only is that part of the building in which the bank is located up to date, but every floor and every office room is of the same modern finish.

The City Savings Bank and Trust Company, established in 1892, is also established in their own banking home and this building has frontage on both East Main Street and the park. The bank is officered by well known men and has the confidence of the entire community.

The First National Bank, as is the case of the Alliance Bank Company and the City Savings and Trust Company, also has its own home which creates a favorable impression on the visitor to this city, standing as it does on a high elevation on the corner of the park and South Free-



ALLIANCE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, ALLIANCE



CITY SAVINGS BANK & TRUST COMPANY,
ALLIANCE

dom Avenue. The First National has made rapid progress and is at this time one of the leading banks of the city.

The People's Bank is located on East Main Street, and while this bank is not located as favorably as the other banks, it is nevertheless a solid institution and the last statement of this bank shows resources of over \$700,000.

The Alliance banking institutions will be able to meet all of the demands of the rapidly growing city and when the 50,000 population mile post is reached it will be found that the banks are already there.—From the *Alliance Review*.

ALLIANCE BANKS IN 1928

The Alliance Bank Company, oldest and largest bank in Alliance. Total resources over four millions. Frank Transue, president; M. S. Milbourne, vice president; H. F. Boecker, cashier; directors: Frank Transue, M. S. Milbourne, H. F. Boecker, Geo. H. Judd, Geo. Stroup, O. F. Transue, E. M. Day, D. B. Cassaday, W. H. Purcell.

First National Bank: A. L. Atkinson, president; M. S. Milbourne, chairman of board; W. E. Davis and W. H. Purcell, vice presidents; G. B. Hall, cashier; G. E. Graf, assistant cashier and trust officer.

City Savings Bank and Trust Company: S. L. Sturgeon, president; W. H. Ramsey, chairman of board; J. C. Devine, vice president; C. M. Baker, cashier; F. W. Shaffer, C. E. Hobson and Mack Hopkins, assistant cashiers.

Peoples Bank Company: D. W. Crist, president; H. D. Tolerton, vice president; Wm. A. Thompson, cashier and A. D. Thompson, assistant cashier.

Workmen's Bank: D. W. Crist, president; Geo. R. Floyd and C. E. Winner, vice presidents; N. W. Clark, cashier.

OTHER BANKS IN STARK COUNTY IN 1928

Canal Fulton Exchange Bank: E. J. Nichter, president; E. E. Shilling, vice president; F. J. Mitchell, cashier.

Hartville Banking Company: C. C. Schoner, president; Benton Bixler, vice president; D. T. Bishop, cashier; Virginia I. Bixler, assistant cashier.

Minerva Banking Company: W. H. Cox, president; J. W. Le Beau and A. M. Stackhouse, vice presidents; A. G. Beckman, cashier; P. E. Griffin, assistant cashier.

Minerva Savings & Trust: J. A. Grunder, president; C. C. Taylor and Wm. Simpson, vice presidents; R. E. Henry, treasurer; F. E. Hoffee, assistant treasurer; M. R. Kurtz, secretary; F. C. Yoder, assistant secretary.

Waynesburg Bank: W. H. Walker, president; H. Sweet and P. Elsass, vice presidents; M. M. Muckley, cashier.

Beach City Banking Company: D. W. Stahl, president; W. F. Andrews and Seward Shisler, vice presidents; Harry Briggs, cashier.

Navarre Deposit Bank Company: P. Loew, president; J. W. Zinsmaster, vice president; P. M. Zinsmaster, cashier; F. L. Zinsmaster, assistant cashier.

Brewster Banking Company: P. S. Campbell, president; D. J. Morris, vice president; G. L. Bixler, cashier; R. Z. Staudt, secretary.

North Canton Bank: Frank C. Wise, president; J. F. Bordner, vice president; Elmer D. Johnson, assistant cashier.

Bank of Magnolia: G. R. Mackall, president; W. H. Greer, vice president; J. S. McLean, cashier; R. E. Greer, secretary and treasurer.

CHAPTER XVIII

STARK COUNTY INDUSTRY

INDUSTRIAL HISTORY OF THE CITIES OF ALLIANCE, MASSILLON AND CANTON—SKETCH OF THE MORE IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES IN THE THREE CITIES OF THE COUNTY—THE INDUSTRIES OF ALLIANCE, MASSILLON AND CANTON IN THE WORLD WAR.

Industries of Alliance, 1915

THE STEEL INDUSTRY

A picture of the great industries of Alliance always commences with a sketch of the Morgan Engineering Company, the creation of Thomas R. Morgan, Sr., inventor and engineer, and of his son, Col. W. H. Morgan, who has been president of the great industry since the death of his father, September 6, 1897. (Since the above was written, Col. W. H. Morgan passed away on March 29, 1928.)

Thomas R. Morgan, Sr., was a Welshman, with all the thoroughness, ability and honesty of the race. As a boy he worked in a mine, received a few years of schooling, served his apprenticeship in a large machine shop, advanced to a foremanship, and in 1865 came to the United States. He held numerous responsible positions in various iron works of Pittsburgh and other manufacturing centers of Pennsylvania. In 1868 he commenced to manufacture steam hammers and other special machinery at Pittsburgh, and in August, 1871, moved his business to Alliance.

The firm of Marchand & Morgan, under which the original iron works were conducted, continued until 1877, when Mr. Marchand retired and was succeeded by Silas J. Williams, the firm name then becoming Morgan-Williams and Company. In 1884 the Morgan Engineering Company was organized as its successor, and the industry has since expanded under that style. Its products have been largely the designs patented by the founder of the company, with continuous and important improvements.

Mr. Morgan was a member of the American Institute of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Iron and Steel Institute, and the Society of Mechanical Engineers of Great

Britain. He was one of the city's most energetic and enterprising citizens and did all in his power for its advancement, was a member of the council, president of the City Savings Bank, president of the Board of Trade, vice president of the Mutual Electric Light and Power Company, and trustee of Mount Union College.

Mr. Morgan was instrumental in organizing the Solid Steel Company, which subsequently became the parent concern in the combination known as the American Steel Casting Company. He was president of the Solid Steel Casting Company until 1889, when he disposed of his interest in this concern to J. K. Bole, of Cleveland.

Thomas R. Morgan, Sr.'s indomitable energy was undoubtedly the most potent agent, not only in the upbuilding of this great works, but also in the betterment, advancement, prosperity and welfare of the City of Alliance. Andrew Carnegie said of him upon hearing of his demise, "Our country loses one of her foremost men of affairs."

The little plant established by the senior Morgan in 1871 has expanded, under his guidance and the management of Colonel Morgan, to a great establishment covering fifteen acres. Willis H. Ramsey, the secretary of the company, has been identified with the business for many years and is considered Colonel Morgan's mainstay. The list of manufactures turned out by the Morgan Engineering Company, which go to all accessible parts of the world, includes steam, hydraulic, electric, pneumatic and power machinery for government, railway, iron, steel and engineering works. Gun and mortar carriages, steam hammers, overhead electric traveling cranes, locomotive, gentry, jib and derrick cranes. Hydraulic presses for forging and other purposes, punching, shearing, bending, flanging and riveting machines. Patented vertical and horizontal changing machines, ingot extractors, feed tables, Morgan's reversible electric controllers for series wound motors for all purposes. Hydraulic valves, valves for high and low pressures, special machinery for quick handling of material for Bessemer and open hearth furnaces and rolling mills and for any modern purpose.

The foregoing sketch by no means tells the entire story of the large operations of the Morgan Engineering Company and the part taken by the Morgan family in its development.

The local plant of the American Steel Foundries, which is also a large employer of labor at Alliance, is the result of the efforts of Thomas R. Morgan, Sr., S. J. Williams, J. K. Bole and S. T. Wellman, the latter two gentlemen at the time of organization being located at Cleveland. Mr. Wellman at that time was at the head of the Otin Steel Company, at Cleveland, and it was he who conceived the idea of building a steel plant for producing castings. He interested Thomas R.

Morgan, Sr., S. J. Williams and J. K. Bole, and as a result the company was organized under the name of the Solid Steel Company.

The first start in the operation of the plant was made in the summer of 1882; capital at that time being \$100,000. The plant in this city, the Standard Steel Casting Company, at Chester, Pa., and the Pittsburgh Steel Casting Company were the first institutions of this kind in the country, so that the works at Alliance may be regarded as among the pioneers in this particular industry in the United States.

The Solid Steel Company made their first steel with the open hearth furnace process, having one furnace with a capacity of three and one-half tons. This was changed later to a five-ton furnace. The open hearth process was continued for six years and in 1889 the Mittis process was installed, but as this process did not prove successful for castings, it was discontinued after about a year. In 1890 the Bessemer department was installed with a three-ton converter, and this company was the first plant and in fact the only plant in the country to use the Bessemer process for steel castings in a commercial way. In 1892-93 a large new Bessemer plant was built, costing over \$100,000, and about the time this plant was completed the Solid Steel Company was absorbed by the American Steel Company. The costly Bessemer plant, erected by the old company, was never operated by the new concern.

The American Steel Casting Company continued in business until 1902, when it was consolidated with the Franklin Steel Casting Company, of Franklin, Pennsylvania; Sargeant Company, of Chicago; the Shickle, Harrison & Howard plant, at East St. Louis; the American Steel Foundry Company of Pittsburgh, under the name of The American Steel Foundries, with general offices at New York. The offices were afterward moved to Chicago, where they are now located. During the life of the American Steel Casting Company many improvements were made in the local factory. New buildings were built, the open hearth furnaces were rebuilt and the entire plant placed on a basis which it had never enjoyed before so far as extent of production was concerned.

When the local plant became a part of the American Steel Casting Company additional open hearth furnaces were installed and the entire product made on the open hearth basis.

At different times the plant has been devoted to the manufacture of all kinds of steel castings, but of late years has almost confined itself to the manufacture of the Janney automatic car coupler, the first practical device of the kind ever used. It was patented by R. E. Janney, of Chicago. These couplers are pushed to all quarters of the world which are open to trade and commerce.

THE REEVES BROTHERS

The Reeves Brothers Works, founded in 1893, represent large manufacturers of such structural specialties as oil tanks and refineries, blast furnaces, standpipes and water towers, boilers, grain elevators and steel buildings; in fact, they turn out both heavy plate and light sheet construction and install their products ready for use. The proprietors of the industry are Englishmen, its founder being George Reeves, who started a boiler shop at Niles, Ohio, in association with his three brothers, Jabez, Jonathan and Jeremiah. Jabez and Jonathan soon sold their interests, and George and Jeremiah remained as equal partners until 1891. In the meantime they had bought a bankrupt rolling mill at Canal Dover, of which Jeremiah Reeves became active manager. In 1885, two years afterward, the Reeves brothers organized the New Philadelphia Iron and Steel Company, operated the plant there until 1887, in order to protect themselves as creditors of the former Ward Iron Company, and in the year named became sole owners of the plant. They developed the Canal Dover, Niles, and the New Philadelphia plants together until 1891, when they dissolved partnership, Jeremiah taking over the Canal Dover works, and George Reeves, the plants at Niles and New Philadelphia. The latter then received his son, A. G. Reeves, into partnership. The New Philadelphia concern was sold to the American Sheet Steel Company, of New Jersey, in 1900.

The history of the Alliance industry begins with the year 1893, when arrangements were made by George Reeves and the citizens of Alliance to move the Niles plant to Alliance, which was done in 1893 and 1894. The works was burned down in May, 1900, rebuilt and put in operation again early in 1901. On July 15th, following, it was again destroyed by fire, but, undismayed by misfortune, it was decided to again rebuild larger than ever, and in September contracts were let for the erection of all steel and brick buildings, which were not completed until October, 1902.

George Reeves—doing business as Reeves Brothers—incorporated the concern under the laws of Ohio under the name of The Reeves Brothers Company, with a capital of \$200,000. George Reeves, his sons and daughter, as stockholders, organized by electing George Reeves president, A. G. Reeves vice president and treasurer, James A. Reeves manager, and Arthur A. Reeves secretary, and commenced business in October, 1901. After the buildings were completed machinery and other things had to be rearranged and by 1906 over 250 persons were employed. The plant has some of the heaviest and largest tools in existence, including bending rools, punches and riveting machines. The

works are equipped with electric cranes, electric light, hydraulic and pneumatic plants and appliances and powers. The officers in 1915 were: George Reeves, president; A. G. Reeves, vice president; A. A. Reeves, treasurer; W. L. Walthour, secretary.

The Transue-Williams Company, manufacturers of drop forgings, originated in the partnership of Messrs. Silas J. Williams, Frank Transue and O. F. Transue, formed in 1895. The industry started in a small way, the practical head of the enterprise being O. F. Transue, who had formerly served as superintendent of the Whitman-Barnes Company of Akron. In 1898 the business was incorporated under its present name, with a capital of \$100,000 and the following officers: Frank Transue, president; S. J. Williams, vice president; F. E. Dussel, treasurer; O. F. Transue, general manager.

The Alliance Machine Company was organized in January, 1902, with a capital stock of \$200,000. Its specialty is the manufacture of cranes. Its capital has been increased to \$500,000, but its officers remain as at the time of organization, viz: W. H. Purcell, president; W. J. Fennerty, vice president; G. W. Shem, secretary and chief engineer, and M. S. Milbourne, treasurer.

The McCaskey Register Company was organized in 1903 to manufacture the account register invented by P. A. McCaskey a year earlier. The concern was originally capitalized at \$30,000, with C. C. Baker as president; J. A. Long, vice president, and R. S. Kayler, secretary and treasurer; P. A. McCaskey, general manager. The building of the Fawcett Industrial Works was first occupied and business was commenced on a very small scale; but the industry has grown into a large one and the original capital increased to \$100,000. The officers in 1915 were: A. G. Rile, president; S. S. Coates, vice president and general manager; S. G. Zimmerman, secretary and treasurer.

THE BRICK INDUSTRIES

The brick interests, which are important, are represented by the Alliance Clay Product Company and the Alliance Brick Company. Both building and paving brick are the chief product of the plants. The Clay Product Company was organized through the efforts of Ross Rue, of Alliance, and the Business Men's Association. Many years ago he built the Fairmount Children's Home with brick which he made from clay obtained in that neighborhood. Many of the older residences and business blocks of the city were built with brick made in this vicinity. In the course of his long experience with clay conditions in and about Alliance, Mr. Rue discovered an immense bed of superior shale, underlaid with coal and fire clay, on the Kimmel farm just outside the city

limits. Knowing the possibilities of the clay business, Mr. Rue took the matter before the Business Men's Association. The association secured two carloads of the materials and sent the same to a modern brick plant at Washington, Pa., to be made into brick under the direct supervision of a committee from the association. This test resulted so favorably that the Business Men's Association appointed a committee to endeavor to interest Alliance people in the organization of a company to develop the new field. The effort was entirely successful, over seventy citizens of the community subscribing to the capital stock of the company, which was incorporated in September, 1905.

During the first three months after organization, committees of the stockholders visited various brick plants and manufactories of brick making machinery throughout the country, with a view of adopting the most approved methods of manufacture for the proposed brick plant. Incorporating the best features of the most successful plants in their plans, the directors placed their contracts in the early spring of 1906, and the actual work of construction began about the middle of April.

The Alliance Clay Product Company has a long-term lease on thirty acres of clay and shale land, its plant being located between Mahoning Avenue and the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Mahoning County, about a quarter of a mile from the southeastern city limits. The officers of the company in 1915, which has a capital of \$200,000, were: B. R. Weybrecht, president; John Eger, vice president, and J. B. Wilcox, secretary and treasurer.

The Alliance Brick Company was organized in 1909. Its business is capitalized at \$300,000, with the following officers: F. A. Hoiles, president and manager; R. M. Scranton, secretary and treasurer.

RECENT HISTORY—THE MORGAN ENGINEERING COMPANY

The Morgan Engineering Company of Alliance, immediately upon the entrance of the United States Government in the World war, turned its plants with their complete organization and equipment over to Government work.

Their main production was the mounts and carriers of large guns. These guns were shipped by the Government to the Morgan Engineering Company in Alliance, where they were mounted and placed on carriers or trucks and completely assembled, ready for action.

From the organization of the Morgan Engineering Company about two hundred and fifty left and went into the service, and out of this number there were two casualties.

It is a matter of considerable pride to the company that in all of their campaigns for the Liberty Loans, Victory Loan, War Savings

Stamps, Red Cross and other drives for funds, that although the quota of the Morgan Engineering Company was high, it always went "over the top." Every man and woman recognized the need of this work and gave all they possibly could. Many of the officials of the company were also members of the active war committees, giving their all for the success of the cause.

RECENT HISTORY—TRANSUE & WILLIAMS STEEL FORGING CORPORATION

About 75 per cent of this plant was engaged in the manufacture of war material and furnished the Government about 2,000 tons of forgings for various departments, such as aircraft, ordnance, emergency fleet, truck and tank parts.

Mr. O. C. Transue, president, and Mr. F. E. Dussel, secretary and treasurer, held executive positions on various war work committees.

Two hundred and twenty-six employees entered the service and of these three were killed and two wounded.

The company and its employees subscribed very liberally to the various funds raised, as shown by the following figures, amounting in all to \$1,009,840.23.

PRESENT INDUSTRIES OF ALLIANCE, 1928

That a city grows and prospers, that it either stands nearly still or goes forward depends on the number and character of its manufacturing industries and the men employed in those industries.

It is the pay rolls of the factories that put large sums of money into circulation and make business for every business concern in the city. In fact a city grows just in proportion to the money paid in wages in the manufacturing establishments.

That Alliance has been more than usually fortunate in this respect will be acknowledged by every citizen who has watched the progress, enlargements of the factories, as well as the addition of many new ones during the past ten years. Alliance has not doubled its population for any other reason than that the men who have been identified with the various manufacturing concerns are of such a character as to have made a success of the concerns with which they are identified, and who have been interested in the bringing here of additional industries.

Alliance has acquired a national reputation as a manufacturing center and has become noted for the superior quality of its manufactured articles. In all the factories of this city good wages are paid workers, and not only this but there is work for all who apply. The demand for the various products of the industries here has caused the doubling of capacities in nearly all the factories, and the building of

the immense ordnance plant by the Morgan Engineering Company required 3,000 additional men. The manufacturing concerns which have been responsible for this great forward movement in the city's history are as follows:

Alliance Machine Company	Buckeye Twist Drill Company
Alliance Brass & Bronze Company	Electric Furnace Company
Weybrecht Lumber Company	Morgan Engineering Company
I. G. Tolerton & Son	McCaskey Register Company
Alliance Brick Company	Reeves Manufacturing Company
Alliance Clay Products Company	Transue & Williams Steel Forg-
American Steel Foundries Company	ing Corporation
Buckeye Jack Company	

Early History of Massillon Industries

Captain Duncan was often criticized because he platted Massillon on such a hilly site. But he came from New Hampshire to that part of the West and he had a distinctive distaste for dead levels, even in the matter of building towns. The residents of today have cause to be grateful to him for his inborn likes and dislikes. "I would not have the hills surrounding Massillon leveled if I could," he once said to a friend who was inclined to find fault with the "ups and downs" of the local landscape. "The day will come when those hills will be covered with residences overlooking the city, to which the hills will but add beauty."

Not only was the captain's prophecy as to the beautiful site of a flourishing city fulfilled, but, after he had left the field of his vision, it was found "that many of these same discredited hills contain an unlimited supply of a fine grade of silica sand rock, and Massillon has supplied to the steel and glass industries two and one-half million tons of silica sand and is supplying annually 200,000 tons. This sand and the great deposits of clay have enabled the city to produce 466,000,000 pressed building brick, paving blocks and fire brick, with a combined annual output of 28,000,000 pieces.

Over sixty years ago large deposits of coal were discovered underlying the lands adjoining Massillon on the north and west. The names of Crawford, Worcester, Clark, Rhodes, Wilson, McCue, Mullins, Burton, Ridgeway, Foltz, Warwick and Howells are familiar to all Massillon people in connection with the early history of this great industry. Massillon coal was known the country over. Forty million tons were produced and 450,000 tons were annually mined, with sixteen large mines in operation.

Although the development of the Massillon coal fields has had much to do with the growth of the local industries, the founding of the city's

first large manufactory was due to its prominence as a grain and agricultural center and its good transportation facilities as a canal town. It was chiefly these considerations which gave birth to Russell and Company, leading manufacturers of threshers and other agricultural machinery.

While the old firm of C. M. Russell & Company was not the first to engage in the building of threshing machines, they were the pioneers in gauging the possibilities of the industry and bringing their plans to a practical realization. The first machines built in Massillon were called the Pitts Separator and were introduced by H. D. Jameson, of Rochester, N. Y., who built 100 of them in 1838 or 1839, when his works were closed by his sudden death. Messrs. Knapp & McLain embarked in the business about the same time, but soon suspended.

THE RUSSELL COMPANY

On the 1st of January, 1842, Charles M., Nahum S. and Clement Russell, carpenters by trade, formed a partnership in Massillon under the style of C. M. Russell & Company, for the manufacture of threshers and horse-powers, in connection with their business as architects and builders. Their capital stock was \$1,500, with which they began work forty years ago. The senior partner had seen and carefully examined the Pitts Buffalo Separator, which had already been constructed and in use, and on that examination Mr. Russell believed that he saw where improvements might be made, and with characteristic energy set about trying to make it better, and so succeeded that the improved machine took the premium at the Ohio State Fair at Columbus in 1845.

Thus encouraged, the new firm pushed ahead, sparing no effort, and met with continued encouragement in their progress. They continued to improve all their machinery, and led all competitors in the race for popularity. When the far-reaching influence of what is now the great railway system of the United States reached Massillon in 1847, the firm of C. M. Russell & Company at once gave it their influence. As the history of the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad attests, they took stock, the elder Mr. Russell was a contractor who built large portions of the road and, with all their other business, built cars for freight and passengers. After the road was opened to Massillon, C. M. Russell was elected a director, which place he held by successive reelections until his death in February, 1860, which made a break in the business of the firm, which had gone on uninterruptedly for eighteen years. The death of the senior partner dissolved the firm of C. M. Russell & Company, and the survivors immediately reorganized by the name and style of N. S. & C. Russell, which continued until January 1, 1864, when the

brothers, Joseph K. and Thomas H. and George L. Russell, purchased an interest and were admitted as partners, and the firm name changed to Russell & Company. One year later W. K. Miller and Thomas H. Williams were admitted to membership in the firm.

In 1857 Mr. Miller perfected and patented the Peerless, originally called the Russell Mower and Reaper, and this successful machine was manufactured by Russell & Company up to 1871. In the spring of that year the "Peerless" was sold to C. Russell & Company, of Canton, and its production transferred to that city, Mr. Miller withdrawing to take the superintendency of the Canton establishment. Prior to 1865 the shops were located on Erie Street, between Tremont and South, north of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, but the business having outgrown their producing facilities, at this time the firm decided to erect more commodious and convenient buildings just south of the railway. Accordingly, in 1864-65, extensive and substantial buildings were erected and equipped with improved machinery, tools, and every convenience requisite to the rapid and economical manufacture of their increasingly popular products. In the summer of 1868, T. H. Williams retired from the firm. In December, 1871, Allen A. Russell, the youngest brother, and Alanson A. Rawson, a nephew of the brothers Russell, became members. On the 1st of January, 1878, the firm was dissolved by mutual consent, Clement Russell, one of the original members, retiring.

On the 17th of May, 1878, just as they were fairly under way for the season's business, fire destroyed all their iron working machinery, wagon stock and thirty-six years' accumulation of patterns, the latter having cost not less than \$75,000, and throwing 250 men out of employment. The entire south wing and one-half of the Erie Street front of the main building were destroyed, involving a loss, exclusive of that in patterns, of \$75,000. The whole amount of insurance realized was \$53,100. Many of the valuable patterns could never be replaced, and the net loss by the disaster was estimated at \$50,000. The fire broke out soon after 1 o'clock A. M., and had it not been for the exertions of the fire department, aided by citizens, the entire works would have been destroyed. Fortunately about two-thirds of the main building was saved. At daylight the next morning seventy men were set to work on the ruins, and two of the partners started, one East and the other West, to procure machinery to replace that destroyed. By the kindness of C. Aultman, of Canton, and Capt. J. H. Kauke, of Wooster, machinery which they had in charge as assignees, was promptly loaned to the firm until new machinery would be procured. Gas was put into the works

and a supplementary engine attached to run the foundry; so that just one week from the time of the fire they were running the iron department double time to make up for lost time, and within thirty days were turning out their full complement of machines. The Erie Street front was rebuilt during that summer, and in order to make more room in the works the office was removed, a large two-story office building was erected the same year, and, in the winter of 1880-81, a four-story office building and a warehouse 250 feet in length were erected.

In the fall of 1878 Russell & Company, under the general law of Ohio, without a change of style, became an incorporated body. The incorporators were J. E. McLain, N. S. Russell, J. K. Russell, and J. W. McClymonds. Capital stock, \$500,000. The first election resulted in the selection of Nahum S. Russell, president; J. W. McClymonds, secretary and treasurer; T. H. Russell, superintendent.

OTHER INDUSTRIES IN 1909

Perhaps the best general picture of the development of the local industries was prepared by W. E. N. Hemperly, secretary of the Massillon Board of Trade, during the year of its incorporation, 1909. Following is an extract from his booklet, both Mr. McClymonds and Joseph K. Russell having died since it was issued: "In 1842 the Russell brothers, from New Hampshire, began by building a few 'knockouts.' They worked hard and built well, saving their money and increasing their plant. As one by one six of the seven brothers passed away, J. W. McClymonds, son-in-law of Nahum Russell, and a man whom all Massillon honors for his progressive spirit, ideal citizenship and liberal benefactions, continued the work. There are no doubt men living in Massillon who worked in that plant for more than sixty years. Men who were office boys became heads of important departments. Until a few years ago one of the grand old gentlemen of the city, Joseph K. Russell, one of the seven brothers, was still living, hale and hearty at 85, to point with pride to the magnificent plants covering twenty-one acres, having produced 18,000 farm, traction and stationary engines, 22,000 threshing machines, besides thousands of sawmills, pneumatic stackers, feeders and steam road-rollers, all of which have been sent to all parts of the world.

"A little later the Snyder brothers and the Hess brothers began in a small blacksmith shop. They, too, worked hard, saved their money and built a business. Within a year the older brothers have been able to retire, turning over a successful business to their well-trained sons, with Hess-Snyder pumps, pulleys, 'Boomer' furnaces and ranges known

all over the land, and their prosperity evidenced by large and soundly constructed factory buildings, beautiful homes, the ownership of numerous business blocks and other large investments aside from filling bank directorships and other positions of trust and usefulness.

"In 1880 business men of Massillon who had their money invested in a rolling mill which had been idle for five years, invited Mr. Joseph Carns and his sons to come from Akron and take charge of the plant. For years afterward this plant, known as The Carns Iron Works, and now a part of the Republic Iron & Steel Company, under their able management was a success, always busy and prosperous. James C. Carns, the surviving member of the firm, is at present (1909) chairman of the New Industry Committee of The Massillon Board of Trade and is actively identified with all that pertains to the welfare of the city.

"The Reed Glass Bottle Works was started in the same conservative way. David Reed has been actively connected with the plant for twenty-five years. It, with the Pocock bottle plants, now forms a considerable part of The American Bottle Company, and the two, with The Rhodes Glass & Bottle Company, under the management of F. R. Shepley, have produced 315,000,000 and are producing annually 46,000,000 bottles, employing 700 men, with an annual payroll of \$500,000.

"The Massillon Bridge Company was started in a small way, has been unusually profitable under the management of Massillon men and while, for a few years, it formed a part of The Toledo-Massillon Bridge Company, with headquarters in Toledo, it has again come into the control of Massillon men under the name of The Massillon Bridge & Structural Company, with an exceedingly bright future in bridge and structural work.

"For many years John Silk has operated The Massillon Paper Mills successfully, and, assisted by his two sons, produces annually 7,500 tons of wrapping paper.

"Harrison's Tornado feed cutters and silos are known in all agricultural districts.

"The Massillon Sign & Poster Company prints and lithographs on 2,000,000 yards of sign cloth and sends out annually 5,000,000 advertising signs on cloth, fibre and paper and its imprint is posted in all parts of the world.

"The Dielhenn Manufacturing Company annually cuts up several million yards of high grade silk and other cloths and makes 'Hy-Art' Petticoats.

"The Munger Wire Basket Company is solving the scarcity of the timber question by producing annually 180,000 wire baskets of all sizes.

"The Massillon Tent & Awning Company is trying to 'fool the sun' by annually converting 150,000 yards of canvas into tents and awnings.

"The new Massillon Rolling Mill and the galvanizing department of The Canton Art Metal Company, although established but six months ago, have exceeded the expectations of the owners, who have already commenced to double the capacity of the plant which will have an annual output of 30,000 tons of sheet metal and employ 600 men."

Reference is then made to H. A. Croxton as the opposite of Captain Duncan in all but his determination to push his enterprises to a successful finish. "Organizing the Massillon Iron & Steel Company, with a capital stock of \$150,000, constructing a plant and developing a managing force by hard work from early morning until late at night, today (1915) he has a \$2,000,000 plant, thoroughly up to date, always busy, frequently enlarged whether times are good or bad, covering fifty acres of land and employing 600 men. Mr. Croxton is president and treasurer. He is likewise president of The Massillon Bridge & Structural Company and The Massillon Foundry & Machine Company, the latter manufacturers of Lane Steam Hammers, and has injected energy and vim into both institutions. The Croxton-Keeton Motor Company claims much of his time and energy. This company started as The Forest City Motor Company, with a saw, file, hammer and an idea, has been developed into a \$500,000 corporation with a model plant, furnishing its share of the country's output of high class automobiles and taxicabs."

So well have Massillon industrial institutions been built and managed that there have been but three failures. So well have they been cared for that there have been few large fires. The Wetherald & Well Window Glass Company burned to the ground and was not rebuilt, but the site is now occupied by the Harrison plant, Reed Glass Works, Pocock Mill and Automobile Works. The Pocock Flouring Mill and two partial destructions at the Russell plant were all rebuilt better than before.

PIONEER FURNACES

The making of pig iron received little or no attention until 1853, when M. D. Wellman erected the Massillon Furnace, which had an uneasy existence and a damaging effect upon all those connected with the venture, after it passed out of the hands of its founder. But his success induced Hiram B. Wellman, James S. Kelley and others to incorporate the Volcano Iron Company in 1855. The venture was disastrous until revived several years later as the Volcano Furnace Company. In the early '80s the first glass works were established on the site of the old Massillon Furnace.

INDUSTRIAL HISTORY TO 1915

The furnaces thus operated, under such difficulties, have developed into such great industries as the Massillon Iron & Steel Company, incorporated in 1899 and now capitalized at \$2,000,000, and The Massillon Rolling Mill Company, established in 1909, and operating on a capital of \$3,500,000.

The Massillon Foundry & Machine Company was incorporated in 1907 and is capitalized at \$100,000.

The following industries have been already mentioned: Hess-Snyder Company, incorporated in 1902, present capital \$250,000; Massillon Bridge & Structural Company, in the northwestern part of the city, capital \$450,000, and incorporated in 1909, and Massillon Sign & Poster Company, incorporated in 1904, its present capital \$100,000.

Other leading manufactories: Buckeye Cereal Company, capital \$100,000, incorporated in 1910; Everhard Company, capital \$100,000, incorporated in 1903; A. J. Humberger's Sons Company, incorporated in 1904, capital \$150,000; Realty Rubber Company, incorporated in 1910, capital \$100,000.

The Peerless Drawn Steel Company is one of the latest concerns in that line to be established. It was incorporated in 1913 and capitalized at \$100,000.

The Massillon Electric & Gas Company, whose objects are manifest by the title, was incorporated in 1908, and has a present capital of \$500,000.

COAL OPERATORS IN 1915

Among the first coal operators in the Tuscarawas Valley were Capt. Henry Foltz and James F. Pocock, who were working in the Massillon fields in 1855 and 1866, respectively. The first concern to become a leader in the industry was the Massillon City Coal Company, incorporated in 1874. Captain Foltz was president of it and Mr. Pocock largely interested and active. Within a decade the Camp Creek, Pigeon Run, Warmington, Grove Coal, Sippo Coal, Willow Bank, Mountain, Ridgeway and Oak Hill mines were in operation, representing over \$800,000 and considerable capital from Cleveland and other large Ohio cities. Mark A. Hanna was interested in the Warmington Coal Company.

The coal interests which center at Massillon are still extensive and are represented by the Massillon Coal Mining Company, Massillon-Belmont Coal Company, Goshen Central Coal Company, Massillon Elm Run Coal Company, Massillon Beach-Wood Coal Company, Massillon

City Coal Company, Pocock Coal Company and the Massillon Oak Hill Coal Company.

The Massillon Sand & Stone Company and the Massillon Stone & Fire Brick Company (the latter incorporated in 1882; plant three miles northwest of the city) are somewhat allied to the coal industries.

The industries of Massillon have been consistently encouraged by various organizations of its business men, which have been especially founded and fostered by such citizens as Anthony Howells, William F. Ricks and H. A. Croxton. Mr. Ricks, president of the Merchants National Bank, is the present head (1915) of the Massillon Board of Trade, incorporated in 1909.

Massillon Industry in Recent Years

THE MASSILLON BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL COMPANY

The Massillon Bridge and Structural Company, recognizing the necessity of manufacturers fulfilling their part in the World war, immediately upon the United States entering the war placed their plant at the entire disposal of the Government and furnished the United States Corporation part of the structural steel for 150 ships of 5,000 ton capacity, all freight boats.

The eighty-seventh ship was launched on October 30, 1919, at noon and was christened the *Massillon Bridge*. The sponsor for this launching was the wife of the president and general manager of the Massillon Bridge and Structural Company, Mrs. E. Rice. The launching took place at the yards of the submarine boat plant in Newark, N. J. Those present from Massillon were: Mr. and Mrs. E. Price, Mr. and Mrs. PerLee Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dielhemm.

The employees of the Massillon Bridge and Structural Company, recognizing not only that their labor counted in the winning of the World war, but they also recognized the fact to win the war they would have to do their bit in subscribing to the Liberty Loan and War Savings Stamps, as well as subscribe to the Red Cross, War Chest and similar organizations, and as a matter of just pride to the employees of this company, they went 100 per cent over the top.

THE GRISCOM-RUSSELL COMPANY

Never before in the history of the world was such an attempt made as was made by the United States during the World war to build so great a fleet of ships within so short a period of time.

While shipyards all over our country were building hulls as fast as

American ingenuity could produce them, other industries were fabricating steel structural work, engines and countless other auxiliaries which go to make up a ship's complete equipment.

In this emergency The Griscom-Russell Company was called upon to furnish equipment of their manufacture for the torpedo boat destroyers, scout cruisers, oil tankers, hospital ships and transports for the United States Navy, also for the merchant marines being built by the United States Shipping Board.

In order to carry out the strenuous program laid down for them by the Government, it was necessary to operate both plants of The Griscom-Russell Company to their full capacity both day and night in order that shipments could be made on time so that the launching and fitting out of the ships would not be delayed.

All these various types of vessels had to be fitted out with evaporators, feed water heaters, distillers, oil coolers, oil heaters, and multi-screen grease extractors; a complete set of which equipment for one vessel, with the exception of the grease extractor, is shown in the accompanying photograph.

The evaporators are used for purifying sea water for steaming purposes; feed water heaters for heating the water for steam for the boilers; distillers for distilling water for drinking purposes; oil coolers for cooling the lubricating oil for turbine engines; oil heaters for heating crude oil for oil-burning ships, and grease extractors for purifying the condensed boiler steam by removing all of the oil which has been picked up by the steam in its passage through the turbines and auxiliaries.

Fully 80 per cent of all the equipment of this type which is being used in the United States today is manufactured in Massillon by The Griscom-Russell Company and 95 per cent of all the torpedo boat destroyers in the United States Navy are equipped with these same auxiliaries.

The employees of The Griscom-Russell Company contributed liberally to all Liberty Loan and War Savings Stamp drives and have a record of 100 per cent for every Liberty Loan drive.

The Liberty Loan, War Savings Stamp and other campaigns for raising funds to help the Government finance this war was in charge of a committee of which Thomas E. Sellen was chairman.

The service flag of The Griscom-Russell Company contains sixty stars, one of which was changed to gold in honor of Harry G. Skinner, who lost his life in the sinking of the United States torpedo boat destroyer *Chauncey*, which was doing convoy duty in transporting our troops overseas.

THE REYNOLDS MACHINE COMPANY

The War Department, recognizing that the organization of the Reynolds Machine Company was equipped to manufacture intricate as well as delicate machinery, immediately placed an order with the Reynolds Machine Company for designing and manufacturing a machine to close gas shells containing mustard gas, chlorpierin (or vomiting gas, as it is sometimes termed), and phosgene gas, all three of these chemicals being most dangerous to human life. These machines were designed and manufactured for the Edgewood Arsenal of Edgewood, Md., and were the only machines of this kind that stood the test. A truck of six shells would enter the machine tunnel and would be filled and closed in this tunnel by automatic machinery operated by men from the outside, who were thus protected from any vapors that might escape from the tunnel. The tunnel was kept thoroughly ventilated by a strong current of air and after the shells were filled they would emerge at the other end of the machine, then be sent to the shell dump, where they were tested for leaks, then painted and packed for shipment.

The Reynolds Machine Company also manufactured the only grenade closing machine for this Government and also manufactured one for the French Government. The Reynolds Automatic screw-driving machines fulfilled their part 100 per cent in the manufacturing of ammunition boxes, and hand grenade boxes for all of the various arsenals of the Government orders.

With men working on machines as described above, it was no difficulty at all for the Liberty Loans, War Savings Stamps, Red Cross, War Chest and other drives to more than fulfill their quota. Labor recognized this duty and the employees of the Reynolds Machine Company subscribed to these various campaigns to the limit.

CENTRAL STEEL COMPANY

This company and its officials took a very active part in the war. The entire plant was exclusively engaged in war work, manufacturing and furnishing the United States Government and their Allies approximately 250,000 tons of forgings and parts for Liberty motors, aeroplanes, motor trucks, guns, ships, etc.

Approximately one hundred and seventy-five employees from this plant entered the service.

The employees and company subscribed \$1,534,000 for Liberty Bonds during the five bond campaigns. They also subscribed \$37,000 for the War Chest and \$3,000 to the Massillon Red Cross. R. E. Bebb, president of the company, was chairman of the Stark County Council of

National Defense and C. E. Stewart, secretary and treasurer, served on the executive council of the Massillon Liberty Loan Committee. He was also chairman of the Massillon Chapter American Red Cross. Mr. F. J. Griffith, vice president and general superintendent, served on the executive committee of the Massillon War Chest. During the five drives the following men under the leadership of C. E. Stewart served as plant captains:

C. D. Reese, Clifford Price, E. Wainwright, Lester Strong, M. Books, Gordon Hess, Frank Looman, Chas. Beiner.

In recent years the Central Alloy Steel Company of Massillon has become one of the world's largest producers of quality steels. Their product is known the world over. In 1926 the officers of this company were: C. E. Stewart, president and treasurer; F. J. Griffith, chairman. Board of Directors: B. F. Fairless, vice president and general manager; J. M. Schlendorf, vice president in charge of sales.

MASSILLON INDUSTRIES

Appearing in the Centennial Edition of the *Evening Independent*

The Central Alloy Steel Company
The Union Draun Steel Company
Massillon Plant
Morris & Wilker Garage
James Meinhart Contracting Company
Ohio Print Company
Hess-Snyder Manufacturing Company
The Massillon Steel Castings Company
The Brown Lumber Company
The Snyder Machine Shop
The Eaton Spring Corporation
The City Tire and Repair Company
Lowery Motor Sales Company
The Patterson Tire Shop
The Massillon Sign Company
The American Stamping and Enameling Company
The Massillon Foundry & Machine Company
The Enterprise Aluminum Company
The Universal Cleaning Company
The Northern Ohio Power and Light Company
The National Garment Company
John Iglestrom Company, Lithographers
The Ohio Drilling Company

The Ohio Public Service Company
The Ohio Bell Telephone Company
The C. J. Hostetter Realty Company
The C. W. Stuart Realty Company
The Lincoln Theater
The Corn Furniture Shop
The Massillon Drug Company
Gordon & Hollinger, Funeral Directors
The Finefrock Brothers Furniture Company
The Ohio Merchants Trust Company
The Massillon Commercial Institute
The Allman Company—the Bee Hive Store
The First Savings and Loan Company
The Hotel Conrad
The E-T-C Land Company
The Massillon Independent
The Griscom-Russell Company

Early History of Canton Industries

GENERAL STIDGER AND HIS ENTERPRISES

Of the very early pioneers whose energy and progressive ideas aided materially in fixing the business and industrial standing of Canton, Gen. George Stidger was the foremost. As has been stated, he came to Canton from Pennsylvania in 1807 and built the first hotel of the town, a story and a half frame building of four rooms. The general became the owner of the land on the east side of the Public Square lying between Tuscarawas and Fifth streets, but eventually disposed of all except the central portion. The corner on East Tuscarawas Street was sold to a merchant named Sterling, while a saddler named Reed purchased the Fifth Street corner. Soon after making his home in Canton, General Stidger opened a general store, which he operated with his hotel. He also conducted a tin and cooper shop next to his home in the center of the block mentioned. On the portion of the original tract which he retained he erected a large brick house, one of the most pretentious in Canton, using the front part for a store, and the rear as a large dining room and entertainment parlors. In addition, the general established a tannery on East Tuscarawas Street, between Piedmont and Walnut.

TANNERIES AS PRIMITIVE INDUSTRIES

This was the first industry of the kind to be founded at the county seat, and may be said to be the starting point of its history as a manu-

facturing center; for, although the tanning industry is now virtually obsolete at Canton, at one time there were several there, and the fine quality of the leather which they manufactured gained considerably more than local repute. William Christmas operated one of the tanneries, the site of his plant being near the present waterworks station. Motive power for the grinding of the required bark was furnished by a race fed from the outlet of Myers Lake, which now forms the small lake in Woodlawn Cemetery.

PIONEER BRICK YARDS

The next industry which arose from the Canton field is still active; has increased to large proportions through a century of exertion and enterprise. Brick-making has gone hand in hand with the substantial upbuilding of town, village and city. Even when confined to building operations the industry walked right along, but since bricks have commenced to go so extensively into pavements it has taken immense leaps forward.

From information furnished by Capt. William S. Williams, of Washington, District of Columbia, who was one of the pioneers in the business here, it appears that bricks were made in Canton as far back as 1816. These, it is said, were used to build the courthouse erected in that year. They were made just east of what is now Woodland Avenue, close to the intersection of Aultman Avenue. Blue clay, the deposit in the bottom of the old Williams pond, was the material.

George Williams, father of Captain Williams, started a brick yard just east of McKinley Avenue and south of Lake Street, in the angle of what now is the intersection of the two thoroughfares. The first bricks he made were sold to John Saxton, editor of the *Ohio Repository*, for a home in South Market Street, where the McKinley Hotel now stands. Afterward brick was made in almost every field where clay was found on the old Williams farm, between Market Street and Cleveland Avenue.

The last of these small yards was situated immediately north of the present residence of Conrad Schweitzer in North Cleveland Avenue. George Williams retired from the business in the early '50s and the yard was then operated by William B. Reed, who made brick there and on the Davis B. Smith farm, west of the city, for a number of years. Jonathan Oldfield operated a yard west of Market Street and south of Navarre Street for a long time, and Collins McGregor and others had yards just outside the town.

FIRST PAVING BRICK MANUFACTURED

While he was passing back and forth from his work, during the time he was employed in the United States engineer's office in Cleveland, Captain Williams had his attention attracted by a piece of fire brick paving laid between the car tracks leading into the square from the south. From the manner this pavement stood the wear, it appeared to him that the material used in its manufacture was the kind that would make excellent paving brick for streets.

After his term of employment in Cleveland, Captain Williams came back to Canton and started a brick yard at the intersection of the Valley Railroad and Fulton Streets. In 1887 he erected the first structure for the making of paving brick that was built in Stark County. For a time he made fire brick, but soon found that shale clay was a superior material. The first shale brick was laid by Daniel Holwick around his home at Lincoln Avenue and West Tuscarawas Street, and several carloads were shipped to Cleveland.

FIRST BIG COMPANIES FORMED

At about this time, or perhaps a little earlier, Nicholas Mereley erected a building on the Belden farm southeast of Canton. Henry Belden, with J. L. Higley and Peter Miller, finally took over the property and organized the Canton Brick Company. Tuscarawas Street, east from Cherry Street, was paved with Belden brick in 1888.

In 1889 Mr. Belden, H. S. Kaufman and Anton Dewalt started a fire brick plant on the Belden farm. This is now the Canton Pressed Brick Company.

The Royal Brick Company was established in 1890 on the Barber and Tyler farm, Hurford Road, by Otto Giessen, Jacob Renkert, M. C. Barber, Isaac Harter and others, and in the same year Mr. Harter, E. D. Keplinger and others started the Imperial plant southwest of the city, and George Spangler, George Rex and others started two plants at North Industry. One of these has since been destroyed by fire. The old Williams yard is now operated by the Acme Brick Company.

EARLY ARCHITECTS

Canton's earliest contractors, when they were erecting Canton's finest homes, went south through the public square to their work. Once it was that South Market Street and South Cleveland Avenue were the "show streets" of the city, as a stroll in that vicinity even today will indicate. Now the best residences are on the northern stretches of these same streets.

Few of those first contractors who laid the brick and roofs for the older buildings on the public square are living. Peter and Robert Owen, twin brothers, born here in 1820, were probably the first brick contractors, and the Cassilly Building, at Piedmont and Tuscarawas streets, the Aultman shops, the Eller Building at Second and Market streets, and several other structures, are monuments to their workmanship. Peter Owen was the father of David N. Owen, president of the city council.

Of the oldest carpentering contractors left are Andrew Kintz, of Michigan Avenue, who has helped in Cantons building for the last half century, having worked on the Barnett House, the Eagle Block, and other downtown buildings; and Peter Roemhild, of 416 South McKinley Avenue, now in his eighty-third year, whose almost total blindness, he protests is the only landmarks that he erected.

Hardly a year has passed but what the pioneers of the city yet left have seen disappear one of the buildings which played an important part in their lives. The Zeb Bowen Building in East Tuscarawas Street, the cradle of Canton Masons and Odd Fellows, lives now only in photographs; the old brick structure on the east side of the public square that housed the earliest storekeepers of the city and was razed for the George D. Harter Bank Building, was one of the last of the pioneer landmarks to entirely disappear, while the McKinley Block on Second Street S. E., where President McKinley's offices were located, has recently been remodeled.

BUILDING BRICK NOW SECONDARY

Within the past ten or twelve years the paving brick branch of the industry has left the building brick business so far behind as to be "out of sight." The claim is made that at least one-tenth of the paving brick produced in the United States is now made in Stark County, mostly in Canton. It will amount to about one hundred and twenty-five million, and perhaps 20 per cent as much of building brick. There are a dozen plants in the county.

METROPOLITAN PAVING BRICK COMPANY IN 1915

The Metropolitan Paving Brick Company, which was organized in 1902, represents by far the largest of these interests. In the year named it purchased the plants of the Canton and Cleveland Brick companies, one of which was located at Canton and the other at Willow, Ohio, a suburb of Cleveland; also the two plants of the Imperial Shale Brick Company and the Royal Brick Company, both located at Canton. In 1906 the company purchased the Minerva (Ohio) Paving Brick

Plant, and in 1907 that of the Cleveland Brick Company, at Canton. Although these concerns make paving brick principally, they manufacture several lines of face, sewer and building brick, and, for the past two years, the plant at Minerva has been turning out fireproofing. The six factories named, controlled by the Metropolitan Paving Brick Company, have a combined output of 150,000,000 brick per year and about forty thousand tons of fireproofing, and in their various operations they utilize over one thousand one hundred acres of land. Its officers were as follows: C. W. Keplinger, president; W. E. Keplinger, vice president; J. J. Renkert, superintendent of the Royal Works; R. B. Keplinger, superintendent of the Imperial Works; O. W. Renkert, general superintendent; J. G. Barbour, secretary, and H. S. Renkert, treasurer and general manager.

Besides the plants operated by the Metropolitan Paving Brick Company, are those of the Belden Brick Company and the Big Four Clay Company, each of which corporations is capitalized at \$200,000 and organized, respectively, in 1895 and 1903.

OTHER EARLY INDUSTRIES

One of the earlier lines of manufacture which "peter out" with tanning was the making of soap. The first factory on a large scale to be established in Canton was that of C. Biechele, which was established in 1847 and developed, from year to year, by two brothers. Joseph, who obtained the business in 1868, expanded it into a large establishment, and by the early '80s the Biechele soaps were widely known. Mr. Biechele has been known for some years for his large steel interests and his identification with city finances.

The paper mill of Bachert, Silk & Company and the woolen mills of L. Alexander & Son and Robbins Brothers were also among the early industries which have had few successors, and those not especially flourishing. With the coming of the Aultman Works from Greentown, however, and the realization, a few years afterward, of railroad transportation, there was an influx of agricultural implement manufactories which proved substantial forces toward broad industrial development.

CORNELIUS AULTMAN AND HIS GREAT INDUSTRY

Cornelius Aultman was born on a farm a few miles east of Canton on the 10th of March, 1827. His father died when he was an infant, and in his early youth he left the home farm for Greentown, a village about nine miles north of the county seat, for the purpose of learning the trade of wheelwright and general machine work in the shop of Michael Wise. While thus employed he became so interested in the

Hussey reapers, then a great novelty, that he made the patterns and built five of them himself. They were the first machines of the kind ever made in Ohio, with the exception of a few put crudely together at Martin's Ferry opposite Wheeling, in the previous year. Michael Dillman, a progressive and wealthy farmer living near Greensburg, Summit County, had used one of these machines during the season and was so well pleased with it that he proposed joining Mr. Aultman in its manufacture. Accordingly, in the spring of 1849, after Mr. Aultman's marriage, the two opened a small shop in Plainfield, Will County, Illinois. Within two seasons they made and put upon the market nearly forty of the Hussey reapers. Then came the inventor, who had done little to actually make the machines; in the spring of 1850 he journeyed from Baltimore, Md., informed Messrs. Aultman and Dillman that they were infringing on his patent, and collected \$15 per reaper for such boldness.

After the close of the harvest season of 1850 Mr. Aultman sold his interest in the Plainfield plant (subsequently moved to Joliet, Ill.) and returned to Greentown, where he met Ephraim Ball, then the partner of Michael Wise. Mr. Aultman bought Mr. Wise's interest in the foundry, as well as that of Louis Acker, having joined Mr. Ball with the express understanding that as soon as possible the plant be moved to a more eligible site than Greentown. Shortly after purchasing a two-thirds interest in the plant, Mr. Aultman transferred a one-half interest to his brother-in-law, David Fouser; his stepbrother, Lewis Miller, and George Cook, a wagonmaker by trade. These transactions left him a one-sixth. Thus was formed the firm of Ball, Aultman & Company, which turned out twelve Hussey machines and six threshers for the season of 1851. But they were not moved readily and Messrs. Ball and Aultman came to Canton, toward which the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway had been projected.

WORKS ESTABLISHED AT CANTON

The selection for the first Canton works comprised three lots on the line of the new railroad, each 45 by 40 feet. The purchase was made and Mr. Aultman moved to Canton as manager of the larger enterprise in September, 1851. He erected three shops and as early as December the works were in operation. The original capital was \$4,500, and for the 1852 harvest the works produced twenty-five Hussey machines, with iron finger-bars to be used as mowers. They worked as reapers, but failed as mowers. The Ball combination machines were afterward put upon the market. All of these and others of the early '50s were one-wheel machines were first produced. One Haines, of Pekin, Ill.,

contested the Aultman application for a patent and won his contention; so Mr. Aultman went to Pekin and bought of the Illinois patentee the Ohio rights of manufacture.

WONDERFUL GROWTH OF BUSINESS

In May, 1855, when Ball, Aultman & Company had made all arrangements to build some twenty-five of the two-wheeled Ohio machines, the works were destroyed by fire, but by the 1st of August they were running night and day. It is not feasible to trace the development of what became Canton's greatest industry. Their Buckeye mower was a great success and materially assisted in its remarkable growth. There were several changes in the firm, and in February, 1858, Mr. Ball sold his interest in it, branched out independently, and placed the Ohio machine in competition with the Buckeye. At his retirement the firm name was changed to C. Aultman & Company, by which it became so widely known, and for the first harvest season of its existence the plant manufactured 1,500 Buckeye mowers and 150 threshers. Patent after patent was issued for Buckeye improvements, and in the early '60s the business had grown to such proportions that it became necessary to obtain much greater shipping accommodations than were possible at Canton alone.

EXPANSION OF CANTON AND AKRON PLANTS

In 1863 not only were the buildings at Canton greatly increased in capacity, but the plant at Akron was founded and placed in operation. For the succeeding season about eight thousand Buckeye machine and 500 threshers were turned out of the combined establishments, and in the fall 1865, for the better organization of the immense business, each concern was incorporated under the state laws.

The incorporators at Canton were C. Aultman, Lewis Miller, Jacob Miller and George Cook; those at Akron, C. Aultman, Lewis Miller, John R. Buchtel and George W. Crouse. The original of the corporation at Canton, which was continued under the style of C. Aultman & Company, was \$450,000, which in 1870 was increased to \$1,000,000 and eight or nine years later to \$1,500,000. The first officers of the corporation of C. Aultman & Company were: C. Aultman, president; John Tonner, secretary; James S. Tonner, treasurer; Jacob Miller, superintendent.

The original capital of the Akron concern was \$300,000, and in 1878 it was augmented to \$1,000,000. That establishment was incorporated as Aultman, Miller & Company, with John R. Buchtel as president; George W. Crouse, secretary and treasurer, and Lewis Miller

superintendent. Messrs. Buchtel and Crouse were among the most public spirited men of Akron and both their names and their efforts tended to the development of the Akron branch.

DEATH OF FOUNDER

By the early '80s the Canton works covered nearly eleven acres of ground and employed about six hundred workmen. The founder of the great industry which attained international fame, died at his home in Canton, December 26, 1884, then only in his fifty-eighth year. Mr. Aultman was a man of ceaseless industry, great energy of body and mind, and both an able inventor and business organizer—a rare combination of practical gifts. He was also affectionate and generous, and both he and his family are gratefully remembered for their benefactions to such local institutions as the Aultman Hospital, the Old Ladies' Home and the Public Library.

Since Mr. Aultman's death, the great works which he founded have been suspended and literally scattered among various corporations. The plant of the great Aultman industry after a reorganization was finally sold to the Timken-Mather Realty Company and the Arctic Ice Machine Company in 1905. The large Pennsylvania Railroad frontage of the factory, opposite the new Pennsylvania Station, is now occupied by the Arctic Ice Machine Company, and the other parts of the Magazine and a number of manufacturing industries. The Akron Aultman-Miller & Company establishment was sold to The International Harvester Company of America about 1908.

The concentration of the Aultman works at Akron, and the general shifting of the plants devoted to the manufacture of agricultural machinery and implements to more available centers further west, have made that industrial line of minor consequence at Canton. But, in their time, a number of factories flourished and added to the city's prosperity. The Peerless reaper and mower was invented by W. K. Miller, but put on the market by Russell & Company of Massillon. It was the third successful two-wheeled mowing machine, and 1871, after it had been successfully manufactured at Massillon for over twenty years a large plant for its production was erected at Canton. The firm of C. Russell & Company which continued its manufacture at Canton was incorporated as the Peerless Reaper Company in 1879, with Isaac Harter, as president, and W. K. Miller, inventor of the machine, as superintendent.

Forty years ago such manufactories of agricultural implements and machines as the following were giving Canton a wide reputation among the farmers of the Middle West: The branch of Whitman &

Barnes, of Akron established in 1878, and manufacturing for the local harvesting machine companies mower and reaper knives and sickles; Joseph Dick & Brother, manufacturers of hay, straw and corn-stalk cutters and crushers; the Red Jacket Plow Works of A. Ball & Company; Bucher, Gibbs & Company Plow Works and manufacturers of the Chieftain hay rakes and Ney's hay elevator and conveyor. The oldest of the foregoing, still doing business at Canton, is known as the Bucher & Gibbs Plow Company. It was established in 1864, incorporated in 1886, and is capitalized at \$700,000. The works are on Second Street, Southeast. The New Manufacturing Company is also continuing the old business in a greatly enlarged volume.

The Industries of Canton in the World War

UNITED ALLOY STEEL CORPORATION

Investigation shows the United Alloy Steel Corporation to have been a large contributor to the successful prosecution of the World war, both as regards the company's production and also its other more indirect activities.

The entire production of high grade alloy and common steels, amounting to more than five hundred thousand tons per year, was made under the direct authorization of the United States Government, and was used in the manufacture of shells, airplanes, automobile trucks, tractors, tanks, gun forgings, etc., not only for the United States Government, but for England, France and Italy as well.

The company is further credited with the honor of developing in a commercial way the manufacture of Chrome-Nickel-Molybdenum Steel, which special grade of steel, properly manufactured, contributed much to the success of the Liberty motor. The same can also be said of Silico-Nickel-Zirconium Steel, and its success as armor plate for tanks.

In all this development the Government recognized this corporation facilities and technical experts to the extent of selecting them. Because of their experience in iron and steel these experts were appointed on committees for improving the quality of steel and forging for aircraft engines and for the standardization of aircraft steels for the United States Government, Great Britain and Canada.

The corporation and its employees did their full share in aiding in the financing of the war through the purchase of Liberty Bonds. Each employee in the corporation purchased one or more bonds in each of the five bond campaigns; the total amount of bonds sold to the corporation and its employees being \$2,250,000, or 15 per cent of the quota asked of the City of Canton.

The number of employees called into the Government service from this organization was 334; number of death in service eight; number re-employed during six months after the armistice 249. The company re-employed every former employee applying for work.

While due honor should be given to the men who left home or country to serve in the army or navy, and who endured the hardships of war, yet we should not overlook the employees of the various industries who desired to be with the boys at the front, but who were kept from "going to war" by the pressing need for skilled men where years of training were required to prevent errors in manufacture which might mean faulty airplanes, defective gun forgings, weak ambulance or motor truck axles, with the consequent fatalities and serious delays.

The official staff of this corporation wish to commend and give due recognition to its employees for their sincere application to duty during the time when the need for special steel was greater than at any other time in the history of the world.

THE TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING COMPANY

The appeal on the part of the Government for the First War Loan gave the executives of The Timken Roller Bearing Company the inspiration which resulted in the formation of a permanent War Work Committee to which was referred the conduct in the factory and office of the campaign for the raising of the Timken quota of this loan.

The War Work Committee in its original form was made up of the following members: M. T. Lothrop, Assistant Factory Manager; F. T. MacKay, Employment Manager; and J. F. Strough, Assistant Secretary.

Immediately the committee organized for business and proceeded to formulate plans for putting over the first loan. The various departments in factory and office were grouped in natural divisions, placed under captains and each group given the name of one of the ball teams in the big league. The line-up was as follows:

Red Sox: Team Captain, J. F. Strough, offices, etc.; Indians: Team Captain, Howard Pratt, Inspection, etc.; Tigers: Team Captain, J. H. Reifsnyder, Tool Room, etc.; Athletics: Team Captain, Mrs. L. G. Heflin, Roll Inspection; The Braves: Team Captain, H. C. Weirich, Cage Department Laboratory, etc.; Pirates: Team Captain, Wm. Brogden, Grinding Room; Senators: Team Captain, R. E. Brock, Tube Mill; Cubs: Team Captain, Otto Kuepfer, Automatics; Giants: Team Captain, L. G. Pritz, Steel Mill.

In later campaigns Steve Finley captained the Tigers and Fred Land the Cubs.

This organization did its work so well that when the returns were all in it was found that the Timken Employees had bought \$84,000 worth of bonds.

In the Second Loan the competition between the teams was so keen that bonds were sold to 90 per cent of the employees, the total sales reaching the figure of \$149,500, the average sale per employee buying bonds being \$46.

When the call went forth for the Third Loan the War Work Committee set up as a goal, "A bond for every employee in the Timken Plant and all records were eclipsed by the sale of \$158,500 worth of bonds to 98 per cent of the employees. At this time the canvass for bonds covered about two thousand seven hundred employees in factory and office.

The value of the permanent War Work Committee and the wisdom of the policy became more and more apparent as each new demand was made upon us for one war activity or another. All campaigns for the raising of funds were referred to this Committee, which after handling several loans, Red Cross Drives, Y. M. C. A., and War Savings Stamp campaigns, had acquired the experience of veterans and were ready to attempt anything that Uncle Sam proposed to help win the war.

Add to the permanent War Work Committee directing the work, the permanent staff of captains looking after the work of actual solicitation and you have a small army of seasoned campaigners.

The Fourth Loan called for all the accumulated experience and pep of previous campaigns. Several meetings were held with the team captains and the War Work Committee. When the work was done \$294,700 worth of bonds had been sold to 99 4/10 per cent of the total number of employees by that time over three thousand in number. The average purchase per employee of this issue was over ninety dollars.

In the Victory Loan the total sales were \$192,750, well over the quota set for the Timken plant.

Summing up the whole series of War Work Activities the men and women in the Timken organization gave a total of nearly a million dollars, \$955,450 to help win the great struggle. In this figure is included \$76,000 for War Savings Stamps, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and other drives.

All this time the Timken plant was giving of the best of its men for war service. Men were dropping out quietly, day by day, saying nothing of the big job, they were about to tackle. Investigation showed that they were leaving to enlist for overseas service. This continued until the draft was called for, when large inroads were made upon

the forces of young men. In all, as nearly as can be determined, there were more than three hundred and thirty men who went into the service from the Timken factory and office.

The Timken product, too, played its part in the winning of the war overseas.

Thousands of Timken Bearings went across the Atlantic in motor trucks and passenger cars for war service. Dependability was a prime requisite in truck or passenger car in the field when the movement of ammunition or forces was a vital necessity and when ambulance and supply cars must be kept in service.

Even our enemy had a good word to say for Timken Bearings, for in writing of captured trucks they say that "The life of Timken Bearings is very long and in many cases outlast the car. This has been very clearly demonstrated on captured trucks." Also, "They are in almost perfect condition even in cars of the older types, which is remarkable if we consider the hard service and little or no attention during war conditions."

Besides the bearings for motor trucks, passenger cars, and tanks the automotive division of the work of carrying on the war—the Timken Company was called upon for service in many more or less difficult propositions in the way of special analyses or shapes. These contracts covered material for the navy such as boat davits, and in the air service for aeroplane parts where strong, lightweight tubing was needed for landing gear and the like.

So Timken products, as well as Timken men, saw service on the land, the sea, and in the air.

THE BERGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Shortly after the beginning of the war the officers and employees of The Berger Manufacturing Company realized that in order to render the most service in connection with promoting all activities which would contribute to the success of America and her Allies it would be necessary to thoroughly organize. Therefore, an Auxiliary Council for National Defense was formed.

This council included representatives from all departments of the plant. Definite duties were assigned to each member and all campaigns for the raising of war funds were handled by this group. Much waste of time and effort was thus avoided and it was not necessary for the city organization conducting the campaign to send workers to the Berger plant. All that was necessary was to furnish the details of the

campaign and the Berger Auxiliary Council carried it through without a hitch.

The success and efficiency of this plant organization is evidenced by the fact that in the several Liberty Loans and War Savings campaigns the subscriptions secured in the Berger organization amounted to in excess of \$2,000,000. In all campaigns the percentage of purchasers ran well above ninety and in the Fourth Liberty Loan and in the Red Cross campaigns every person connected with the Berger organization purchased, giving a score of 100 per cent.

Over two hundred and seventy-five employees of the Berger Manufacturing Company donned the khaki and took active part fighting the great war. A large percentage of these men went overseas early and saw long and hard service. In order that they might know that their fellow employees at home were with them in spirit and thought, a system of continuous communication was developed. Every two weeks two or three "good-cheer" letters, written by different employees of the company together with a humorous cartoon went forward to all the men in the service. That these were highly appreciated was evidenced by the enthusiastic responses from the men received at the home office. The "good-cheer" letters not only went to those men who had been in the home office but also to the men who had been with the several branch offices.

Not only was the Berger Manufacturing Company represented in war service by its men but also by several of the girl employees. One of these young ladies went to France. During the active war work campaigns practically all of the typists and stenographers contributed their time and effort in assisting in getting out letters and literature.

During the war period practically all of the efforts of the Berger Manufacturing Company were concentrated on producing materials for use either directly or indirectly for the promotion and benefit of war activities. Over 12,000 tons of fabricated and flat steel sheets were supplied. The larger part of this material was used for construction of aeroplane and balloon hangars, totalling 9,856 tons, 900 of which were for the French Government and the remainder for the United States Government. Ninety per cent of the material was used by our armies over-seas and 10 per cent in the States distributed among various aviation fields.

Over 2,200 tons of sheets were furnished to other manufacturers to be fabricated into tanks, tubes, stove pipes, portable stoves, magazine linings, etc. Over 200 tons of Multiplex plate were furnished for construction of storage depots for powder and ammunition. In excess of 500,000 square yards of expanded metal lath were furnished for

barracks and housing propositions required by the Government. Over one hundred tons Keystone Car Flooring were supplied to the railroad administration for use in the construction of additional cars.

A large quantity of metal lumber was furnished for use in connection with the Government housing propositions. The Provost Marshal General's office was supplied with 58,000 letter size steel transfer cases which were used for filling the questionnaires for the national army. Several hundred four drawer letter files were supplied to the Hog Island Ship Yards. Filing cases were also supplied to the Ordnance Department and one of these has a very interesting history.

It was drawn from the quartermaster at Kelly Field, Texas; moved to Park Field, Tenn.; then to Garden City, N. Y.; then on shipboard to Liverpool; then to Romsey, England; then to Ford Junction, Sussex; again back to Liverpool, again on shipboard to America, returned to the quartermaster December, 1918, in practically the same condition as the day it was received at Texas thirteen months before. In those days of rush and hurry there was but little time for careful handling; further, the weather conditions were generally severe—at Kelly Field the sand and dust blew continually, in England it rained most of the time, yet the case proved a good soldier, doing its work well and coming through at the end in first class condition.

There was but one thought in the minds of all Bergerites, namely: "Win the war we must and win the war we will." Every effort was made to that end.

THE STARK ROLLING MILL CO.

At the very beginning of the war the Stark Rolling Mill Company offered its entire output to the government and entered vigorously into the production of specifications desired for quick shipment over-seas. Approximately 50,000 tons of steel and metal sheets were produced for various war purposes, ranging from corrugated sheets for the expeditionary forces to various lesser demands for training camps and articles needed for domestic concerns for the promotion of their war work.

After the Armistice was signed the company received letters from the director of steel supply, from the War Industries Board and from the chief signal officer of the War Department all voicing the appreciation of the Government authorities for the loyal and generous support given by the company to all requests made and commending the company highly for its share in war activities.

THE CANTON CULVERT & SILO CO.

When the Armistice was signed this company had during the year 1918, supplied the War Department for use over-seas with nearly \$1,000,000 worth of corrugated steel shelters and had over another million dollars worth of shelter orders on its books. These shelters were semi-circular in form made of heavy gauge corrugated metal ranging in height from a little over five feet to a little over eight feet and in length from a little over thirteen feet to a little over nineteen feet. Each shelter was shipped knocked down as a unit with proper bolts and tools attached in a muslin bag so that upon receipt it could be put together and into use without delay.

These were used in many different ways, sometimes being covered with earth, forming a bomb-proof shelter; sometimes as supports for under ground passages from one trench to another and sometimes as temporary shelter in exposed positions.

At the conclusion of the war the company received a citation from the Government commending it for the satisfactory and efficient service rendered to the War Department.

THE CANTON SHEET STEEL CO.

The Canton Sheet Steel Company was organized in Oct., 1910, and began with seven sheet mills. Since that time the firm has grown to thirteen sheet mills, one bar mill, one shape mill and a modern open hearth steel plant. The company was organized by C. A. Irwin and W. W. Irwin, who prior to that time were associated with other steel interest in this district.

The products of the Canton Sheet Steel Company are billets, bars, blue annealed sheets, black sheets, galvanized sheets, corrugated sheets and various formed roofing products.

At the beginning of the war G. T. Thomas, general manager of sales, had the plant well filled with business, but production was speeded up and just as soon as the government's requirements were made known the entire plant turned to war work and so-called essential products for United States Government Departments and the Allies.

The Hydraulic Pressed Steel Company of Cleveland, Ohio, of which the Canton Sheet Steel Company is a part, was engaged in the manufacture of shells at the Cleveland plant.

Flat blue annealed sheets, black steel sheets, galvanized steel sheets and corrugated products were furnished the Ordnance Department, General Engineer Depot and the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

No effort was spared to serve the Government and all needed im-

provements, alterations or added equipment were promptly made to give maximum production and the firm was commended by the Ordnance Department for the prompt and efficient service rendered on war work as long as material of this kind was required.

The company and the employees took an active part in every Liberty Loan and Red Cross campaign. The subscriptions were large and the various members of the organization gave freely of their time in putting over the various drives, both in the industries and the city campaigns.

The employees in all departments were loyal and ambitious to keep the Canton Sheet Steel Company's record 100 per cent in production as well as in all other calls that were made.

THE REPUBLIC STAMPING & ENAMELING CO.

Almost the entire facilities of the Republic Stamping & Enameling Company were devoted to the manufacture of enameled plates, cups, saucers, bowls and other articles of mess equipment, millions of pieces of which were furnished the United States and Allied Governments.

A large part of Plant B, making white enamel ware, was applied to the making of enameled hospital goods for the Medical Supply Department of the United States Army.

In the stamping plant the latest type of steel helmets were made for the United States Army.

DIEBOLD SAFE AND LOCK CO.

Following are extracts taken from the *Diebold News*, Diebold Safe & Lock Company's house organ, issued shortly after the Armistice was signed. From same it is possible to gain in a general way information on what that company and its organization accomplished to help win the war.

"The war is won. The tank played an important part in bringing it about. The Diebold Safe & Lock Company was one of the fabricators of the armor—a most essential part of the little demons.

Due credit has been given the tank by prominent authorities. You have read articles and seen illustrations in various publications. The *Literary Digest* for December 28th, gives an interesting account of baby tanks and what they did.

Then there is the army tractor. The value of that war implement cannot be over-estimated. More sure-footed than a mule and with greater power and endurance than a heard of that stubborn beast, this steel clad tractor was capable of bringing guns and ammunition over the roughest of surface conditions.

Thousands of covers for the United States Artillery Tractor were fabricated and assembled by the Diebold Safe & Lock Company. The material used was of bullet-proof quality."

"In reviewing our part of the work for Uncle Sam we cannot help feel we have a unique distinction. During peace times our product is for safe-guarding the wealth of our country; during war times our product was used in safeguarding the lives of the boys of our country. We produced the bullet-proof armor plate body for many hundreds of tanks. We built thousands of artillery tractor covers in addition to heavy machine work for Emergency Fleet and heavy Ordnance Departments.

The men in our shop as well as in the field responded nobly to the various Liberty Loans and Red Cross calls; the men in the factory still have the 100 per cent service flag received on the last Liberty Loan drive in which they turned in over \$80,000.

Our records show that approximately one hundred of our employees went into service."

THE CANTON BRIDGE COMPANY

There were seventeen men in the service from this company and while there were no deaths, several were slightly wounded. Each soldier who was formerly employed has been offered a position upon his return at an advanced pay over that which he received before being called into the service. Some of them, however, have accepted positions elsewhere owing to training and knowledge gained during the war.

The employees and the company subscribed very liberally for all issues of Liberty Bonds, War Savings Stamps, Red Cross and Victory Chest and all other war work. The plant was at all times 100 per cent in these campaigns.

The work of soliciting subscriptions from employees of the plant was in charge of the company's Welfare Committee and was composed of the following employees: M. W. Koons, W. R. Adler, Geo. Kauffman, R. E. Dice, C. Masters, S. W. Wilson, Bruce Keefauver, H. Zurcher, Jr., Edward Adler, R. E. Rohn, F. Ellis, H. O. Pursell.

The above committee rendered valuable service in soliciting and securing subscriptions. The employees were all very patriotic and it required very little effort to secure 100 per cent subscriptions when the issue was put squarely before them.

The employees also worked overtime and Sundays about 80 per cent of the time during the war and deserve much credit for their loyalty to their country.

W. C. Laiblin and G. C. Hiner took very active parts in the various

campaigns conducted during the war. Mr. Laiblin was city chairman of the War Savings Stamp campaign and city chairman of the manufacturers committee on the first three loans. He was also a member of the executive committee on all bond campaigns and was connected with the Food Administration for several months.

Mr. Hiner was chairman of the manufacturers committee in the Victory Loan campaign and was also a member of the executive committee. During the last Red Cross drive he was chairman of the manufacturers committee.

This company furnished a part in every ship launched during the war by the American International Shipbuilding Corporation, Hog Island. Approximate tonnage furnished in this work was about 6,000 and the character of this work should not be overlooked as this material was very highly fabricated. Some of the forging work being such as heretofore never undertaken in structural shops. Special forging equipment was secured and the work of the men in the forging department was highly recommended by the officers and inspectors of the American International Shipbuilding Corporation.

THE REPUBLIC RUBBER CORPORATION—THE CANTON-BLACKSTONE CO.

The employees of this company raised approximately \$122,000 during the various Liberty Loan campaigns. In addition to this the company subscribed \$10,000, being the amount proportioned to them by the corporation. The War Savings Stamp campaign was very successful and was conducted by a committee composed of employees. In the various Red Cross campaigns the employees subscribed 100 per cent. This was also true of the first three Liberty Loan campaigns. This work was conducted by three employees of the plant, and from five to eight employees were engaged in the Liberty Loan, Red Cross and War Savings Stamp drives in the city campaigns.

About ninety-five employees entered the service and of this number there were three casualties. Mr. Raymond Eck was killed in action, H. Koontz and Joe Tabellion were wounded in action.

The company furnished tires in large quantities to the various camps located in the southern part of the United States and also to the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, which was under Federal control.

THE STANDARD PARTS CO.—CANTON SPRING AND AXLE PLANT

During 1916-17 the Cleveland Axle Manufacturing Company and the Cleveland-Canton Spring Company became a part of the Standard Parts Company organization. During December, 1917, practically

the entire capacity of the plant was taken over by the Government, and from that time until the Armistice was signed the plants were operating day and night.

The materials manufactured were as follows:

Springs—Automobile, trailer, truck and ambulance. Forgings—Class "B" truck parts, 155M/M gun carriage limber forgings, neck-yoke forgings, trailer forgings. Axles—Ammunition cart, escort and combat axles, ambulance, trailer, kitchen wagon.

They manufactured the first 155M/M gun carriage limber axle forgings produced in this country, which was at that time the largest eyebeam drop forging ever produced in the United States, the steel for this axle alone weighing 524 pounds.

This plant was one of the first in the city to go over the top in every Liberty Loan campaign, Red Cross, War Savings Stamps, etc. There was a total of 104 men joined the colors from this organization and also two nurses from our office, Miss Sylvia Beilly and Miss Katharine McGrew.

At the time of the acute labor shortage during the fall of 1918, the entire office force repeatedly returned to the factory at night and loaded cars. During 1918 the executives of this plant were as follows: T. L. Loose, general manager; A. R. Weigel, production manager; H. C. Lewis, purchasing agent; A. P. Boblett, cost supervisor; R. W. Andrews, traffic manager; J. F. Beans, general superintendent; T. C. Morrison, superintendent Spring Division H. M. Parker, superintendent drop forge; E. C. Crowe, superintendent axle division.

THE UNION METAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

This company devoted 100 per cent of its capacity to the manufacture of Government material during the war, and was one of the first companies in Stark County to become engaged in war work. They manufactured tools, accessories and miscellaneous parts used in gun carriages for from five inch to sixteen inch guns. Two of the principal items were grease guns for cannons, and ammunition chests for holding twenty shells for 75MM anti air-craft guns. They developed the dies and produced all the steel chests and steel trays for holding tools, accessories, spare parts, and armament equipment for all of the heavy artillery produced for the Government during the war. These chests were shipped to France for use with the five inch and six inch wheel mount guns, the eight inch Barbette Railway Mount Gun, the ten and twelve inch Batignolles Railway Mount Gun, the twelve inch Chilean Mount Gun, the twelve inch Howitzer Railway Mount Gun and the 240MM Howitzer. These chests were made of heavy steel

sewed up with rivets, some of them requiring as much as five hundred steel rivets to complete them.

In addition to their plant working 100 per cent on Government work, the officials took a very active part in the various drives made for securing funds. Mr. C. L. Eshleman, vice president of the company, served as vice chairman of the War Industries Commission embracing Stark County and five other counties. Later he entered the service and was commissioned a captain in the Heavy Artillery Section, Ordnance Department, United States Army. D. C. Barrick, C. L. Eshleman, and L. L. Barrick served as captains or as team workers in the Liberty Loan, War Savings Stamps, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., and other campaigns. The amount of money raised in the Liberty Loan campaigns was \$90,000, they also subscribed to the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., War Chest, etc., the amount of \$8,000. These amounts were contributed both by the company and their employees.

The following fifteen employees entered the service: George Chilcoat, Thomas Hadden, Joe Roth, James Jones, W. McCallum, Wm. Ginter, E. Hasson, K. Williams, Leo Palmer, Albert Palmer, Clark Smith, H. J. Koch, Harry Michael, E. J. Masline and C. L. Eshleman.

THE GILLIAM MANUFACTURING CO.

The Gilliam Manufacturing Company was the first to manufacture gas masks in the United States, for the Government. Starting in June, 1917, preparatory to turning out this product, and the first shipment was made July 3, 1917. Inasmuch as no model or sample was furnished by the Government, with the aid of several British officers, who had been in service, and were gassed, the Box Respiratory type gas mask was worked out; however, many changes were necessary before it was a perfect mask. The rubberized silk was furnished by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, of Akron. The stamping, cutting, marking, sewing and inspecting were done at plant No. 1, and were then shipped to the Goodyear plant, at Akron, for vulcanizing. So carefully were these masks handled there was not even a needle or pin hole, and after the sewing operations were completed, the places sewed, they were covered with rubber, and vulcanized, so as to prevent the slightest leak of gas. This type mask was made with nose clip and mouth piece, in order to be a sure preventative from being gassed if the mask was properly adjusted on the face. Many improvements were made; the company also improved their facilities by designing special automatic machinery, so that they were able to produce eleven (11) gas masks per minute.

In February, 1918, the Government established a factory of their

own on Long Island; they commandeered a number of large manufacturing plants. They sent officers to Canton to get templets, patterns, methods, etc., because local concerns could not manufacture in sufficient quantities. Mr. B. T. Steiner, took much pains, and also made a number of trips to Long Island and assisted them in every way possible in starting.

In August, 1918, a different designed mask, invented by a Frenchman, and known as the Tissot mask, was introduced, at which time they immediately started to manufacture the parts for the new type mask, which eliminated the nose clips and mouth piece. It fitted tightly over the face with a vacuum, drawing the air thru the filtering canister which separated the poison from the air.

The Gilliam Manufacturing Company employed a large force of the finest sewing machine operators in the country, and are to be commended for the efforts put forth in assisting the Government in this very necessary article.

THE W. H. HOOVER CO., NORTH CANTON, OHIO

As early as June, 1915, the W. H. Hoover Company began the manufacture of material for the Allied Governments for use in the World war. The volume of this business gradually increased, augmented by orders from the United States Government after our country entered the war. At the time the Armistice was signed, and for over a year previous to that, practically the entire output of the plant was on these contracts.

The first material of this sort consisted of leather straps and various leather pieces from the Bethlehem Steel Company to be used on field carriages manufactured by them. Subsequent orders called for leather and canvas articles of many kinds, such as gun covers, paulin, coal bags, etc. Goods of this description were also supplied to the American Car & Foundry Company, Detroit, also the Midvale Steel Company. The volume of these orders totaled many millions of pieces.

The Hoover Company also turned out a large amount of material on direct order for the United States Government. In October, 1917, the Equipment Division at Washington placed a contract with this company for 30,000 canvas watering buckets, followed a few months later by another order for 75,000. These were all turned out on schedule time and to the satisfaction of government inspectors stationed at the plant. This company also manufactured for the Ordnance Department a large number of muzzle covers for use with 9.45 inch trench mortars.

In addition to the above, the W. H. Hoover Company was supplying

material for use on aeroplane equipment to a number of manufacturers, among them the Dayton Wright Airplane Company, Fisher Body Corporation and also straps for trucks to various motor car manufacturers.

A total of more than 2,000,000 pieces were manufactured in the above contracts.

THE CANTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

From the *Canton Repository*, January 20, 1928

Announcement of the reelection of E. A. McCuskey as president of the Canton Chamber of Commerce was made last night at Canton's second annual home products dinner, held at the Courtland hotel in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

Other officers of the chamber elected were: John Schubach, of the Sanitary Milk Company, first vice president; Karl Stern, of the Stern-Mann Company, second vice president; William Daberko, C. N. Vicary Company, third vice president; and Will R. Myers, of the George D. Harter Bank, treasurer.

More than 500 members of the chamber and their wives enjoyed the feature program that had been arranged. The speakers of the evening were, Arthur J. Lynch, managing director of the Youngstown board of trade and an aviation expert, who spoke in a convincing manner of Canton's need of an airport, and J. W. Griest, general manager of the Chicago Retail Institute, who emphasized "Community Spirit in the Building of a City."

"The Chamber of Commerce has for its ultimate purpose the improvement of a community as a whole. It is not solely interested in getting new industries; it is many sided in its activities," Griest said.

"Particularly important is the development of the civic side of a city, as represented by playgrounds, parks and public buildings. These institutions can do more than anything else to develop a real spirit in a community," Griest continued. "To gain them for a city it is necessary to have citizens who realize that serving a community is not an obligation or duty, but rather an opportunity. These are the citizens who will be leaders, and who will be willing to fight for the things in which they believe."

Other needs of every community which Griest enumerated included a spirit of patriotism toward local industries, for Griest explained that a community owes much to its factories, a spirit of co-operation; community advertising aided by all citizens speaking in complimentary fashion of their city; and an attractive and wholesome appearance. These last two needs are important to a community in its

relation to the tourist business, which Griest characterized as the greatest and fastest growing industry.

"All these things are gained through a real community spirit, and in the building of this spirit the Chamber of Commerce must serve as the Central organization of which the various civic clubs are integral parts," Griest concluded.

In the other speech of the evening Lynch urged Canton to act quickly and whole heartedly in making plans for a municipal airport. The first step to be taken, according to Lynch, was to have the chamber and the city council get together on the proposition and secure government supervision for it. Quick action was advocated by Lynch so that Canton could get on the air route from Cleveland to Louisville. This route is now in operation and passes twelve miles west of Canton. Within several months the route is going to be marked with beacon lights, and the route would not likely be changed after the lights had been established.

"The aircraft industry will center in northeastern Ohio," Lynch said, "for it is the logical distribution center. Canton can be one of the leaders in the development of the industry if they start soon to make adequate plans for commercial aviation."

In his annual report, President McCuskey stated that the function of the body he headed was to be an organization to which the citizen-power of Canton could be hitched and applied to the problems of the city. He asked for coöperation of all public spirited citizens.

McCuskey gave a list of suggestions that had been received concerning matters in which the chamber should interest itself. He also cited the chief activities of the chamber: industrial survey, study of the questions of taxation and zoning, and development of an industrial foundation, for which funds will be provided, within a month, he said.

The by-laws of the chamber were revised so that the official year of the body will start with October instead of January. This change was made so that there would be no interruption of the chamber's program in mid-winter when it was getting under way.

A special stunt on the program was Father Time's review of the high spots in Canton civic events for 1927. L. D. Ellsworth, taking the role of Father Time, commented satirically upon many achievements.

The eighteen piece Hoover Company orchestra, with I. F. Bratten directing, provided music for the evening. The singing was led by William C. Jacobs.

The radio broadcasting feature of the program was handled by L. C. Davis and H. H. Hart. Many congratulatory telegrams were received during the evening from absent members of the chamber and

from other friends of the organization. These were read through the microphone arrangement. The broadcasting, however, was done from the banquet room.

A. S. Brinkworth, general chairman of the dinner committee, in a short talk thanked all those who had helped contribute to the success of the affair.

Among the guests were: P. W. Sullivan, superintendent of the eastern division; E. E. Kessel, supervising agent, and J. K. Dillon, division passenger agent, all of the Pittsburgh offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad; State Senator A. E. Roberts of Youngstown; Mayor C. C. Curtis; and Superintendent Bates and General Superintendent Parrish, both from the W. and L. E., at Brewster.

LIST OF CANTON MANUFACTURERS AND PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS, 1928

American Bridge Company, Garfield Avenue and Twentieth Street, Southwest. Steel bridges, structural steel.

American Forge & Machine Company, 1635 Barth Street, Southwest. Drop and drawn forgings.

American Mine Door Company, 2037 Dueber Avenue, Southwest. Automatic mine doors, mine signals.

American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, 1301 Fifteenth Street, Southwest. Rolling mill equipment.

Arctic Ice Machine Company, 920 Market Avenue, South. Refrigerating machinery.

Arlington Paint & Varnish Company, 1329 Harrison Avenue, Southwest. Paints.

Barber Clay Industries Company, Renkert Building. Hollow building tile.

Belden Brick Company, 700 Tuscarawas Street, West. Building brick.

Bucher & Gibbs Plow Company, 800 Second Street, Southeast. Agricultural implements, plows, harrows, etc.

Buckeye Oxygen Company, Louisville Road, Northeast. Oxygen.

Buck Hill Sand & Gravel Company, 1535 Dueber Avenue, Southwest. Cement blocks.

Buttonless Tire Cover Company, 1411 Fifth Street, Southwest. Tire covers.

Cade, R. S., Whipple Road, Northwest. Cement blocks.

Canton Aluminum Company, 521 Sixth Street, Southeast. Aluminum forms and castings, waterless cookers, coffee percolators.

Canton Art Metal Company, 2820 Winfield Way, Northeast. Steel ceiling, bins and shelving, roofing, eave-trough and ridge roll, filing equipment.

- Canton Bolt Company, 3029 Dueber Avenue, Southwest. Bolts and nuts, rivets.
- Canton Brick & Fireproofing Company, Fulton Road Extension. Building brick.
- Canton Cabinet & Construction Company, 1725 Fifteenth Street, Northeast. Screens, door and window flower boxes, pedestals, etc.
- Canton Canning Company, 1733 Fifteenth Street, Northeast. Jams, jellies, apple butter, etc.
- Canton Car Company, Eight Street, Northeast. Open top steel freight cars.
- Canton Chaplet & Manufacturing Company, 334 Third Street, Southeast. Chaplets.
- Canton Clothes Dryer Company, 1203 Camden Avenue, Southwest. Clothes dryers, laundry apparatus.
- Canton Drop Forging & Manufacturing Company, 200 Odd Row Place, Southeast. Drop forgings.
- Canton Culvert & Silo Company, 1038 Belden Avenue, Northeast. Metal Culverts.
- Canton Engraving & Electrotpe Company, 400 Third Street, Southeast. Commercial art work.
- Canton Fertilizer & Chemical Company, Harrisburg Road Extension, Northeast. Commercial fertilizers.
- Canton Forge & Axle Company, 2027 Dueber Avenue, Southwest. Drop forgings.
- Canton Foundry & Machine Company, 600 Third Street, Southeast. Castings, grey iron and semi-steel.
- Canton Grate Company, 1711 Dillon Place. Rocking and dumping grates.
- Canton Furnace & Manufacturing Company, Ninth Street and Robin Court, Southeast. Furnaces and furnace pipe.
- Canton Machine Shop Company, 320 Rex Avenue, Southeast. Special machinery.
- Canton Malleable Iron Company, 2408 Thirteenth Street, Northeast. Malleable iron castings.
- Canton Pattern & Manufacturing Company, 920 Market Avenue, South. Castings, grey iron and semi-steel.
- Canton Plating Works, 1319 Fifth Street, Northeast. Electric plating.
- Canton Pneumatic Company, 1716 Ninth Street, Southwest. Pneumatic tools.
- Canton Porcelain Company, 1733 Fifteenth Street, Northeast. Garden pottery, florists supplies.
- Canton Rubber Company, 211 Seventh Street, Southeast. Rubber gloves, finger cots.

- Canton Refractories Company, Dueber Avenue, Southwest. Agricultural lime, furnace lining, fire clay.
- Canton Stamping & Enameling Company, 810 Carnahan Avenue, Northeast. Enamel ware, kitchen and household.
- Canton Soft Water Company, 921 Twelfth Street, Northeast. Water softening machinery.
- Canton Structural Steel Company, 224 Allen Avenue, Southeast. Structural steel.
- Canton Supply Company, 117 Buckeye Place, Southwest. Flashings, roof.
- Car-Van Steel Products Company, 1224 Fifth Street, Southwest. Pocket knives, butcher knives, etc., punches, screw drivers, etc.
- General Alloy Steel Corporation, Eight Street, Northeast. Alloy steel.
- Central Pattern Works, 1382 Market Avenue, South. Patterns, wood and steel.
- Climalene Company, 1022 Ninth Street, Southwest. Cleaning power, water softeners.
- Columbia Fire Brick Company, First National Bank Building. Fire brick.
- Columbia Iron and Wire Works Company, 1006 Ninth Street, Southwest. Ornamental iron work.
- Consolidated Clay Products Company, First National Bank Building. Brick, common and face.
- Cronk & Carrier Manufacturing Company, (Swineford Division), 942 Union Avenue, Southwest. Hardware specialties.
- Canton Fibre Box Company, Robin Street, Southeast. Corrugated boxes.
- Dick, Manufacturing Company, Jos., 1413 Tuscarawas Street, West. Ensilage cutting machinery.
- Diebold Safe and Lock Company, 818 Mulberry Road, Southeast. Safes and vaults.
- Dillon Electric Company, 1712 Eleventh Street, Northeast. Electrical apparatus.
- Dueber-Hampden Watch Company, Tuscarawas Street, West. Watch cases and watch movements.
- Dunbar Brothers Company, 712 Rex Avenue, Northeast. Storage batteries.
- Early Company, Edward E., 1129 Fifth Street, Northwest. Adhesive cement.
- Elbel Company, 826 Mulberry Road, Southeast. Harness hardware, automobile hardware.
- Eller Manufacturing Company, Camden Avenue and Twelfth Street,

- Southwest. Sheet metal goods, steel ceiling, eave-trough and ridge roll, roofing, skylights.
- Ellison, R. S., Company, 817 Court Avenue, Southwest. Shoe repairing machinery.
- Embro Manufacturing Company, 1426 Sixth Street, Northeast. Embroidery hoops, curtain rods.
- Ervin Manufacturing Company, 326 Wells Avenue, Southwest. Upholstered furniture.
- Everhard Manufacturing Company, Camden Avenue and Seventh Street, Southwest. Screens, winter ventilating.
- Federal Garment Company, 217 Sixth Street, Southwest. Women's aprons and dresses.
- Frankham Brass & Bronze Company, 1000 Tuscarawas Street, East. Castings, brass, bronze and white metal.
- Gibbs Manufacturing Company, 606 Sixth Street, Northeast. Toys, advertising novelties.
- Grasselli Chemical Company, Allen Avenue, Northeast. Acids, commercially and chemically pure.
- Gussett Boiler Works, 1149 Marion Avenue, Southwest. Boilers and tanks.
- Hal-Fur Truck Company, 2110 Allen Avenue, Southeast. Commercial trucks.
- Hardware Specialty Company, 2121 Fourth Street, Southeast. Paring knives, lawn tools.
- Harvard Company, 2206 Thirteenth Street, Northeast. Dental equipment.
- Heinman Saw Company, 2017 Navarre Road, Southwest. Saws.
- Holwick, B. C., 104 Market Avenue, South. Coffee mills, electric.
- Hercules Motors Corporation, 140 Halliwell Place, Southeast. Engines, internal combustion motors, gasoline.
- Hinderer Brothers Company, 2713 Mahoning Road, Northeast. Boilers, hot water and steam, mine car trucks.
- Hiner Structural Steel Company, 332 Second Street, Northwest. Steel bridges, structural steel.
- Hoover Company, North Canton, Ohio. Suction sweepers.
- Hygenic Products Company, 709 Walnut Avenue, Southeast. Cleaning powder, "Sani Flush" water softener.
- Hurford & Company, Jos. A., 326 Fourth Street, Northeast. Rubber stamps.
- Ideal Stairway Equipment Company, 325 Wells Avenue, Southwest. Corner dust shields, stair nosings.
- Interstate Clothing Manufacturing Company, 320 Tuscarawas Street, East. Rain coats.

- Johnston Pattern Company, 320 Rex Avenue, Southeast. Wood specialties.
- K. & S. Oil Company, 1208 High Avenue, Southwest. Oil, lubricating.
- Kelly Cohen Foundry Company, 1204 Camden Avenue, Southwest. Castings, grey iron and semi-steel.
- Kittoe Boiler & Tank Company, Penna. R. R. & Bank Place, Southwest. Steel chimneys, steel furnace bodies, steel tanks.
- Knight Manufacturing Company, 1510 Market Avenue, South. Saw-mill machinery.
- Kohler Company, F. E., 1006 Tuscarawas Street, East. Farm and garden tools.
- Korach Company, S., 312 Rex Avenue, Northeast. Women's dresses
- McComber Steel Company, 1925 Tenth Street, Northeast. Structural steel, metal lumber, roof trusses.
- Mahoning Pattern Company, 512 Dent Place, Southwest. Patterns, wood.
- Mapleton Clay Products Company, First National Bank Building. Building brick.
- Metropolitan Paving Brick Company, Renkert Building. Paving brick, building brick.
- Miller C. Brownlow. Diés, embroidery hoops.
- Miller Industries Company, H. H., Louisville Road. Pasteurizing machinery.
- Moore Shirt Factories Company, 715 Savannah Avenue, Northeast. Men's work shirts.
- Morgan-Belleek China Company, 1465 Water Ct., Southeast. Belleek China.
- Ney Manufacturing Company, 1006 High Avenue, Southwest. Hay-ing tools, barn equipment.
- Northern Engraving Company, 413 Schroyer Avenue, Southwest. Commercial art work.
- Noaker Ice Cream Company, 1112 Tuscarawas Street, East. Ice cream.
- Novelty Cutlery Company, 515 McGregor Avenue, Northwest. Knives, pocket and hunting, razors.
- Nusley Brothers, Incorporated, 320 Rex Avenue, Southeast. Suction cleaners.
- Ohio Aluminum & Bronze Foundry Company, 924 Market Avenue, South. Castings, aluminum, brass and bronze.
- Old King Cole, Incorporated, 920 Market Avenue, South. Advertising novelties, papier mache.
- Reiter, G. C., 1917 Henry Avenue, Southwest. Hardware specialties, bells and gongs.

Republic Stamping and Enameling Company, First National Bank Building. Enamel ware, kitchen and household.

Roth Paper Box Company, 1000 Market Avenue, South. Paper boxes.

Sanitary Milk Company, 801 Cherry Avenue, Northeast. Ice cream.

Schory & Schellhase Coal & Ice Company, 715 Ninth Street, Northeast. Ice.

Seikel Paint Works, 1514 Tuscarawas Street, East. Paint.

Shanafelt Manufacturing Company, 1228 Fourth Street, Southwest. Chaplets.

Shulga Paul, 1727 Edward Avenue, Northeast. Brooms.

Smith Avenue Creamery Company, 112 Smith Avenue, Southwest. Butter.

Spun Steel Corporation, 2037 Dueber Avenue, Southwest. Spun steel fan pulleys, automotive wheel brake drums, automotive wire wheel hubs.

Stafford Company, A. G., 1591 Fourth Street, Southeast. Ornamental iron work.

Stark Clay Products Company, 1809 Twenty-second Street, Northeast. Roofing tile.

Stark Foundry Company, 1711 Dillon Place, Northeast. Castings, grey iron and semi-steel.

Stark Grey Lime Company, Gonder Avenue, Southeast. Agricultural hydrated lime.

Stark Tuscarawas Company, (Changed to Coca Cola Bottling Company), 618 Cherry Avenue, Northeast. Soft drinks.

Sumner Creamery Company, 716 Rex Avenue, Northeast. Butter.

Superior Sheet Steel Company, Louisville Road, Northeast. Steel sheets.

Superior Switchboard & Device Company, 1412 Second Street, Southwest. Switchboards for lighting and power.

Thomas Register & Manufacturing Company, 810 Tenth Street, Northeast. Safe deposit boxes, steel shelving, account registers.

Thomas Smith Company, Nineteenth Street and Stark Avenue, Southwest. Bells and buzzers, signals, street and traffic.

Timken Roller Bearing Company, Dueber Avenue, Southwest. Roller bearings, alloy steel.

Triangle Tire & Rubber Company, 1212 Seventh Street, Southwest. Rubber tires.

Tonsiline Company, 928 Piedmont Avenue, Northeast. "Tonsiline".

Union Metal Manufacturing Company, 1432 Maple Avenue, Northeast. Ornamental lighting equipment, metal buildings (gasoline stations), castings.

- United Electric Company, Eight Street, Northeast. Vacuum cleaners.
- United Engineering & Foundry Company, 1400 Grace Avenue, Northeast. Rolling mill equipment, (chilled and sand rolls).
- United Metal Products Company, 2647 Navarre Road, Southwest. Metal doors and mouldings, elevator enclosures, etc.
- Wagoner Steam Pump Company, 655 Eight Street, Southwest. Steam pumps.
- Weber Dental Manufacturing Company, 400 Cherry Avenue, Southeast. Dental equipment.
- Wilson Rubber Company, 1215 Garfield Avenue, Southwest. Rubber gloves.
- Yost Furnace Company, 220 Third Street, Southwest. Hot air furnaces.
- Young Engine Company, 2110 Allen Avenue, Southeast. Engines, oil well drilling.

CHAPTER XIX

STARK COUNTY MERCHANTS

CANTON MERCHANTS IN THE SIXTIES—THE DEUBLE JEWELRY STORE—
STARK COUNTY MERCHANTS TODAY—THE ROMANCE OF REAL ESTATE

CANTON MERCHANTS IN THE '60s

By John McGregor

In the early days of Canton we knew nothing of big department stores as each and every business was run independently. A drygoods store was a drygoods store, a shoe store was a shoe store, etc. When our farmer neighbors came to town to do their shopping, they always brought a lot of butter, eggs, potatoes, apples, etc., to trade for their necessary merchandise. Money was not so much the object as barter and trade.

Among our early drygoods stores was that of Isaac Harter & Company, who had their store in a two story frame structure on the west side of the public square where the First Trust & Savings Bank Building now stands. Mr. Harter in the early '60s sold his drygoods store to David Zollars & Company, and devoted his time to his bank, The Savings Deposit Bank. Mr. Zollars had been a clerk with Mr. Harter and when he purchased the business he associated with himself Samuel Bard. Mr. Bard was a contracting carpenter and a most worthy citizen.

Mr. Zollars in later years took his son Lewis in with him, and the business so continued. David Zollars died a number of years ago, the son continuing the business as D. Zollars & Son, until the recent merger of the Zollars store with the Klein & Heffelman Company, now known as the Klein-Heffelman-Zollars Company.

Another of our oldest firms in Canton was Volney R. Kimball & Company. Mr. Kimball built the building on the east side of the public square where the George F. Schoner store is located. He had associated with him his sons Thomas, Richard and William. After his death the store was sold and the sons Thomas and Richard went to New York and embarked in business there.

Jesse B. Estep was another of our early merchants. Mr. Estep was the son of the elder Dr. Robert Estep who was one of the leading physicians in this locality for many years. Mr. Estep later moved to Mas-

sillon where he continued the drygoods business. After a few years he closed out and when the late Anthony Howells was elected treasurer of state, Mr. Estep became one of his clerks and moved to Columbus, where he lived and died.

The "Farmer Union" was a kind of coöperative store. The concern was headed by Henry Hull as president. Mr. Hull lived on his large farm between Canton and North Industry, now owned by the O. C. Barber estate. J. H. Brownell was the secretary and manager of the store. The company in 1854 erected the three story building on the southeast corner of the public square, known as the Commercial block.

Among the hardware stores in Canton at that time was one run by Jonathan G. Lester and Harmon Stidger. It was located on the block the court house now occupies. Mr. Lester was a blacksmith and served as county commissioner and was a most honorable and respected citizen. Dr. Harmon Stidger was a leading practitioner in his early days and lived in an old frame residence on the lot that Dr. Fraunfelter's office and residence now covers. He died in Uniontown, Pa.

F. A. Schneider was one of the early merchants, his hardware store being located in an old frame building on Tuscarawas Street, East, where the Vogelgesang and the Metzgar meat market later operated. The building was destroyed when the big fire swept that section. About 1852 Mr. Schneider tore down the old frame and erected the three story brick building that stood there until destroyed by fire. After the erection of the new block, Mr. Schneider sold his hardware store to John C. Langhaus, his bookkeeper and clerk. Mr. Schneider lived in a fine brick residence on the north side of Tuscarawas Street, West, between Cleveland Avenue, and Dewalt Avenue. The only descendants of his now living so far as the writer knows is a grandson, Mr. Norman Raff.

Among the later of our old hardware men was Conrad Schweitzer, a Swiss by nationality and a bright and intellectual man. He had his store in the Commercial block. In the late '60s he sold his store and moved to New York city where he was in the wholesale hardware business. He was the father of Conrad Schweitzer who established and managed the People's Savings Bank and who now lives in Los Angeles, California.

The drug stores of the day were run by C. C. A. Witting where the Bolender drug store now does business and by Dr. R. H. McCall in the old Eagle block where the First National Bank is now located. Mr. Witting was an old German apothecary who died in the early '50s and Dr. McCall was a California "Forty Niner."

John Danner, whom most Cantonians well remember, as he died only a few years ago, ran a merchant tailoring and ready made clothing business in the old Hazlett corner, southeast corner of Market Avenue and Second Street, Southeast.

Joseph Hartman, another of Canton's pioneer merchants, was an old Baltimorean and came to Canton back in the early '30s. His store was the corner room of the old Cassilly block that stood where the present Cassilly building now stands. In the '50s he moved to Marion Linn County, Iowa, and died in South Bend, Indiana, during the '60s.

Jacob J. Fast was another of the old residents of Canton and carried on a book store in a room where the George Deuble Sons Jewelry store is, on the southeast side of the public square. Mr. Fast was a Lutheran minister. His sons, Daniel and McLancthon were for many years connected with the manufacturing interests of Canton, being interested with the Ballard, Fast & Company, reaper and mowing knife works on Walnut Avenue, Southeast.

The jewelry stores of those days were few and far between but we had the clock and watch repairers and among these was old Mr. Deuble, father of the late George and Martin Deuble and grandfather of Walter H. Homer and Horace Deuble, who have followed their father's chosen profession and also of Louis Deuble who was secretary to the Chamber of Commerce for many years.

Grocers of those days were John Maline, whose establishment was on Tuscarawas Street, East, the second and third rooms east of the present Orpheum Theater; F. J. Winterhalter on the corner where the Dime Savings Bank now stands; John B. Wernet on Market Avenue, North, where the Edward Hotel is located; the Miller Grocery on the lot where the George D. Harter Bank Building was erected. The frame building which housed the last named and which was torn down to make room for the new bank building, had stood for more than seventy-five years.

All these groceries had a small place in the rear of their rooms where they sold beer, wines and liquors and many old farmers would drop in to get a glass of beer and a big piece of ginger bread for lunch.

The earliest daguerrean room—photography was not known then—was operated by the late William K. Miller, the father of the late Charles R. Miller of Cleveland, and Burt Miller. In after years Mr. Miller became interested in the manufacturing interests of Canton.

Our oldest merchant tailor was Absolom Kitt, who died recently at an advanced age. Mr. Kitt was a fine tailor and made clothes for the "nobility." He was born in Osnaburg township.

George B. Haas, one of our early chair and cabinet makers, lived

on Tuscarawas Street, East, in a building at the corner of Rex Avenue. The same building still stands but it has a new brick front. Mr. Haas after continuing the cabinet work, continued as a painting contractor which he pursued many years. He had two children, Marshall, who died a number of years ago, in Illinois, and Mrs. Ada Cox, the mother of Mrs. Jacob Piper. Mrs. Cox, an excellent woman, died a few years ago.

John Robbins was one of our early woolen mill men. He first had his mill located on Second Street, Northeast, in the middle of the block on the north side between Cherry Avenue and Rex Avenue. The old building is still in existence. He afterward rented the old Sprakle mill in the northwest end of the city just west of Fulton Road. After it burned down Mr. Robbins came to town and built a mill where the Ohio Power Company plant now stands on Second Street, Southeast. After his death the mill was closed. He was the father of the late John Robbins, who was buried here last week, having died in Las Vegas, New Mexico. He has another son, Jesse Robbins, who lives in Oregon, and a daughter, Mrs. Joshua Raynolds, of Albuquerque, N. M.

Going back to the earlier shop stores of Canton, we find Arnold Lynch as one of the early merchants. Mr. Lynch was one of our sturdy citizens and an intellectual man. He was the father of the late William Lynch and of Austin Lynch, head of the law firm of Lynch, Day, Fimple & Lynch.

Then John G. Bockius & Son, whose store is yet well remembered, were in business in the middle of the southwest public square, where the store was located as long ago as the writer can remember. The son was Louis V. Bockius, who continued the business after his father died. Louis V. Bockius was the father of Charles Bockius, Ed. Bockius, of the Valentine; Fred Bockius, Mrs. Katherine Brant and Mrs. Atlee Pomerene.

John Reed was our oldest saddler and harness maker, and his place of business was the northeast corner of the public square, at Second Street, Northeast, next to the new George D. Harter Bank Building. Many of his grandchildren are now living, among them, Joseph Reed, secretary of Westlawn cemetery; John Reed, Mrs. Harry Fife, Mrs. J. B. Rose and "Dud" Reed.

Our old tin and stove merchants were not so many. John and Matthew Laird owned and operated a stove foundry at the northeast corner of Cleveland Avenue and Sixth Street. They had their store in the Laird building where the county jail now stands.

Henry Bockius, another tin and stove merchant, was located on Market Avenue, North, where the Woolworth store is located. His

foundry was on the northwest corner of Walnut Avenue and Second Street, Northeast.

David H. Harmon had his store in the three-story brick building next east of the Orpheum Theater. He build the building in 1845, and sold it to Leopold and Augustus Biechele in the '60s for \$5,000. Mr. Harmon died in New Philadelphia, a number of years ago.

Many of the sons and grandsons of these old settlers and business men are still living among us and most of them are men of character and standing in our business community.—May 13, 1922.

DEUBLE JEWELRY STORE HAS MANY HISTORIC ASSOCIATIONS

From *Canton Daily News*, April 8, 1923

What is perhaps the oldest "made in Canton" time-piece in existence, reposes in the basement of the George Deuble Jewelry Store, 130 Market Avenue, South, which celebrated its ninetieth anniversary last Sunday. It is the clock from the tower of the first courthouse erected in Canton, and it was made by George Deuble, founder of the concern, two generations ago. As long as the courthouse remained, it was the public time-piece of the city. Business men regulated their watches by it, appointments were made and kept to the sound of its solemn bell as it tolled off the hours. Now the four foot square steel faces, which once looked down from the courthouse tower upon the city, look up from the floor of a basement, which was almost shadowed by the tower. In a corner of the basement the works repose in a box where they have gathered the dust of many years. Huge wheels and rollers, massive weights and hands, suggestive of machine shops rather than the delicate mechanisms of watch makers, comprise the collection.

When the Trinity Reformed Church was build a windlass was needed, and Homer Deuble, a member of the building committee, remembered the old clock. Now a part of it is in use again, and when the doors are raised and lowered, it is the old town clock that makes the task possible.

George Deuble came to Canton in a covered wagon and opened a shop where he made and repaired clocks and watches. Eventually the store passed into the hands of his son, George Deuble, Jr., and he also made and repaired clocks. The sale of jewelry entered later as the demand for such articles arose with the growth of the town.

A clock made by George Deuble, Jr., is also a prized possession of the firm. It was more than six feet high and hung on the wall of the store where it was used as a regulator for other time pieces for many years. Today, after more than fifty years of use, it keeps time as perfectly as when it was built.

The introduction of electrically operated regulators relegated the venerable clock to the second floor of the building, where it now hangs on the wall of the work shop.

Another interesting piece of work by this same merchant was a swinging clock which hung in the window as a sign. Shaped like a large watch, it was hung on a rod four or five feet long, which was fastened securely. The connection was such that the clock swung back and forth, the swinging motion acting as a pendulum, and moving the hands. It is also preserved by the firm, and with slight repairs could be put in service again.

A veritable cemetery of clocks is found in the warehouse of the store. Patrons have brought them in for repairs, and have failed to call for their property. Nothing is ever sold, and many of these old clocks which have been there for many years, still await the claiming of their rightful owners. The same is true of watches, many of which are somewhat valuable. One case of a man who left his watch for repairs and called for and received it twenty-three years later, is recorded. He had been suddenly called away, had returned to his home in Germany and spent more than two decades there before returning to Canton. When he did, he presented his check, his watch was taken from the safe, and handed to him. There are now in the keeping of the company many watches which have been there for several years, but which will be kept indefinitely until the owners come for them.

STARK COUNTY MERCHANTS TODAY

The merchants of Stark County today both wholesale and retail have very largely developed from pioneer beginnings. The descendants of the pioneer merchants of the cities and villages of Stark County conduct many of these mercantile establishments at the present time. To be sure, many of the merchants are new men, coming from all quarters of the country, selecting the town or city that seemed to offer the best opportunity for establishing a business.

In the larger towns and cities of the county, extensive department stores have been established, all of which do a large business every year. Still another new feature in modern business pursuits in recent years has been the establishment of almost countless gasoline filling stations, which supply not only the so called "gas" but oil as well and all other necessary supplies to meet the need of the motorist in his business and pleasure activities. In addition to the gasoline stations, scores of new garages, tire stores, automobile sales rooms, and motor car companies have been launched in every nook and corner of the county.

A great portion of the mercantile world in every community is now centered about the automobile industry. In the City of Canton there are fifty public garages.

The retail mercantile stores of the present day offer, however, such a wide variety of goods and merchandise for sale, that it is practically impossible to enumerate the list of merchants in Stark County. For example, there are 140 retail groceries and markets in the City of Canton alone. Other business pursuits have been developed in practically the same proportions throughout the county, and since the World war the mercantile business has been generally good.

ROMANCE OF REAL ESTATE

By E. C. Roberts, Realtor

The buying and selling of real estate through the agency of a third party is a modern profession that makes for the upbuilding of cities on a wise and economic basis through the faith and clear sighted vision of the operators.

The growth and development of cities according to well chosen plans, consistent with the needs of the future, making for a symmetrical and harmonious whole, are but the fruition of the vision and persistent coöperation of realtors.

The possession of homes and the acquisition of property has ever been a leading motive in the activities and struggles of men, tribes and nations; quarrels between tribes, and wars between nations have waged back and forth more or less fierceness and intensity through the ages ever since time began, over the possession of new homelands, ever recognized as the foundation of all wealth and the first cause of all prosperity.

Since the first man and the first woman were driven from their first home, the home, however, crude and simple or magnificent and splendid with its memories of love, labor and devotion, has been an object of strife, the motive supreme in all human endeavor. Throughout the ages the history of mankind records the awarding of the greatest wealth and honor to that man whose abiding faith in the stability and permanency of his people and whose clear vision of future glory and greatness made him the man of the hour, the seer, the prophet. That old Roman, standing on the walls of "The Eternal City," when all seemed lost, and his city about to fall to the onrushing hordes of Hannibal the Carthaginian, purchased and paid for the site whereon was encamped that powerful enemy. Nehemiah, standing on the crumbling walls of Jerusalem, that seemed about to fall to the powerful King Nebuchadnezzar, purchased the very land whereon was encamped the hated host of destruction.

The picture is more than an object lesson of great faith and clear vision, more than a story of heroics, it is sublime.

The history of the Western Continent is but the story of a search for homes where freedom of thought and worship was possible the pushing out into the borderlands for more homes and again on into the wilderness of the Alleghenies, the Great Plains, and so on ever westward for more homelands and ever more homes. Homes were established and defended against the wild beasts and wilder savages. Widely scattered homes at first were the outposts of civilization; more settlers came and formed villages, and then arose municipal problems—nothing but the problems of the pressing needs of neighbors who must live close together; villages became cities, and the problems became more complex; men of vision saw the needs of the future and assumed charge of sales of homes and homesites. Their clear vision and courage has been molded into Cities Beautiful, with parks and playgrounds, schools, hospitals, museums.

Washington, first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen, played an important role in the real estate development of our country. He was not only a surveyor of some note in the extensive realty transactions throughout the territories to the west of the central colonies, but he was himself a large land holder. Congress awarded him a grant of some 2000 acres in western Pennsylvania. He staked out 20,000 acres farther down in the Ohio valley, and had one other tract. His holdings in 1799, at the time of his death, were appraised by him at nearly a half million dollars; only an active imagination can conceive of the present value of these vast properties.

Washington's boyhood chum, and his lifelong friend, Col. Wm. Crawford, was his agent in most of these deals. They shared the same vision of great development in the then untravelled west. They discussed trade routes that should link the Atlantic coast cities with the future cities of the Great Lakes and Valleys. Had the coming of the steam engine, a half century later, not made necessary slight changes in these routes, great waterways, along the lines proposed by him, would have been a reality instead of only a vision. It is difficult to realize the hardships endured by this man of luxury in his five great journeys over the unbroken trails of the Alleghenies; what would have been the surprise and pleasure to him, could he but see the present modes of luxurious travel over routes made familiar to him by hardship, toil and danger!

Nearly all the land of the Ohio River Valley was at one time held by speculative companies; in fact much of the history of our country can be gleaned from the records of realty transactions—records that are

dry and prosaic in themselves, but that glow and sparkle with romance and tragedy when the reader sees between the lines the vigorous annals of struggling pioneers who lived and loved and fought that we might have a glorious heritage—"the land of the free and the home of the brave."

In 1749 there was a land company known as The Ohio Company—not the Ohio Company that settled Marietta a half century later—not a company that is often mentioned, but one that played an important part in the French and Indian war. George Washington's two brothers, Lawrence and Augustine, were shareholders, and young George, the surveyor, was sent on an important scouting trip out into the new territory and later commanded troops. The struggle that ensued to defend the real estate holdings of these companies was world-wide; it was bitterly contested on the water and islands, in the Caribbean Sea, on the plains of Abraham above Quebec, on the fields of staunch Silesia and through the quaint villages of Bohemia; even on the far distant shores of India. Indeed the first real world war was thus a struggle to retain control of homes and homesites in our great Middle West, back in the eighteenth century.

And then a few years later, the armies of Great Britain, that had fought side by side with the hardy pioneers of the Atlantic seaboard against the encroachments of the French into their new territories, now turned their guns on their own kin to retain control of these same homes and homesites; but the Colonists, fighting for their own homes, had the nobler motive and theirs was the victory.

The map of Ohio that shows the sections settled by the various groups of hardy pioneers coming from different sections of the Atlantic seaboard, where the thirteen original Colonies were cradled, has the appearance of a "crazy quilt." In all ten separate and distinct sections were laid out, but only five became important centers. In the Southwest a tract of land between the Great and Little Miami rivers, known as the Symmes Purchase, was settled in 1788 by pioneers from New Jersey, with Cincinnati as their headquarters.

To the east of this, extending to the Scioto, was a tract set aside by Virginia to settle her first soldiers' bonus obligations; Chillicothe was their rendezvous. Hither up through the passes of the Blue Ridge came seasoned descendants of the English Episcopalians and the Norman Cavaliers.

A new Ohio company, occupying a small corner in the extreme southeastern part of the state, formed the first permanent settlement in our commonwealth, Marietta in 1788. Unlike that earlier Ohio company, which was recruited from Virginia, Marietta was settled by New

Englishmen. Their ancestors had come from England, but were opponents of the Established Church, and had come in search of religious freedom. So it happened that these two very different elements, growing farther apart through 150 years of pioneering, came to settle in neighboring valleys in Southern Ohio.

Farther up the Ohio River, just west of the southwest corner of Pennsylvania, there was tried out a new and scientific plan of surveying in what has been known as the Seven Ranges, where the rectangular system was used. The surveyors ran a line west from the Pennsylvania line, setting marks every mile, and on each side "witness trees" were marked. From this line other lines were run south to the Ohio River, marking off the seven ranges. This section was settled by Quakers from Pennsylvania and later by German descendants, familiarly known as "Pennsylvania Dutch."

The one remaining section worth mentioning is the well known Western Reserve, or New Connecticut, centering about Cleveland and extending south to the forty-first parallel, the north boundary of the Seven Ranges. Many things conspired to make this section of Northern Ohio the home of prosperous and progressive pioneers. The journey thither could be made by boat from Buffalo without encountering all the difficulties and dangers of the trail through the forest. The settlers were largely an intelligent strain from Connecticut and other New England colonies; the climate was modified by its proximity to Lake Erie; the soil and other natural conditions were very favorable; and withal the Indian tribes were not so hostile.

Thus we find Ohio settled in five very distinct sections by colonists of very diversified experience and training. The early years of these settlements were marked by loneliness, because of their distance from the nearest civilized community. Soon, however, the necessity for co-operation for common defense drew them closer together and the intervening distances gradually were filled by new settlers until a new state was recognized in 1803.

One hundred and thirty-five years ago land was cheap in Ohio. The State of Connecticut offered settlers land in the reserve at 50 cents an acre; down near Cincinnati the original purchasers paid 67 cents an acre; while in the Seven Ranges, within which territory Stark County is located, land was higher, \$2 an acre being asked, in tracts of not less than 640 acres.

The first real estate deal ever consummated in Ohio probably was that in which the Moravian missionary, Frederick Post, received from the Delaware Indians in 1761 a tract of land, "fifty steps" each way, to be used only as a home site and garden. This was in Bethlehem town-

ship, Stark County, near the Village of Navarre. Post built his home on the north shore of the Muskingum River at the juncture of the Sandy and Tuscarawas. His efforts were not appreciated by the Indians, who made his life there very unpleasant and unsafe. In 1772 some Moravian missionaries with Christian Indians formed a very substantial village known as Schoenbrunn, near the old site of Post's cabin. A score of log cabins, a church with a real bell, and a school made up this frontier settlement, which prospered only through the summer suns. In the autumn the Indians, aroused by depredations of white bands elsewhere, rose against these peaceable Christians, who fled. Their homes were destroyed and the exact site remained a mystery until the summer of 1923, when the excavations revealed the foundations of many of the cabins and unearthed scores of relics.

Bezaleel Wells, coming from Steubenville in 1806, founded and laid out the present City of Canton; so wisely did he plan that many people still living here remember when the city was in reality bounded on the north by Sixth Street Northwest and Northeast; on the south by Sixth Street Southwest and Southeast; on the east by Cherry and on the west by McKinley Avenue, then called Plum Street, the limits originally laid out. Whether Mr. Wells knew anything about the rich farming lands in this county, or used any care in choosing the site of Canton, it is impossible to say; but one thing is sure, he founded a city that has seldom, if ever, been surpassed in the great wealth of the surrounding farm lands. At one time in Canton's early history there was considerable doubt whether some other city would not be the metropolis of Stark County; even Osnaburg, now known as East Canton, at one time had a larger population. Thus the destiny of cities seems to play queer pranks on the labors of men.

Strange as it may seem, the first actual settlements in Stark County were outside the early limits of Canton. The first known as Leonard's Station, established in 1805, northeast of the present city, near the old fair grounds; the other in the northwest, not far from the present fair grounds and close to what was then called the Large Spring, now Myers Lake. During the fall of 1805, however, Jas. Leonard surveyed the original site of Canton, and in the summer of 1806, at the first public sale of lots, Leonard bought from Wells the lot at the southwest corner of Market and Second streets, Southwest; he erected a brick house which remained until 1879.

The property at the southeast corner of Market Avenue and the Lincoln Highway was purchased a hundred and fifteen years ago at a very small price; it has been estimated by competent authority that it has nearly doubled in value every decade since. Lots that sold originally

in Shorb Addition some twenty years ago for \$200 to \$300 have doubled in value three and four times since. These experiences have been realized in many sections of the city, and will be many times in the future, not only in Canton, but in North Canton and every other progressive city; the wails and lamentations of the pessimist and the faint-hearted avail nothing. To the men of vision, of faith and of courage shall ever be the victory in strife, the reward for service and the profit in investments, for so it is written.

CHAPTER XX

STARK COUNTY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

CANTON PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN 1886—MASSILLON STATE HOSPITAL IN 1904—MASSILLON STATE HOSPITAL IN MORE RECENT YEARS—THE STARK COUNTY INFIRMARY—THE STARK COUNTY WORKHOUSE—THE FAIRMOUNT CHILDREN'S HOME—THE MASSILLON CITY HOSPITAL—THE ALLIANCE CITY HOSPITAL—THE HOSPITALS OF CANTON.

CANTON PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN 1886

By Charles R. Frazer

Among the features which indicate Canton's public spirit are the city buildings. They are located near the Public Square and occupy one square. The City Hall is a large building of pressed brick and stone trimmings. It cost, exclusive of site, furniture, etc., over \$46,000. It has offices for all the city officials, elegant private office for water works, trustees, public library and reading room, a large public assembly hall, and other marked features.

The public library is a handsome room. The furniture is very fine, and the book shelves contain several thousand volumes, free to all citizens, which are being constantly added to by purchase and donations. The public assembly room contains seating capacity for several hundred people.

The City Council Chamber is said to be the finest one in Ohio. There are larger ones, but none better planned, with finer furniture and more artistic finish of walls and ceilings. The council chamber, private offices, committee rooms, public library, are carpeted with Brussels, have beautiful fireplaces, with hearths of imported tiles and surmounted by plate mirrors, while the ceilings are decorated with scenes appropriate to the purposes for which the rooms are used.

In the basement of the building is the city jail. It is built of iron, is a complete structure, and cost, for the iron work, nearly \$5,000.

The central engine house cost over \$10,000. It is supplied with swinging harness for horses, sliding poles from the men's sleeping quarters in the upper story, fire alarm indicators, and other modern appliances for fire departments. The force is on the street always in less than a minute after the alarm is sounded. The city is districted and

has a good system of fire alarm telegraph, and in all the hose houses there are fire alarm indicators which announce the location of a fire as soon as it is sounded upon the big bell in the City Hall tower.

The market house is an excellent brick building for the purpose, erected at a cost of over \$5,000.

Canton has a fine opera house with a seating capacity for 1,500 persons.

There are many large halls for public meetings, and also two tabernacles finely finished, which have a seating capacity of over two thousand each.

There is a fair ground of twenty-eight acres. It has a large floral hall, fine art building, machinery hall, dining hall, and other buildings. There is on it a fine half-mile race course, a beautiful grove and other features of a perfect fair ground. It is located within the city limits. The annual industrial and agricultural displays, being made by the third county in the state, are unsurpassed. The attendance amounts to many thousands daily. On Children's Day of 1885 over 5,000 school children, with several bands of music, marched to the ground in a body.

During the summer and fall months the track is greatly used by owners of fine horses, affording considerable pleasure to a large class of people. Races are held during the season when horses from various cities are entered. The meetings are always a success.

MASSILLON STATE HOSPITAL IN 1904

By Helena Ricks Slusser

The law authorizing the establishment of an additional hospital for insane in the State of Ohio was passed March 31, 1892. Thereupon a committee, consisting of Dr. A. B. Richardson, George R. Davis and Dr. C. W. King, was appointed to select a site. After visiting different localities, the commission chose the beautiful location south of Massillon. The ground was a gift of the citizens of Massillon to the State of Ohio, and consisted of 240 acres. The state has added 160 acres by purchase. In December, 1892, Governor McKinley appointed a building board, composed of Robert Sherrard, S. J. McMahon, W. H. Mullen, Dr. A. B. Richardson and Dr. H. C. Eyman. This board was, in the same month, organized by the election of Robert Sherrard as president, S. J. McMahon, vice president, and Dr. A. B. Richardson, secretary. Plans for building were submitted by Yost & Packard, with F. L. Packard as supervising architect. The early part of 1893 was spent by the board in visiting institutions, comparing and perfecting plans. The first contract was let in August, 1893, and building commenced in September of the same year. Dr. A. B. Richardson was elected superintendent

in May, 1898. After months of arduous labor in directing the details of completing the four buildings under contract and furnishing the same, the patients belonging to this district, in the hospitals at Columbus, Toledo and Cleveland, numbering 330, were brought to their new, attractive home. The opening reception took place September 6, 1898.

October 15, 1899, Doctor Richardson received the appointment as superintendent of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C., and his departure was a source of regret to all. He was a distinguished alienist, a conscientious worker and a genial, Christian gentleman. It was the good fortune of the board of trustees to secure so worthy a successor to Doctor Richardson as Dr. H. C. Eyman, a man of experience, ability and enthusiasm for the work, who took charge November 1, 1899. At this writing twenty-one buildings have been completed and occupied, eleven for patients, nine forming the domestic group, and one large auditorium, named William McKinley Hall, dedicated to the memory of Ohio and Stark County's most illustrious son. The present capacity is for 960 patients. There is one large dining room for all the inmates able to leave their respective buildings. The room is light and airy, the floors and wainscoting of marble, and in every way constructed with a view to durability and sanitary conditions. The cottages are built after the style of the French-Swiss chateau, with large sun parlors and extensive porches added. A new hospital building for the care of the acute insane will be built on the brow of the hill to the extreme south. This building will be so arranged that the patients with suicidal tendencies will be cared for on the first floor, having their dormitory or sleeping room adjoining their sitting room. They will also have their dining room on the same floor. The acutely excited patients will be given separate sleeping rooms, a separate sitting room, bath room and dining room. There will also be a large dining room on the first floor for patients almost well enough to be transferred to cottages. On the second floor a large dormitory and sun room will be devoted to the care of the acute physically ill and bed-ridden patients. The central portion of the building will be carried up three stories in height. On the third floor there will be an operating room, with amphitheatre for training school and other students, an anaesthetizing room and a recovering room. There will also be four rooms built, in as nearly as perfectly sanitary manner as possible, for the purpose of isolating patients with contagious diseases. On the first floor there will also be reception rooms and examination rooms. Hydrotherapy and electrotherapy will be special features.

Under the instructions of a landscape gardener, the grounds have been beautifully laid out, and artificial lakes, ornamental trees and

flowers abound. Baseball grounds and tennis courts have been prepared for use of patients. Each year, as appropriations are made, cottages will be added until the institution will probably be the largest in the United States. Doctor Eyman was the first superintendent in Ohio to establish a training school for nurses. The course is the same as in regular institutions with granting of diplomas. The ability to obtain this instruction free of cost, at hours not interfering with their duties, attracts a far better class of men and women for this very important part of hospital work, and raises the service from an almost menial to a skilled employment.

A weekly medical society of the physicians is held under the supervision of the superintendent. Weekly dancing parties, concerts, lectures, stereopticon views and theatricals are given for entertainment of patients. An experiment of Doctor Eyman's, "The Monday Evenings at Home" for the patients in McKinley Hall, has been a great success. A stroll through the grounds on a pleasant summer evening is a source of great delight. The porches, sun parlors and grounds are filled with tidy, orderly people. Games of ball and tennis in progress give the place more the aspect of a resort for summer visitors than a hospital for insane. The only fitting attitude of mind in response to such a cheerful sight is one of prayer, in thankfulness for the privilege of living in these latter days of enlightened humanity, when insanity is no longer considered a crime to be punished with chains in prison cells, but a disease requiring the highest medical skill with the best environment.

THE MASSILLON STATE HOSPITAL IN RECENT YEARS

The imposing collection of buildings which cover the beautiful swell of ground south of Massillon stand for the greatest and the most famous charity in Stark County; it is known simply as the Massillon State Hospital and its wise and patient care of more than 1,800 mental defectives is another illustration of William McKinley's broad benevolence, for it was largely due to his effort that its grand, healthful and charming site was chosen.

The Massillon State Hospital was authorized by statute on March 31, 1892, and was opened for the reception of patients on the 6th of September, 1898, the month after the peace protocol was signed between Spain and the United States and three years before McKinley's assassination. The first superintendent of the hospital was Dr. A. B. Richardson, who served from its opening until October, 1899, and soon after Dr. H. C. Eyman was installed.

Remarkable as the growth of the institution has been, it would not be of special interest to enumerate the forty-three buildings which, as

a whole, constitute the State Hospital, but the ground will be generally covered by stating that new structures have appeared almost every year since the institution was authorized and that twenty-three of the buildings now standing are used for the housing of patients. The total valuation of land and buildings is \$1,500,000, and 2,000 inmates are cared for by the state through the long experience and trained abilities of Superintendent Dr. Arthur G. Hyde and his staffs of physicians, nurses, teachers and other employees.

Some years ago when asked if there were any special features connected with the system, Doctor Eyman mentioned: "First, the large farm connected with the institution, giving all men physically able to work something to do.

"Second, we have a special building, erected for the purpose of giving the younger patients an opportunity to attend school. We have special instructors in mental and physical training. We also have instructors for industrial training where all sorts of occupations are taught."

Doctor Eyman said that Stark County contributed about 20 per cent of the inmates, and added: "Contrary to the general opinion, the majority of these do not come from the country districts, but from the cities. Over half of our Stark County patients have been admitted from Canton. I do not regard the isolation of life in the country so conducive to insanity as the dissipations of life in the cities. Neither do I place much faith in the theory that farmers' wives are exceptionally susceptible to insanity."

When asked about the care of incurables he replied: "I do not like the use of the word 'incurable.' With the advances that have recently been made in medical science, none but the Almighty knows whether or not a man may be eventually cured. For chronic cases of insanity we find the open-air treatment the best, and for many of these the institution must be regarded as an asylum, or place of refuge, rather than as a hospital. Each year we discharge from 30 to 40 per cent of the patients admitted that year as cured. From 5 to 8 per cent die each year.

"In acute cases which we are treating we find the hydrotherapeutic method more efficacious than the administering of drugs. By the use of drip-sheet rugs, hot and cold packs, continuous baths, cabinet baths followed by showers and massage, we gradually eliminate the poisons from the system."

THE COUNTY INFIRMARY

As early as December, 1833, the number of indigent poor had so increased that the citizens of the county, through the commissioners, determined to establish a home for those who are always with us. As

the first step in that direction the county board bought of the Shorb Estate and of John Saxton, then in his prime as the remarkable editor of the *Repository*, a farm of about one hundred and fifty acres lying in the northwest quarter of section 33, Plain township, then about one mile north of Canton. The subject had been discussed before, but that was the first practical step toward the establishment of the infirmary.

In December, 1834, the commissioners directed the auditor to insert a notice in all the newspapers to the effect that \$10 would be paid for a plan of such merit that it could be adopted by the commissioners, the same to be submitted on the 2nd of February, 1835. Only two of the commissioners were present at that time and the matter was postponed until the next regular session. It is not known whose plans were adopted, but in June, 1835, a tax of three-quarters of a mill was levied for the purpose of paying for the farm and erecting the necessary buildings. In August, 1836, the board borrowed \$1,000 of the Canton Bank to be applied toward the cost of erecting the buildings. After examining several proposals, Abraham Lind was employed to construct the main building, and on the 14th of July, 1837, it was accepted by the commissioners as complete. As is customary, there was some misunderstanding between the contractor and the board, which took some time to adjust, but the main point is that the infirmary was built. About eighty acres were afterward added to the farm, and various improvements and additions were made to the building within the following forty years.

In the early '80s the *Canton Repository* thus describes the county home and farm: "The infirmary is situated about one mile north of the city, the buildings being several hundred yards back from the road. They are reached by a neatly kept lane, bounded on each side by white-washed fences, and the visitor is first impressed by the air of neatness and order that everywhere prevails. The grass along the roadside and the lawn before the building is smoothly cut and free from any signs of rubbish. The main portion of the building extends from north to south, with a wing in each extremity running east. The main portion is 100 feet long, the north wing 112 and the south wing 100. It is two stories high, with a wide double veranda running along the north and south sides. It was erected in 1837, and at the time of its completion must have been sufficiently ample in all respects for the use to which it was adopted, as well as a work of merit from an architectural point of view; but such a length of time has elapsed since then, and the increasing demand for room, growing proportionately with the increase in population, now makes it confined and inadequate to the demands upon it.

"The main portion of the building on the first floor is devoted to the

private use of the superintendent and his family, dining rooms in several departments, public rooms, as the office and room for the reception of visitors, rooms for household work and other uses. In the basement of the main portion, which is on a level with the ground, are kitchens, store rooms and various other departments. The second floor is devoted to sleeping departments. The north wing is reserved for the insane, corridors running the entire length of it on both floors, lined on each side by the various rooms.

"On the first floor are the dining rooms, sitting rooms and some sleeping apartments. The wing is not entirely devoted to the insane, the large number of inmates necessitating a portion of the space being given to the other inmates. It is divided into male and female departments, communicating with each other by an iron door, generally locked, but during the day in warm weather open to create as much draft as possible. The south wing is for the better class of inmates and corresponds in general to that of the north.

"Throughout the entire building all is neatness and order, the walls and ceilings being nicely whitewashed and the woodwork showing frequent applications of sponge and water. Those who are able among the inmates are assigned work suitable for them, the men being employed about the farm and out-door work generally, while the females are supplied with duties about the house. The aged and infirm, and those in any way disqualified for labor, are to be seen sitting around in various places on the many seats conveniently provided, or slowly walking from place to place.

"There are now 172 inmates in the infirmary, while the building contains eighty rooms. The first inmate was Samuel Miller, aged twenty-five, from Massillon, who died in November, 1875; the last entered, Mrs. Preast, from Canton. The oldest inmate is Tim Simmons, aged one hundred and three, who came from Alliance about two years ago."

A hospital building was erected in 1893 at a cost of about ten thousand dollars. The growth of the county in population, and the consequent increase of the indigent element, made it necessary to erect numerous buildings and additions within the following twenty years, especially after 1900. In 1909, also, the commissioners purchased an eighty-six acre addition, and as they sold a field of seven acres west of Cleveland Avenue about the same time the area of the infirmary farm was fixed at 312 acres. The site of the infirmary was bounded on the south by the corporation of Canton, on the north by the Unger Road, and east and west by Cleveland Avenue extension and the North Market Street extension.

The crops harvested, which are always creditable both to the soil and the workers, comprise chiefly wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, cabbage, tomatoes and beans. Cattle and hogs are also raised, mainly for dairy purposes and meat supply, and the infirmary has one of the best barns for the care of live stock in the county.

A woman's cottage was built in 1903 at a cost of approximately \$55,000. In this building are the superintendent's dwelling rooms and office. In 1907 the dining room, kitchen and corridor building, which is connected with the main building, was erected at a cost of \$35,000. In 1908 a new barn was built at a cost of \$6,400.

Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Druckenbrod, superintendent and matron of the Fairmount Children's Home, were in charge of the Stark County Infirmary from April, 1904, to October, 1913.

The infirmary has a capacity of 325 inmates, and cares for from 200 to 300, according to the season of the year. Elmer S. Grable is the present superintendent.

THE STARK COUNTY WORKHOUSE

Since its establishment in 1894 the Stark County Workhouse has been confined to the care of criminals of the minor type, and prisoners are received from not only Stark County, but Summit, Wayne, Carroll, Columbiana, Ashtabula, Harrison and Jefferson. Various cities and towns have also contracts with the institutions for "farming out" tramps and others convicted of minor offenses. Federal prisoners from the Northern Ohio District, which includes Toledo, Youngstown and Cleveland, have been confined in the Stark County Workhouse. Over 10,000 prisoners have worn the stripes therein since the institution opened its doors in 1894. The active inmates are employed, under contract, to make rat traps, waste paper baskets and other wire specialties, while the older men care for the lawns and trees and cultivate the gardens, which produce potatoes, tomatoes, onions, sweet corn and lettuce. The workhouse management not only cultivates land of its own, but often rents several acres of the infirmary grounds for truck gardening. The result is healthful work for the old or infirm criminals and healthful food for all. In fact, "the table," both of the workhouse and the infirmary, is understood to be so superior that the small criminals and the unfortunate poor of Northern Ohio consider themselves fortunate when they can become identified with either of them. The average number of prisoners is about one hundred and fifty.

The workhouse has been self-sustaining ever since 1910. The total disbursements for 1914 were \$19,589.32, of which \$10,064.06 was for salaries and balance was for food, clothing, drugs, medicines, coal, gas,

water, electric lights, telephones and other office expenses. The earnings for the same period were in excess of \$20,000. During the year 1914 there was collected \$3,432.47 in fines and costs. The earnings from the garden and truck patch for year 1914 was \$1,505. During 1914 the institution earned \$13,698.98 for boarding prisoners and there were also 18,366 days of free board during that same period for prisoners from Stark County. John F. Boyer is the present superintendent.

THE FAIRMOUNT CHILDREN'S HOME

The Fairmount Children's Home, two miles south of Alliance in Washington Township, is a splendid institution through which Stark County has not hidden her good light under a bushel. Since it was opened, in 1877, more than three thousand needy children, under sixteen years of age, have been given homes and affectionate care, starting them on the right road to intelligent usefulness. At first it was the intention that the children should be received from five counties; the number was then reduced to four and finally to two—Stark and Columbiana. In view of its years of effective benevolence, the details of its founding and progress are worthy of note.

Under the provisions of a general state law for the establishment of children's homes, passed March 30, 1874, the commissioners of the counties of Stark, Carroll, Jefferson, Columbiana and Mahoning met at Salem, Ohio, on June 26th of that year, to consult in reference to the founding of such an institution for the district included in the counties named. The meeting resulted in the decision that Stark, Columbiana, Portage and Mahoning would make a more compact and suitable district; that the cost of the home should not exceed \$40,000, and that either Alliance or vicinity would be a suitable site. After that decision was made a matter of formal record the president of the meeting declared the four counties named formed into a district as provided by law, but at joint sessions subsequently held Portage and Mahoning counties withdrew, leaving Stark and Columbiana to continue the good work together.

A certain dissatisfied element endeavored to withdraw Stark County from the compact, but without avail, and C. K. Greiner, Levi Stump and William Barber, of Stark County, and James Davis and Joshua Lee, of Columbiana, were appointed the first trustees. On May 4, 1875, the commissioners of the two counties signed the contract for the land which they had purchased from Thomas Rackstraw at a cost of \$13,770. Henry E. Meyer, the architect and builder of the courthouse, also prepared the plans and specifications for the Fairmount Children's Home, but the building contractors were Messrs. Parkinson & Marri-son, of New Lisbon.

The home was completed and dedicated in October, 1876, and the board of trustees employed Dr. J. F. Buck as its first superintendent. The main building was opened for the reception of inmates on the 31st of that month, on which day sixteen children were received from the Stark County Infirmary.

The Fairmount Children's Home for Stark and Columbiana counties is located in the eastern part of Stark County, two miles south of Alliance.

The farm contains 154 acres and is favorably located.

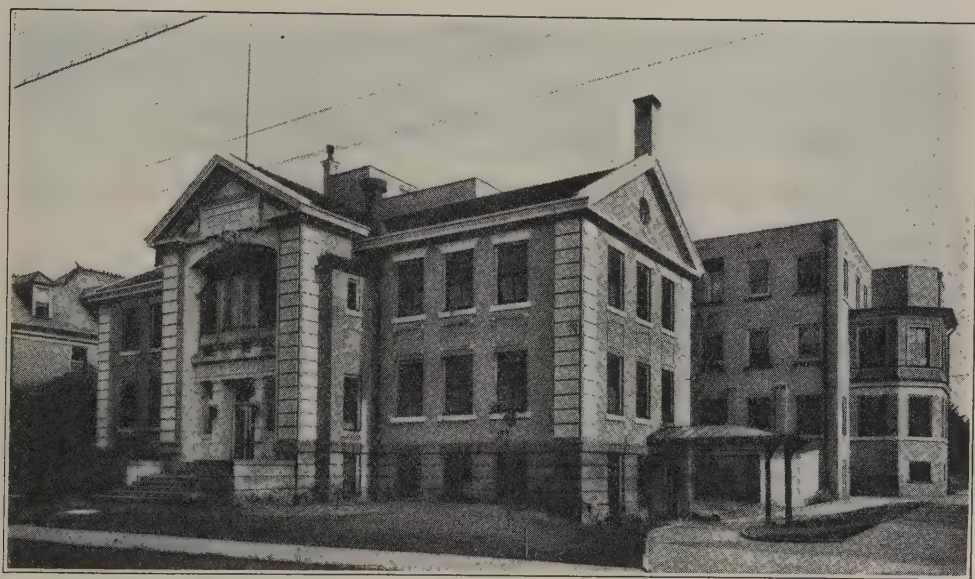
The object of the institution is to furnish a temporary home for the indigent children of the two counties under sixteen years of age, where they can be supported and provided with physical, mental and moral training until permanent homes can be provided for them, or until they become capable of earning and providing for themselves, or their guardians for them.

The buildings include the main or administration buildings, five cottages, school and chapel, a laundry, a detention house, a large commodious bank barn, and all necessary outbuildings.

The administration building is a two-story brick building with stone trimmings. The length is 115 feet and the width 82 feet. On the first floor are the offices, reception rooms, parlor, dining rooms and pantries and store rooms. The superintendent's family rooms and a store room and a girls' dormitory are on the second floor. In the basement are large fruit, vegetable and dairy rooms, a kitchen, laundry and industrial rooms. Centrally located on the three floors are fire plugs that are connected with the water tank. A new cottage was erected in 1914 at a cost of \$20,000. The laundry is a new building which cost \$18,000. The school and chapel are new and complete in every detail. The cost of this building was about \$20,000. It is a modern fireproof structure with the necessary class rooms, a manual training and a domestic science room and auditorium. There are several hundred children in the home at the present time.

The farm is largely self-sustaining, as a considerable portion of it is cultivated by the older boys, who are required to assist one-half of each day from May to October. The smaller children are of much help in market gardening and cultivating small fruit. A herd of Holstein cows, sufficient to supply the home with milk and butter, is also cared for, so that, in one way and another, the boys get a good training in practical farming, which will enable them to earn a living, at least, when they leave the institution.

The household education of the girls is not neglected, for they are drilled in needlework by the woman in charge of the industrial department, and many articles of use are made by the girls, who, like the boys,



ALLIANCE CITY HOSPITAL

work half a day and go to school the other half ; during the year, in fact, they make all the clothing needed by the inmates of the home. The older girls also assist in the kitchen, dining room and laundry.

The children of school age are divided into two grades, according to proficiency. The older scholars, who work half the day, attend school during the other half, as stated, but those from six to ten years of age attend school regularly without vacation. All who are of sufficient age are required to attend Sabbath school exercises, which consist mainly in reciting portions of the Scriptures and singing. Ministers of different denominations and representatives of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association have been in the habit of conducting such services.

Neither does the home neglect the essential of providing its juveniles with healthful exercise and amusements, and their playgrounds are considered as important as any feature of the system, which is designed to lay the groundwork of useful manhood and womanhood in the characters of those who have been deprived of their natural guardians and molders. R. R. Barber is the present superintendent of the home and his wife is the matron.

Present teachers of the home are as follows: Lucille Updegraff, principal; Erma Buckles, Miriam Seese, Hazel Levers, Irene Lutz, Gertrude Ullet, and L. D. Roath.

Hospitals

THE MASSILLON CITY HOSPITAL

The Massillon City Hospital is another municipal institution worthy of note. It was founded in 1909 and had accommodations for about twenty patients. Two years after the founding of the hospital, through the kindness of J. H. Hunt, the association which controls the institution acquired the Edmund Pease homestead and converted it into a nurses' home. J. C. Harding was president of the managing body known as the Massillon Hospital Association. In recent years the hospital has greatly increased its facilities and is now one of the city's finest institutions.

ALLIANCE CITY HOSPITAL

The City Hospital is under the management of the Reformed Deaconess Home and Hospital Association, which was formed in January, 1900. After many vexatious delays a suitable location was secured on College Street; possession was obtained of the premises in December of that year, and the first patient, a young man of the Catholic faith, was admitted January 14, 1901. The formal opening of the institution, which is controlled by the Reformed Church of the United States, took place April 17, 1901, and was attended by several hundred people. Rev.



THE AULTMAN HOSPITAL, SIXTH AND CLARENDON STREETS SOUTHWEST,
CANTON



MERCY HOSPITAL AND THE MCKINLEY HOME, AS IT APPEARS TODAY,
NOW AN ANNEX TO THE HOSPITAL, CANTON

H. E. Kilmer was elected the first superintendent. In 1903 the charter of the institution was amended, giving the association the right to conduct a training school for deaconesses and nurses. The objects of the institution, as set forth in the constitution, are to care for the sick whether physically or spiritually, and to engage in such other forms of charitable and benevolent work which may commend themselves to the association.

CANTON'S HOSPITALS

Aultman Hospital, on Clarendon Avenue, was opened in 1892 as a memorial to the late Cornelius Aultman, presented by Mrs. Katherine B. Aultman and Mrs. Elizabeth A. Harter, widow and daughter of the deceased. Several additions and many improvements have been made to the building as originally erected. In recent years still another new addition was constructed.

Canton is fortunate in her hospital accommodations, which are supplied through three well managed institutions. Mercy Hospital, in North Market Avenue, was founded in the historic McKinley home, which stands beside the massive building erected about 1910. The site was purchased by Mrs. Rosa Klorer from the McKinley estate and presented as a memorial to her deceased husband, Herman Klorer, a prominent member of the Berger Manufacturing Company. The hospital is in charge of the Catholic Sisters of Mercy. The Mercy Hospital at the present time is making plans for the construction of still another new addition on the site of the present McKinley home, when the latter is removed.

AULTMAN HOME FOR AGED WOMEN

The Aultman Home for Aged Women was founded in January, 1903, by the will of the late Katherine B. Aultman, widow of Cornelius Aultman. After numerous bequests Mrs. Aultman left her homestead at 733 Market Avenue N. for the purpose of being used as a home for aged women, naming Mrs. Josiah Hartzell, Mrs. Isaac Harter and Mrs. Augustus Dannemiller as conservators of the property and her other endowments. They gave bond to the Probate Court to carry out her wishes and have virtually administered the estate and adapted it to the purposes designated by Mrs. Aultman. The old Aultman residence was altered to meet the new needs of the institution and several years later a cottage was erected to accommodate more residents. Mrs. Hartzell, who had been elected president, died several years ago, and her daughter, Mrs. Dora Hartzell Kuhns, was appointed by the probate judge in her stead. Mrs. Isaac Harter was the treasurer of the board of managers, and Mrs. Augustus Dannemiller, secretary.

CHAPTER XXI

STARK COUNTY HOSTELRIES

THE EARLY TAVERNS—THE SHULL TAVERN—OLD-TIME COUNTY HOTELS
—EARLY HOTELS OF CANTON—THE OLD HURFORD HOUSE—AN OLD-
TIME HOTEL MAN OF CANTON

THE EARLY TAVERNS

By John McGregor

(First of a series of articles)

I have been asked to write a sketch of the old taverns or inns that existed in and around Canton in the earlier days, when the stage coach was the only means of travel.

In coming from Massillon to Canton there was the old Floom's Tavern at the southwest corner of the crossroads in Reedurban. Then coming into Canton, the first was the old Black Hotel that stood where the Central Savings Bank now stands.

Then came the most prominent hotel of the Village of Canton, and one of the largest and best hotels in the state, the Eagle Hotel, where the First National Bank now stands. It was built by George Dewalt, grandfather of the late Mrs. Ida McKinley and Mrs. Marshall Barber. It was a three-story brick building with double decked porch on the Market Avenue and Tuscarawas Street sides.

Mr. Dewalt was the owner of it for many years and after he retired it was taken in charge by George Raynolds, brother of the late John F. Raynolds. In the early '50s the building was purchased by Dr. R. H. McCall, who made store rooms and ran a drug store in the corner room up until the early '60s. The rear of the hotel, where the Schaeffer Block now stands, was a large barn and barnyard.

Another hotel was the old Franklin House that stood where the Courtland Hotel now stands. It was a two-story red brick hotel built after the style of the old Philadelphia brick buildings. The old boniface who ran this hotel was John D. Snider, a large, rotund gentleman, a perfect specimen of an old English boniface.

Another and new hotel was the first St. Cloud Hotel, built by John Bockius and his son-in-law, William Hawk, in the spring of 1859 on

the southeast corner of Cleveland Avenue and Tuscarawas Street, where the First Methodist Church now stands.

The lot was owned by Mr. Bockius and the hotel was a three-story structure and about fifty feet wide. It was a fine hotel for its day and as modern as could be for the time.

In the fall of 1859 it took fire and was burned to the ground and much more with it, for the fire burned to Seventh Street, now Second Street S. W., then east to Court Avenue, burning all the barns along the street, including the large livery barn of William Barker. It then spread across Court Avenue and burned a factory belonging to George Faber.

It was related at the time of the fire that the guests as they were escaping from the burning building tried to save something and carry it to safety. Among those who did so was George W. Bliss, a Wooster attorney who was attending court here, and he struggled down the stairs and to the outside carrying a coal scuttle and shovel.

Messrs. Bockius and Hawk then leased the old Franklin House and remodeled it as a three-story structure and renamed it the St. Cloud.

Then up North Market Street was the old Jackson House, run by old man Kramer and after his death by Louis Ohliger, father of our waterworks superintendent, L. B. Ohliger. Adjoining this hotel on the south was the Farmers' Hotel, an old-fashioned two-story frame structure. Among the landlords of this hotel was Martin Bachtel back in the early '50s and John Leed in the '60s.

Then coming east on Tuscarawas Street was the old Union Hotel where the McCurdy Block now stands. It was originally an old log building and was afterward weatherboarded. It was built back in the '20s by a man named Clark, descendants of whom are still living in Canton, among them the children, Ed L. and Elmira Grimes of West Tuscarawas Street and the wife of Dr. J. L. Reed, also a grandson and granddaughter, Mary J. and Thaddeus V. Shorb of 1219 Third Street S. E. It was abandoned as a hotel in the late '50s.

Then came the American House, adjoining the property that is now the Dime Savings Bank Building. It was run by Samuel Stover and was one of the best hotels in this section, having a great reputation for the excellence of its table. Mr. Stover sold the hotel in the late '60s or '70s to Frederick Hipp, who ran it for many years, when it was sold and converted into business property.

The next and last tavern was the Traveler's Rest, northeast corner of East Tuscarawas and Cherry streets. This hotel was built by the father of the late Andrew Kintz and was afterwards bought and run by a man named Hentzell. The last landlord who ran it was Love Shaffer, who operated it until about 1860, when it ceased to be a hotel.

As the old stagecoaches ceased traveling on account of the railroads, there was established by the general government the "Star Route Mail System," when three-seated hacks would carry the mails and passengers from Canton to Osnaburg, Robertsville, Mapleton, Paris, New Franklin and other places to the east. They also ran from Canton to New Berlin, Greentown, Uniontown, and on to Akron.

Another route was Canton to Middlebranch, Cairo, Hartville, New Baltimore and other places. There were many other "star" routes throughout the county and all along these routes were many country inns to accommodate the hungry and thirsty passenger.

The taverns I have described were, in our early days, rendezvous for the people to gather in the evenings and hear the news by word of mouth from travelers who stopped off and were filled to the brim with the news obtained in the cities, Pittsburgh, Columbus, etc. That was the only way to get what news there was going, particularly of congress and the legislature.

How different now, when we read the news every morning and evening from all parts of the world, almost before the people in their respective localities know what has happened. For this we can congratulate our press for the great enterprise shown in gathering and assembling the news in such shape that their readers can easily assimilate it.

THE SHULL TAVERN

By John McGregor

In my memory of this week I am going back to the old stage coach days and tell the story of the old Shull Tavern halfway between Osnaburg (now East Canton) and Paris—one of the old taverns at which stage coaches used to stop during their peregrinations from Canton to New Lisbon in Columbiana County and thence on to Pittsburgh.

This old hotel was run by Henry Shull. The family name was originally spelled Scholl and when he purchased a section of land here the clerk in the land office issued the warrant to "Henry Shull" and afterward Henry Scholl spelled his name Shull.

The early history of the Shull (or Scholl) family is that of John Peter Scholl, who was born in 1738 in the Black Forest of Germany. The Black Forest is noted for its prolific raising of the beautiful canary birds, for which the forest was noted, and the best birds of that kind are imported into America and other countries. The forest was also made famous by Berthold Auerbach, the famous story teller, in his Black Forest Village stories, among which are "Little Barefoot" and others that were played upon the American stage by the famous actress,

Maggie Mitchell. It will do anyone good to read these famous Black Forest Village Stories.

The original John Peter Scholl was a prosperous miller in his day and of good financial standing. At that period there were numerous wars going on in Central Europe and, not desirous of doing military duty, they emigrated to America and along with them came the family of John Peter Scholl, whose wife, Anna Susanna Dorothea Scholl, was born in Baden Wyerbach September 17, 1741.

John Peter and his wife settled near Pine Grove, Schuylkill County, Pa. John Peter died in 1814 and his wife in 1823. The family consisted of six sons and one daughter.

Henry Shull, the subject of this sketch, was the fifth child of John Peter Scholl and wife and was born in 1782 and died in 1852. He was married to Marie Catharine Reid, who was born in 1784 and died in 1860 and was buried in Paris, Stark County.

Henry Shull moved to Ohio in the spring of 1806, when he purchased the section of land above mentioned. This section, like most of the land hereabouts, was entirely covered with forest timber. He proceeded to clear the land as rapidly as possible that he might have clear land to cultivate. He soon became successful in his farming facilities and in a few years erected a two-story roadside tavern like many others had done in the East to make a good domicile where the wayfarer by stage might rest and replenish the inner man, and thus the old Shull Tavern stood for many years after the old stage coach became obsolete. The bricks with which he built this old colonial tavern were made on the ground.

In the spring of 1806, along with Henry Shull came his brothers, John, Adam and Leonard, to Ohio. Christiana, the daughter of John Peter Scholl, moved to near Canton in 1819 and married John Balzer Brown. She died in 1827 and was buried in the old Sherman churchyard in Bethlehem Township. She was the mother of Joseph, Solomon, Moses, Elias, Catherine, Rebecca and Christiana Brown, all of whom will be still remembered by many of our citizens, especially those living in the southeast part of Perry Township and the eastern part of Bethlehem Township as well as the adjacent territory of Canton and Pike townships.

Through their intermarriage come the Younkman's, the Rohns, the Sponhauers, the Deckerts and the Fredericks of Canton, and the Yohes, the Yoders and the Hurfords, of whom our worthy clerk of courts, Ross H. Hurford, is one.

One of the granddaughters of Henry Shull was May Anna Shull, who married John C. Feigler, and a son of theirs, Wilson C. Feigler,

was a member of the Indiana State Militia and served in the Spanish-American war. He is still in the service of the United States and was one of the parties who built the Pearl Dock at Honolulu.

One of the sons of Henry Shull was Leonard, who was born in 1822 and died in 1864. Leonard Shull lived on the old homestead, where his children were born. One of his children now living in Canton is Mary J., who is married to George Naumanwell, known to our citizens as a member of the Grand Army Band in its palmiest days. Another is Leonard E. Shull, who lives on Deville Avenue at the corner of Thirteenth Street N. W.

Leonard Shull was the promoter of the Shull Steel Casting Company, located on Allen Avenue S. E., on the banks of Nimishillen Creek. The plant was the first of its kind in Canton. William Rommel was president; George Edel, vice president; Leonard E. Shull, secretary, and Frank Wise of North Canton, treasurer. Other associates were John Hahn and S. H. Essig. After some time Shull, Wise, Hahn and Essig sold their stock, some six hundred shares, to a new company, now known as the Canton Steel Foundries Company, and controlled by the Morgan Engineering Company of Alliance.

Leonard E. Shull was born on the old homestead of Shull's Tavern, April 23, 1865. When a boy of fifteen years, Leonard sought to make his own way in the world. He secured a job in a hardware store in Canton as a boy of all work, delivering the goods, etc., and as this was before the day of delivery wagons he used an old handcart as the means of delivery. In the course of time Leonard obtained a good job in the steel works of Boston, Bulley & Co., where he worked for many years and thereby obtained a good knowledge of the steel business.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Shull have four sons, three of whom were overseas with the American army in the World war.

Leonard Shull is a past master of McKinley Lodge, No. 431, F. & A. M., and was secretary of Washington Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., for twenty-nine years, which office he held creditably and honorably as was testified on his retirement from the secretaryship of Washington Council, No. 12, by the presentation to him of a handsome gold watch by the council.

It is well, in closing, to show from the records of the Scholl family that the earliest record of the name is found in Johan Von School, a crusader, who entered the City of Jerusalem in the year 1096. The name of Henrico Scholl appears as witness to a document in 1207. In the year 150 the Emperor Maximilian, of the Holy Roman Empire, granted to the brothers, School, Michael, Wolfgang, and Casper, a coat of arms.

The old Shull Tavern is one of the oldest landmarks standing in Stark County and it, like many others of our old country taverns, used to be a place where the old *Stark County Democrat* used to send its subscribers in that locality a package of papers. The landlords would hand the papers out, post office-like, to the subscribers, and the mail carriers on the old star routes would call at the office for the respective packages. The government at that time raised no objection but later on issued an order that star route carriers could deliver no such packages. —*Canton Daily News*, October 29, 1922.

HOTELS OF OLDEN TIMES IN THE COUNTY

By John Danner

Three score of years ago there were five hotels between Canton and Massillon. The county had no railroads at the time; Massillon was the great wheat market of this section, by reason of being located on the Ohio Canal; the tide of emigration was moving westward and the stage coaches passed back and forth, as did also the Conestoga freight wagons, and these conditions conspired to render necessary the conducting of hotels all along the route. The first of these hostelries on the road from Canton to Massillon was known as the Floom Hotel. It was a frame building and was located on the west side of what is now known as Reedurban, while it is occupied by descendants of F. X. Floom, the original proprietor. Both he and his wife were well adapted to their business and had many friends. Mrs. Floom was a very devout Catholic and seldom failed to attend the services of her church in Canton. She was a very benevolent and kind-hearted woman. This hotel was opened in 1825 and was utilized as a place of public entertainment about forty years.

The next caravansary on the road was known as Rhodes' Hotel, and this stood about half a mile west of Floom's on the north side of the road while the latter was on the south side. This house was opened to the public about 1830 and was conducted as a hotel about fifteen years. Several hundred yards west of Rhodes' Hotel, and on the south side of the road, was a hotel which had been opened in 1829, by Jesse Band, who was its proprietor until 1842, after which several other parties there continued in the same business. The old building has within late years been removed to a point a little west of the Village of Genoa and is now utilized as a private residence. The fourth hotel was about a quarter of a mile west of the one just described, and stood on the north side of the road, the property being now owned by George Locks. The old hotel building stood close to the road, and had a well and pump in front, as did also Flooms'. This place was first known as Wertz's Hotel, but

later was owned by Jacob Bahney, who conducted it about forty-eight years ago, the same bearing his name at the time. On the opposite side of the road was the large barn of the hotel property, the same having long since been demolished.

The fifth and last of these wayside taverns was owned and conducted by Austin Allen and was known as Allen's Hotel. The house was a two-story brick structure and was situated about two and one-half miles east of Massillon and on the north side of the road, the same being located close to the road. Mr. Allen was an intelligent and genial Irishman and a strong Free Mason, having joined the order in his native land, the Emerald Isle. It is stated that at this house the Masons often met for counsel and fraternal and ritualistic work before they had lodge rooms in either Canton or Massillon. Mrs. Allen was given more or less to despondency, and while in one of these states of mental depression she committed suicide, this being more than a half century ago, and shortly afterward Mr. Allen abandoned the hotel business.

In Massillon there were four hotels that paid special attention to the farmers and the emigrant travel, while the two larger ones catered to the coach and carriage trade. One of these more pretentious hotels was the Commercial, which was located on the northeast corner of Main and Erie streets, being conducted by William M. Folger. It was constructed of brick and was two stories in height, while it was long since razed to give place to the present three-story business block which occupies the site. In its last days the Commercial was kept by Samuel Hawk, formerly of Canton, and after leaving Massillon he located in New York City, where he became proprietor of the old Manhattan Hotel, on Murray Street, and later of the St. Nicholas, on Broadway. The other leading hotel of Massillon was the Franklin House, which was located west of the canal and one block south of Main Street. The proprietor for many years was Thomas S. Webb, who later conducted a hotel in New York City for a short time, after which he was engaged in the same line of enterprise in Philadelphia, where he remained a number of years, eventually returning to Massillon, where he lived retired until his death, a few years ago. Both Mr. Hawk and Mr. Webb were capable and popular hotel men.

Of the four minor hotels in Massillon it may be said that Jacob Miller had a good two-story brick house on the southwest corner of Main and Mill streets, opposite the present Conrad house. He was the father of the late George Miller, who was quite prominent as a democratic politician about a half century ago and who served as a member of the State Senate. On West Main Street, where the Bee Hive dry goods store is now located, was also a two-story brick hotel, which was kept

by various persons in the early years, and this building is still standing. A full block farther west, on the north side of Main Street, was Spuhler's Hotel, a two-story brick, which was utilized for hotel purposes for more than sixty years. In West Massillon was a two-story frame hotel conducted by Dr. Abbott, who was well known to many of the older residents of Massillon.

EARLY HOTELS OF CANTON

By John Danner

The old tavern kept by Jacob Hentzell on the northeast corner of Tuscarawas and Cherry streets, and known as "Travelers Rest," is still standing, but changes made in its facade in adapting it to business uses have materially altered its appearance. Six or seven decades ago there were three other hotels on East Tuscarawas Street, between the Hentzell Hotel and the public square. The first of them was conducted by Henry Slusser in a two-story brick building which stood on the site of the present building of Hoeland & Heingartner and the next was the American House, which was kept for many years by two veteran and competent landlords—first by Fred Hipp, who had received his early training as a hotelkeeper from the Hawks, of the old Eagle Hotel, mentioned in another of these reminiscent sketches. The American was a two-story frame structure, and was a building of considerable size, the same being eventually replaced by a more modern building of brick, three stories in height. The next caravansary was located at the northwest corner of Tuscarawas and Walnut streets, being a frame structure of two stories, and at the time of its destruction by fire, a few years ago, it was known as the Max Elbin Building. Since that time rather inferior buildings have occupied the ground. The writer's first recollection concerning this last mentioned hotel dates back to the time when it was conducted by John Clark. He was a gunsmith by trade. His son and namesake was a skillful drummer and finally enlisted for service in the Mexican war, from the close of which he passed but a brief interval of his life in Canton. John Black, Jacob Flohr and John D. Snyder kept hotel in this same building, presumably in the order named, the last mentioned having been longest in tenure. He also conducted a hotel for a time in the Hurford House building, prior to its enlargement to its present dimensions. John Black also subsequently kept hotel in the old Abraham Lind House, a two-story brick which stood on the site of the Central Savings Bank Building, on the southwest corner of Tuscarawas Street and Cleveland Avenue. Next east of the "Travelers' Rest" was the Hippee home. This building still stands, but has been radically changed, through its remodeling for business purposes. This stood

about twenty-five feet distant from the Hentzell Building, and the intervening space is now occupied by another frame building of two stories. George Hippee was a carpenter by trade, but in his later years conducted a grocery, the greater portion of the time at the northwest corner of Tuscarawas and Cherry streets.

Next east of the Hippee house, where the driveway to the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad passenger station is now, stood the residence of the late Jacob Hane, while his tanyard was located on the grounds now occupied by the depot mentioned, while across the railroad tracks, on Saxton Street, is the lot utilized as a tanyard by Samuel D. Slusser. On the front of the lot stood the family residence, which is still standing, though radically changed in appearance.

At the time when the four hotels to which reference has been made were in operation, Christian Hane kept a hotel about one-fourth of a mile east of the present home of Hon. Joseph Frease, on East Tuscarawas Street, much more numerous than they are today, but it is needless to say that the capacity and accommodations of the several taverns together would not equal that of a single one of our modern hostelries. The writer recalls the time when there were five hotels between Canton and Massillon, and to these reference will be made on other pages of this volume. In this pioneer epoch Stark County had no railroad facilities, and the Ohio Canal constituted the great artery to adjoining counties. Sixty years ago train after train of from five to ten wagons each could be seen passing through Canton transporting wheat to Massillon, whence the shipments were made by the canal, the town being then known colloquially as the Wheat City. From 1840 until 1844 the writer was in the employ of L. & S. Rawson, of that city, who were extensive merchants and wheat buyers, and well recalls the great number of wheat wagons that came filing into the town from both east and west, and the scene was indeed a busy one during the season when the wheat was transferred to the warehouses and to the canal boats. This was what aided very materially in sustaining the country taverns, for the farmers coming through from Columbiana, Carroll, Jefferson and other counties had to secure food and shelter while on such pilgrimages.

THE HURFORD HOUSE

By John Danner

The old Hurford hotel building, which stood for so many years at the corner of Tuscarawas and Court streets and which remained as a familiar landmark until a short time ago, when it was torn down to make way for the present fine modern structure on the site (the Court-

land Hotel) had been vacant for some time previously, having been condemned for hotel purposes.

In 1814 George Stidger erected the first two-story brick building on this site, and there he kept a hotel for a short time, but during the greater portion of his residence in Canton he lived on the east side of the north public square. He was the father of Mrs. Harriet Whiting, also of the late Mrs. J. G. Lester and of O. P. and John Stidger, the latter of whom removed to California a number of years ago and there passed the remainder of his life. After Mr. Stidger retired from the hotel business the same building was used as a hotel, under the ownership of Jacob and Henry Troup. They were brothers of Mrs. John Graham and uncles of Mrs. L. Renick, both well known to Cantonians. After the Troup regime the hotel passed into the hands of Martin Lohr, who thereafter occupied the entire building until his death, utilizing the front corner room for his store and the remainder of the house as his residence. After his death his nephew, Hiram Myers, kept a store in the same room for some time, after which he again converted the building into a hotel, calling the same the Franklin House. He built up a good business and was finally succeeded by John D. Snider, who retained the same name to the hotel. After that Hatcher & Ellison bought the property and added another story to the building and extended the same somewhat farther north on Court Street and west on Tuscarawas Street, making quite an attractive three-story hotel building for those days.

After the original St. Cloud Hotel, on the site of the present First Methodist Episcopal Church, was destroyed by fire, in 1858, the proprietors Buckius & Ellison of the Franklin House and there continued in the hotel business for a number of years, changing the name to the St. Cloud Hotel, by which title the old Hurford block was familiar to the older residents of Canton for many years. A few years after this the property was purchased by Alexander Hurford and the late Peter P. Trump, who leased the hotel to Thomas Nelson, who continued the business, retaining the name of St. Cloud. Later on the hotel was leased by Henry H. Geeting and John Faber, but they were not experienced hotel men and did not long continue the enterprise which proved a failure. After this the hotel was conducted for some time by Mr. Gillett, who was succeeded by Mr. Cook, who had an excellent reputation as a hotel man, and he did a successful business there for a number of years. He was succeeded by E. E. Ely, who continued to run the hotel for a longer period than had any of his predecessors. After he gave up the house Alexander Hurford was at a loss to secure the right kind of a man to take the property, and though he kept the house open, de-

pending entirely on hired help, this was not satisfactory, and finally he was fortunate in securing the interposition of E. Barnett, who soon revived the business. But the hopes of Mr. Hurford in having thus secured a satisfactory tenant were of brief duration, as the owners of the hotel building on the southeast corner of Cherry and Tuscarawas streets offered Mr. Barnett much better financial inducements and agreed to call the hotel the Barnett, and Mr. Barnett accepted their proposition. This again left Mr. Hurford without a landlord, and he then went to Wheeling, W. Va., and arranged with Edward Norton to come and take charge of the hotel. A few years later John A. Simons became landlord of the Hurford, and he was in time succeeded by Herman Kuhns, who conducted the hotel until it was closed for hotel purposes, on the 1st of October, 1899, and thereafter it remained vacant until it was finally dismantled to make way for the new building.

It will be seen from the foregoing record that the first walls of this hotel were put up by George Stidger, the original building being only two stories. The first enlargement was made by Hatcher & Ellison, the structure being made three stories in height throughout. In 1883 Alexander Hurford became satisfied that the building should be still further enlarged and raised to four stories. Mr. Trump, who was associated with him in the ownership of the property, would not consent to the further enlargement, and therefore Mr. Hurford purchased his interest and made the improvement desired, extending the building west and north and bringing it to four stories in height. It is not within the province of the writer to say whether or not the condemnation of the building for hotel purposes was just or unjust, but the very fact that the walls of the main corner were put up as early as 1814 and that seventy years thereafter the walls should be run up to four stories made many look upon the building as unsafe. After the building was raised to four stories the hotel was known as the Hurford House, and from that time to the present Canton has had no St. Cloud Hotel, a name familiar to the old-timers.

AN OLD-TIME HOTEL MAN OF CANTON

By John Danner

Canton has had some veteran hotelkeepers, among the number being George Dewalt, William Hawk, Sr., and Samuel Stover, but probably none of them served longer in that capacity than did Frederick Hipp, who died here about a decade ago. A few of the older citizens will remember Mr. Hipp as a young lad when he started as an errand boy at Hawk's Hotel, in Canton, at once showing faithfulness and ability in

the duties assigned to him. He was for a time with Samuel Hawk as clerk of the American House in Massillon. After the death of William Hawk, Sr., Mr. Hipp returned to Canton and assisted in conducting the the Eagle or Hawk Hotel, after which he was for about two years in charge of the American House at Wooster. Thence he removed to Bolivar, Tuscarawas County, where he erected a new hotel, to which he gave the name of the American House. He conducted the same successfully about fourteen years and established a reputation of keeping one of the best hotels in this section of the state, his place being very popular with the traveling public. After leaving the hotel at Bolivar Mr. Hipp returned to Canton and purchased the American House in this place. This hotel was at that time a large two-story frame building which stood on the site of the present Stuart Furniture Store, on East Tuscarawas Street. The hotel had been formerly conducted for a number of years, in turn, by Samuel Stover, John D. Snider and others, and when Mr. Hipp came into possession the hotel lost none of its good reputation, but on the contrary it grew in favor with the traveling public. After a few years of prosperous business in this building Mr. Hipp decided to erect a three-story brick building to replace the old frame structure which had been in service for so many years. This project he carried to successful completion, and the fine building which he erected on the site is likely to stand for many years, although it is now given up for hotel purposes, being well filled with business houses and other occupants, and being one of the substantial blocks of the city. After the erection of this new building, to which the name of American House was retained, the hotel continued for more than twenty years to be known as one of the best in Northern Ohio. About fifteen years ago Mr. Hipp retired from the business and thereafter resided with his family at 235 North Walnut Street until his death, his wife also dying there. Their daughter, Mrs. A. R. Miller, now occupies this homestead.

Frederick Hipp was born in Germany in 1823, and was a mere lad at the time of his parents' emigration to America in 1830. The family came to Ohio and located in Zoar, Tuscarawas county, and from that village he came to Canton to enter the employ of William Hawk, Sr., as before noted. Of Mr. Hawk's hotel enterprise mention has been duly made in a preceding article. In 1848 Mr. Hipp married Miss Katherine Keefer, who proved a most competent and worthy helpmate to him in his chosen life work. Frederick Hipp was an active and much respected member of the First Reformed church in Canton; his daily walk and conversation indicated the Christian gentleman. He held various offices of trust in his church and was much loved by the con-



LEXINGTON HOTEL, ALLIANCE

gregation. No one that thoroughly knew Mr. Hipp would suspect him of any mean or unworthy deed. He was honest, truthful and reliable in all his business and daily intercourse with men, and in this is involved the real test of good citizenship. Frederick Hipp was among our best citizens and ever frowned upon any effort to force evil upon his fellow men.

THE MODERN HOTELS

The leading hotel in the City of Alliance is the Lexington on Main Street. This well known hostelry has been established for many years and has always furnished excellent service to the traveling public. In the olden days the hotels were located nearer the Pennsylvania railway station where several of these hostelries did a thriving business for years.

In Massillon the leading hotel and bus terminal is the Conrad. This hotel does a flourishing business, catering to the commercial trade and meeting the needs of the traveling public. Plans are being made for the erection of a new five story structure, to be complete in every detail, and thoroughly modern in every respect. The old Tremont House was for years a stately structure, and one of the best known hotels of its day in northeastern Ohio. The building still stands, though it has been somewhat altered in more recent years. The old Franklin House on South Canal Street was likewise a famous hostelry in its day, being noted as the place where President William Henry Harrison stopped during his famous campaign in 1840.

The Canton hotels: The Courtland, with its one hundred and fifty rooms, large and well appointed lobby, has for years been the headquarters of the traveling public. The McKinley, was the outgrowth of the memorable McKinley campaign, and derived its name therefrom. The house contains one hundred and twenty rooms with all modern conveniences. The New Barnett, with its one hundred and forty rooms, is the oldest of Canton's hostelries. It was recently remodeled and re-equipped and is today enjoying renewed popularity. The Northern, is the latest addition to Canton's hotels. The 110 rooms are cozy and comfortable and the place is rapidly pushing to the fore. The Washington, while not the largest hotel in Canton, is nevertheless to be reckoned with, for the sixty modern and comfortable rooms are always in demand.

CHAPTER XXII

STARK COUNTY FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

SECRET AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES OF ALLIANCE, MASSILLON AND CANTON; Y. M. C. A. AND Y. W. C. A. ORGANIZATIONS; W. C. T. U.; CIVIC CLUBS; CANTON WELFARE FEDERATION.

SECRET AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES—ALLIANCE

The secret and benevolent orders find substantial support at Alliance, the Odd Fellows, Masons, Knights of Pythias, Elks, Moose, Knights of Columbus, Knights of Maccabees and Eagles being well represented and, as is customary in a railroad and industrial center, labor unions and organizations are numerous. The I. O. O. F. dates back to 1855, its Temple on Main Street being dedicated in April, 1909. The local bodies of the order are as follows: Alliance Lodge No. 266, instituted April 10, 1855; Hesperian Lodge No. 582, instituted July 8, 1874; Alliance Encampment No. 104, instituted August 8, 1867, and reorganized July 25, 1889; Alliance Rebekah Lodge No. 500, chartered July 18, 1899. The fine new Masonic Temple was dedicated on New Years Day, 1918.

To be more specific, the following are some of the representative organizations at Alliance:

Alliance Chapter No. 83, R. A. M.
Alliance Commandery Knights Templar.
Alliance Lodge No. 362, Loyal Order of Moose.
Alliance Hive No. 39, Ladies of the Modern Maccabees.
Alliance Chapter No. 83, Royal Arch Masons.
Alliance Tent No. 12, Knights of Maccabees.
Alliance Lodge No. 266, I. O. O. F.
Alliance Lodge No. 467, B. P. O. E.
Blaine Tent No. 220, Knights of Maccabees.
Conrad Lodge No. 271, F. & A. M.
Council No. 558, Knights of Columbus.
Lone Crag Aerie No. 224, Fraternal Order of Eagles.
Lone Rock Lodge No. 23, Knights of Pythias.
Mecca Chapter No. 296, Order of the Eastern Star.
Royal and Select Masters Alliance Council No. 112.

Yellow Cross Company No. 85, Uniformed Ranks, Knights of Pythias.

The patriotic organizations include the following: Crubaugh Camp No. 19; United Spanish War Veterans; John C. Fremont Post No. 729, G. A. R.; Mrs. John A. Logan Tent, Daughters of Veterans, and McClellan Camp No. 91, Sons of Veterans.

SECRET AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES—MASSILLON

The societies of Massillon are numerous and strong, ranging from the old-style Masons of eighty years ago to the nature-study clubs and literary organizations of a comparatively late period. The earliest to organize was Clinton Lodge No. 47, Free and Accepted Masons, the date of its charter being June 12, 1837. Its first worthy master was George D. Hine; Joseph G. Hogan, senior warden; S. Buckius, junior warden; Asa Rice, treasurer; George W. Swarengen, secretary. The lodge has a present membership of about three hundred and fifty.

Hiram Chapter No. 18, R. A. M., was chartered October 18, 1839. Its first officers were: George D. Hine, high priest; e. k.; and Jesse Rhodes, e. s.

Massillon Commandery No. 4, K. T., was chartered July 5, 1845. It was originally chartered by the Grand Encampment of the United States, and was one of the five commanderies which organized the Grand Commandery of Ohio. George D. Hine was its first commander.

The Order of the Eastern Star, Hadassah Chapter No. 108, was chartered October 18, 1899, with the following officers: Mrs. Mabelle K. Reed, w. m.; J. James Peacock, w. p.; Mrs. Harriet H. Doddridge, secretary.

All of the foregoing bodies meet in the Masonic Temple on South Erie Street.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows first established itself at Massillon when Sippo Lodge No. 48 was instituted, August 30, 1845. Following were its original officers: James S. Kelley, n. g.; George Miller, v. g.; John Wisner, secretary; Joseph Culbertson, treasurer.

Massillon Lodge No. 484 was organized as a German body in July, 1871, but was consolidated with its parent lodge (Sippo No. 48) in June, 1914.

Eureka Encampment No. 24, I. O. F., was instituted August 13, 1847. Its first officers were as follows: William C. Earl, chief patriarch; George Miller, high priest; J. J. Hoffman, senior warden; Isaac H. Brown, scribe; Samuel Oberlin, treasurer.

Abbie Rebekah Lodge No. 10, I. O. O. F., was instituted November 26, 1869, with twenty charter members. In June, 1913, Acorn

Lodge No. 446, of North Lawrence, was consolidated with Abbie Rebekah Lodge No. 10, which has a total membership of about one hundred and sixty.

The colored people of Massillon have organized Doric Lodge No. 69, Social Friend Chapter No. 29 (O. E. S.) and St. Luke's Chapter No. 33, R. A. M.

The Knights of Pythias have two lodges, Perry No. 87 and Stark No. 733, as well as Enterprise Company No. 73 (U. R. K. T.) and Pythian Sisters No. 617. Perry Lodge is the oldest, its institution dating from June 30, 1875.

Among the leading secret and benevolent organizations in active work at Massillon are also the Elks, Knights and Ladies of the Macabees, the Moose, Improved Order of Red Men, Tribe of Ben Hur and the Knights of Columbus. The last named was organized in 1901, as Massillon Council No. 554.

The ladies of Massillon have a number of organizations for social, literary and musical purposes.

SECRET AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES—CANTON

The social and benevolent forces in operation at Canton are many and strong, all of the secret societies of good standing being represented, sometimes by several organizations. Among them are the Masons, the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Knights and Ladies of the Macabees, Eagles, Elks, Moose, Knights of Columbus, all of which have large and well furnished halls. The Grand Army of the Republic is now represented by only one post and there are other patriotic organizations.

Canton Lodge No. 60, F. & A. M., held its first meeting March 1, 1821, under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Ohio. The officers were: Moses Andrews, master; James Duncan, senior warden; B. C. Goodwill, junior warden, and J. W. Lathrop, secretary. William Coolman was the first delegate to the Grand Lodge for Canton, being selected in December, 1821. The lodge was dedicated January 15, 1822, by Rial McArthur, deputy grand master, and at that time received its charter.

William McKinley Lodge No. 431, F. & A. M., was organized under dispensation October 20, 1869, as Eagle Lodge No. 431. Its membership was drawn from old Canton, No. 60, and its first officers were: Herman Meyers, worshipful master; J. F. Bauhof, senior warden; George W. Lawrence, junior warden; M. Ruhman, treasurer, and A. M. Shane, secretary. It appears from the records that William McKinley was admitted to Masonry as a member of this lodge May 13, 1865, being then in his twenty-third year.

Canton Chapter No. 84, R. A. M., was organized under dispensation in 1860.

Canton Council No. 35, R. & S. M., was organized under dispensation in 1864.

Canton Commandery No. 38, K. T., was organized under dispensation October 23, 1883.

There are also several bodies of Scottish Rite Masons at Canton, of which the strongest is Emeth Lodge of Perfection Fourteenth Degree. Of that body, which has a membership of over 400, A. R. Turnbull was thrice potent master for 1914-15; J. E. McFadden, deputy master; W. H. Rowe, senior warden; William J. Morgan, junior warden; J. N. Yates, orator; William P. Wagner, treasurer, and William A. Bell, secretary. All of the foregoing except Mr. Wagner are thirty-second degree Masons. The past masters of Emeth Lodge are Henry A. Wise (thirty-second degree), Henry A. Kennedy (thirty-third), Daniel L. Holwick (thirty-third), E. P. Willaman (thirty-third) and A. R. Turnbull (thirty-third).

The activities of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows commenced nearly twenty-five years after the establishment of old Canton Lodge No. 60, F. & A. M., but the younger order has made up for lost time and is represented by several very strong local bodies. Nimisilla Lodge No. 39, I. O. O. F., was instituted June 9, 1845, its charter members being O. P. Stidger, James Armstrong, George Miller, Ralph A. Ingersoll and G. T. Clark.

Mannheim Lodge No. 408, I. O. O. F., was instituted August 27, 1868.

Elta Rebekah Lodge No. 9, I. O. O. F.

Stark Lodge No. 513, I. O. O. F., was instituted in June, 1872.

Canton Encampment No. 112, I. O. O. F., was instituted August 3, 1868, and Canton No. 80, Patriarchs Militant, I. O. O. F., on July 10, 1892. The Canton, which is the highest body in Odd Fellowship, has a membership of about thirty-five. Its officers for 1915 were: Perry D. Eberly, commandant; Loren E. Souers, lieutenant; Ashbell E. Ring, ensign, and Frank C. Roth, accountant.

Canton Council No. 341, Knights of Columbus, the third council organized in the State of Ohio and one of the early councils to be established west of the Allegheny Mountains, was organized on May 8, 1898, with a charter list of sixty-five members.

Such orders as the Knights of Pythias, Elks, Moose, Red Men, Modern Woodman, and others are strong and well organized, with large and comfortable quarters for social and ritualistic uses.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The Young Men's Christian Association of Canton has been doing such a fine work for the past forty years that its former building on Tuscarawas Street, which it occupied since the early '90s, gave way to the erection of a new building. With a normal membership of about two thousand five hundred young men who are closely identified with its numerous social, physical, industrial and moral departments, the association, under the active guidance of E. C. Baldwin, the general secretary, has grown to be one of Canton's leading institutions.

The massive nine-story building on Second Street N. W. and Dewalt, extending through to Third Street, was ready for occupancy late in 1915. With equipments and furnishings it cost about \$215,000, and the campaign for the raising of the building fund was a piece of financial work which reflected much credit both on the committee in charge and the public-spirited men and women who responded so promptly and generously to its appeals. The board of directors started the campaign in February, 1914, and in May gave a banquet at which was announced its successful finish. In June the association purchased the site for the new building of Laura E. Blum, widow of the late Herman C. Blum, who died October 20, 1897.

The cornerstone was laid May 29, 1915, the Ohio Grand Lodge of Masons being in charge of the ceremonies. Bishop W. F. Anderson, of Cincinnati, delivered the oration. The Masonic committee in charge of the arrangements was composed of Fremont A. Coldren, chairman; Charles A. Stolberg, Charles D. Rowlen, William A. Bell, A. R. Turnbull and C. E. Norris.

The general secretary, Edward C. Baldwin, is an untiring worker and through his efforts and with the aid of a most efficient staff of assistant secretaries, the Y. M. C. A. in Canton has become a strong factor in the moral and physical development of Canton's young manhood. Edgar Myers, the secretary of the boys' department, is a specialist in his line of work, and is well known through the state.

Secretary Baldwin has spent nearly fifty years in Y. M. C. A. work, coming from New York City to Canton a few years ago to take charge of the local association. He has been successful in building up the work and in making the influence of the Y. M. C. A. felt throughout the entire community. There are several branch Y. M. C. A. buildings in the city, the largest of which is the Railway Y. M. C. A. in the northeastern part, which continually renders a fine service to the men employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The Y. M. C. A. at North Canton is also one of the finest institutions of its kind in the county.

The Massillon Y. M. C. A. is a new and very elegant building. It is so constructed as to meet every need of the young men of that growing industrial city. The building has an ideal location and is generally recognized as a model Y. M. C. A. The present general secretary is J. W. Goodnough, formerly of Dayton, and through his untiring efforts the Y. M. C. A. is enjoying an excellent period of growth.

The Y. W. C. A. is also a flourishing institution.

Alliance, August 4, 1928. A financial drive for \$400,000, out of which will come the erection of a new Y. M. C. A. building, will be conducted in unison by the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A.'s of Alliance next January.

Of the total sum, \$300,000 is to be applied on a new Y. M. building, \$35,000 on the Y. W. building and the remainder divided equally between the two organizations to constitute the budgets for two years.

A new "Y" building has been a local objective for several years and the decision to combine the drive for this structure with the other financial objectives has been reached after extended consideration by committees. A building similar to that in Massillon is held likely by Alliance "Y" officials.

Appointment of a joint campaign committee is being considered by W. E. Trump and Mrs. F. A. Hoiles, the two association presidents.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The first agitation to secure an organization devoted to religious work for young women was begun by the Dorcas Bible Class of the First Baptist Church in the year 1908. By April 12, 1909, 1,000 women had pledged themselves as members and the organization was completed by Miss Elizabeth Hughes, executive secretary for the Ohio and West Virginia field, in a meeting held on that date in the First Methodist Church.

With Mrs. Levi Miller as president and Miss Lillian Lovejoy as general secretary, the association first opened its doors in the cramped quarters at the corner of Market and Fifth streets S. W. The usual class work was carried on and comfortable rooms furnished in which business girls could eat their lunches and read or rest. Within a year the growth of the work necessitated the securing of larger quarters. Six rooms were equipped at the corner of Market and Second streets S. E. Here the work of all departments could be carried on under one roof. Previously the domestic science classes had been taught in the Dueber Avenue School—the gymnasium work in the City Auditorium.

By 1912 the growth of the work justified the purchase of a perma-

nent home. In June of 1912 a joint campaign was carried on by the Young Women's Christian Association and the Young Men's Christian Association to raise \$66,000, of which \$56,000 was to be used to purchase and improve the present home of the Young Women's Christian Association at 420 Market Avenue South and to build and equip a gymnasium in connection with the building. The enthusiasm shown during this campaign indicated the feeling of the citizens that the Young Women's Christian Association had come to be a real force in the life of the community.

The history of the Canton association is a record of rapid growth. New departments have already filled the present building until the need for larger quarters is again pressing. The Bible work, which grew to gratifying proportions after the Billy Sunday campaign, has held its own and stands at present as one of the strongest departments of the association. The cafeteria, started with some fear, has justified its existence in supplying to young women wholesome food served in attractive surroundings at low prices.

Judging by the past and by the present, a prosperous future may be prophesied for the work of the Canton Young Women's Christian Association.

One of the most active organizations at the present time is the club composed of the young women engaged in business vocations about the city. This club meets once a week for a dinner, followed by a program of informal education.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

The first Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Canton was organized in September, 1877, in the home of Mrs. Elizabeth Blocher. Mrs. Nancy Hull Patton was the first president. She served the union for thirty-one years. From 1877 to 1916 there had been but three presidents. This Woman's Christian Temperance Union was the first organization to establish a free reading room in Canton; the first to give any free industrial training to the children. It was through this union that regular religious services were held at the county infirmary, workhouse and jail. Before any store or public building had a rest room of any kind the Woman's Christian Temperance Union had a room where women and girls could rest and eat a lunch if they so desired. Several years before a Young Women's Christian Association was established in Canton this union had a home for girls.

Mainly through the efforts of Mrs. Patton and the generosity of Mrs. Kate Aultman the present home of the first Woman's Christian Temperance Union was secured. It is a property located in the business

section of the city on the corner of Third and Court streets S. W., valued at \$40,000.

From the organization to the present time the regular weekly meeting has been held every Friday afternoon. The aim of the union has always been to help the unfortunate, protect the boys and girls, and work and pray for the annihilation of the liquor traffic, and the enforcement of the prohibition laws.

The motto of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is "Diligent in business, serving the Lord." There are now several divisions of the organization throughout the city.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL CIVIC CLUBS OF CANTON, 1928

Chamber of Commerce	Quota Club
Canton Automobile Club	American Legion Service Club
Rotary Club	Real Estate Board
Kiwanis Club	Reserve Officers' Club
Exchange Club	Civitan Club
Lions Club	K. of C. Service Club
Y's Men's Club	American Business Club
Optimist Club	Torch Club
Triangle Club	University Club

Practically the same clubs as above given exist, in both Alliance and Massillon, and in several of the villages of the county.

HISTORY OF THE CANTON WELFARE FEDERATION

The Canton Welfare Federation was incorporated on February 23, 1922, under the laws of the State of Ohio, as a corporation not for profit. The purposes of the organization were to provide for the joint financing of its member social agencies, in one annual campaign, under the Community Fund plan and by the budget system; to work out methods of coöperation among the different agencies through a better understanding of one another's problems which an association of this sort would bring about; to eliminate any superfluous, unnecessary or overlapping work; and by a study of the local conditions, to make plans to fill the gaps which might exist in the social work of the city.

The original incorporators were Mrs. Mary B. Brant, Frank H. Brennehan, Catherine E. Brennick, Edgar A. Bowman, Mary F. Dannemiller, A. E. Hockwalt, Louise B. Leonard, G. E. Lundy, Mr. M. R. Pratt, Elizabeth P. Smith and R. Z. Staudt.

The charter members of the federation were:

American Red Cross	K. of C. Boys' Department
Ann Day Nursery	Mercy Hospital
Aultman Home for Aged Women	Recreation Council
Aultman Hospital	Salvation Army
Bethshan Home	Union Mission
Boy Scouts	Urban League
Briar Brae Home	Visiting Nurse Society
Catholic Community League	Y. M. C. A.
Family Service Society	Y. W. C. A.

The North Canton Community House and the Travelers Aid Society were added in 1923; the Boys' Welfare Association, City Clinic, Girl Scouts and Jewish Welfare League in 1924. The Boys' Welfare Association went out of existence in 1926, and the work of the Recreation Council passed to tax support on January 1, 1927.

The first officers of the Welfare Federation were Joseph M. Markley, president; A. E. Hockwalt, vice president, and Wm. J. Morgan, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Markley served as president for five years, or until 1927, when he insisted upon retiring, and Paul B. Belden was elected president in his place, and is still filling that position. A. E. Hockwalt served as vice president during Mr. Markley's five years as president, and O. W. Renkert has been vice president since 1927.

Wm. J. Morgan has served continuously as treasurer since the organization of the fund and as secretary until 1928, when the office of secretary-treasurer was divided, and Mrs. Martin H. Schmid was elected secretary.

The first director of the Welfare Federation was Edwin G. Eklund, who was also secretary of the Family Service Society, one of the member agencies. Mr. Eklund resigned in the fall of 1924, and J. L. Tuttle became director in April, 1925, and is still serving.

The annual Community Fund campaigns are held each year in May. The general chairmen of these campaigns have been:

1922—Judge Hubert C. Pontius	1926—Paul B. Belden
1924—Henry E. Roemer	1927—O. W. Renkert
1925—J. M. Markley	1928—L. J. Noaker

Following are the campaign goals and the amounts realized:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>Realized</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>Realized</i>
1922.....	\$350,000.....	\$321,879	1926.....	\$370,336.....	\$369,995
1923.....	348,928.....	317,000	1927.....	370,183.....	370,204
1924.....	385,000.....	313,116	1928.....	384,446.....	384,446
1925.....	369,567.....	369,822			

It will be noted that the first three campaigns were not entirely successful, but that commencing with 1925 and in each succeeding year the full amount or more has been realized.

Shortly after the organization of the Welfare Federation, the Social Service Exchange was established as a department of the Family Service Society. In 1925 the Exchange was transferred to the office of the Welfare Federation and was recognized as a separate unit with its own budget in 1926, though still remaining under the supervision of the Federation office.

The Social Service Exchange serves as a clearing house for social agencies. Every organization belonging to the Canton Welfare Federation and many non-member agencies, such as city, county and state departments, churches and others, regularly register with the Exchange their applications for relief and other assistance, and are advised what other organizations, if any, have been interested in the case. In this way unnecessary relief giving and duplication of the work of investigations are avoided.

The Children's Bureau of the Family Service Society, which originated as a small department, has been considerably developed and in 1927 was recognized as a separate unit with its own budget.

The Community Fund method of financing social work has reduced campaign costs and year-around overhead and has increased the effectiveness of social work. It has also brought it greatly increased support both in money and in number of subscribers. From a few thousand in 1922, there were between 25,000 and 26,000 subscribers in the 1928 campaign.

Another notable achievement, which originated with the Central Alloy Steel Corporation in 1925, was the establishment of the Civic Fund plan of employee subscription in the larger commercial houses and industries. Under this plan, which has since been adopted by the employees of seventy-five companies, each employee voluntarily authorizes a payroll deduction of four-tenths of 1 per cent, or 40 cents on \$100, of wages, three-fourths of which is paid to the Community Fund and one-fourth of which is held as a reserve for disaster relief, building fund campaigns, and other special purposes. Over 15,000 employees subscribed a total of \$85,522 under this plan in the May, 1928, campaign.

In 1925 the Junior Community Fund was organized in the public and parochial schools as a part of the regular campaign. Pupils were asked to give from 1 cent to ten cents, with a limit of the latter amount. The purpose of the Junior Community Fund is largely educational, to instill in the minds of school pupils a sense of community responsibility and the habit of giving.

Possibly the most notable accomplishment of the Welfare Federation has been the breaking down of religious prejudice and the development of a spirit of community consciousness and of coöperation for the social welfare interests of the city.

In the six years of its existence the Community Fund has established itself as a recognized civic institution on a plane with the Chamber of Commerce, and has occupied an essential position in community life.

CHAPTER XXIII

STARK COUNTY POLITICAL HISTORY

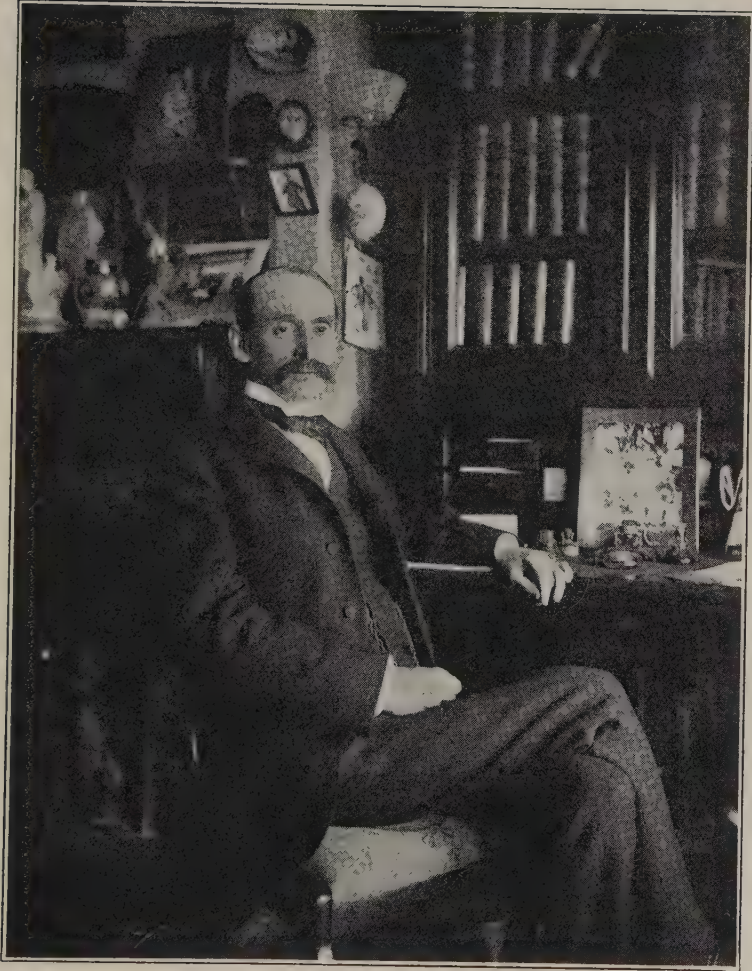
SKETCHES OF WILLIAM R. DAY—EARLY CONGRESSMEN FROM STARK COUNTY—HON. HEATON W. HARRIS—JOSEPH MEDILL—ISAAC R. SHERWOOD—JOHN H. KLIPPART—EARLY CANTON MARSHALS—CANTON'S FIRST MAYOR.

WILLIAM R. DAY

Stark County and the City of Canton pay special tribute of honor to Judge William R. Day, who has by his character and distinguished achievement become a prominent figure in national affairs and who was an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court. In Canton was served his novitiate in the legal profession and here he won prominence as one of the representative members of the Ohio bar. He was a close friend of the martyred President, William McKinley, long a resident and revered citizen of Canton, and proved a dominating force in connection with political activities not only in the Buckeye State but also in the nation at large. Stark County claims Judge Day as a citizen, even though he was retired from its borders by reason of the exigencies of public office of great distinction, and it is a matter of imperative historical consistency that in this publication be incorporated at least a brief review of his career.

William R. Day was born at Ravenna, the judicial center of Portage County, Ohio, on the 17th day of April, 1849, and is a son of the late Judge Luther Day, who was one of the brilliant legists and jurists who in a generation past lent dignity and distinction to the bench and bar of Ohio, where he served many years on the bench of the Supreme Court of the state. He married a daughter of the late Judge Spalding, who likewise was a member of the Ohio Supreme Court and who represented the Cleveland district in the United States Congress; the wife of Judge Spalding was a daughter of Chief Justice Swift of the Supreme Court of the State of Connecticut.

To the public schools of his native city Judge William R. Day is indebted for his preliminary educational discipline, and in pursuance of his high academic studies he was matriculated in the University of



JUDGE WILLIAM R. DAY
In his study at his home on Market Avenue North, Canton

Michigan, in which great institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1870 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the same year he initiated the study of law at Ravenna and after a year of reading under effective private preceptorship he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, where he continued his studies for one year. He was admitted to the Ohio bar on the 5th of July, 1872, and forthwith engaged in the practice of his profession in the City of Canton, where he became associated with William A. Lynch under the firm name of Lynch & Day. He became one of the leading lawyers of this section of Ohio and continued a member of the original law firm through the various changes in its personnel until he was called to public service at the instance of President McKinley, of whom he had been one of the staunchest political supporters and intimate friends. For more than a quarter of a century, 1872-97, Judge Day was engaged in the active practice of his profession at Canton, with the exception of a service of one year on the bench of the Ninth Judicial Circuit of Ohio, and in the meanwhile he held prestige as one of the most loyal and public-spirited citizens of the fine little capital city of Stark County.

Judge Day's association with the late President McKinley had its inception in 1872, and for more than a quarter of a century he was the most intimate friend and trusted advisor of this distinguished and honored son of Ohio. After President McKinley's retirement from the active practice of law Judge Day became his counsel in all legal matters, and after the President's tragic death Judge Day became one of the administrators of the former's estate. In 1886 Judge Day assumed a position on the bench of the Court of Common Pleas for the Ninth Judicial District, but he resigned the office after serving one year, this action being taken solely for the reason that he found the salary inadequate to meet the legitimate demands placed upon him. In 1889 President Harrison appointed him United States district judge for the Northern District of Ohio, but the impaired condition of his health prompted him to decline the appointment.

In April, 1897, President McKinley appointed Judge Day assistant secretary of state, and for a year he virtually assumed the entire practical duties and responsibilities of the secretary of state under his senior, the aged Hon. John Sherman, whose venerable years weighed upon him and handicapped him in the handling of the exacting and multitudinous responsibilities of the office of secretary of state. In May, 1898, Judge Day was appointed secretary of state, of which important post he continued the incumbent one year, and concerning his administration of which office President McKinley gave the following estimate:

"Judge Day has made absolutely no mistakes." More terse and significant commendation than this could not be offered.

With the closing of the hostilities of the Spanish-American war Judge Day wished to be relieved of the office of National Secretary of State, as he felt that he was entitled to retirement from the arduous and exacting service which had marked his administration. President McKinley reluctantly consented to the retirement of this honored and valued member of his cabinet but made the stipulation that Judge Day should consent to become a member of the peace commission appointed to negotiate the Paris treaty with Spain. To this the judge consented with characteristic loyalty, and as a member of this commission he served with marked distinction.

In February, 1899, President McKinley appointed Judge Day to the bench in the United States Circuit Court for the Sixth Judicial Circuit, and in this position he continued to serve until 1903, when he was appointed associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, as a member of which great national tribunal he has since served, his admirable record in the connection being an integral part of the history of the court during the time of his incumbency.

On the 24th of August, 1875, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Day to Miss Mary E. Schaefer, of Canton, her father, Louis Schaefer, having been one of the honored pioneers and influential citizens of Stark County. The maximum loss and bereavement in the life of Judge Day came when his gracious and loved wife was summoned to the life eternal, in 1912. Of their union were born four sons—William L., Luther, Stephen A. and Rufus.

DEATH OF JUDGE DAY

(From *The Evening Repository*, Canton, Ohio, July 9, 1923)

William R. Day, Statesman and Jurist, Dies—Cantonian, Prominent in World Affairs, Dies This Morning at Summer Home, Mackinac, Mich.—Will Bring Body to Canton—As Secretary of State under McKinley Drew up Peace Treaty Ending Spanish War.

William R. Day, former associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, and a national and international figure for many years, died Monday morning at 7:30 o'clock at his summer home at Mackinac Island, Mich., according to word received by Attorney David B. Day, a brother, from Judge William L. Day, oldest son of the former justice, who was at his father's bedside.

Justice Day left Canton for Mackinac Island on June 23, intending to spend the summer at his cottage there, as had been his custom for

the past thirty years. Attorney Luther Day, another son, was a visitor at the cottage last week, but left for Cleveland after being informed that his father's condition was not alarming at that time.

The body of the former jurist will be brought to Canton from Mackinac Island, arriving here sometime Tuesday afternoon. Although no definite arrangements have been made, the funeral probably will be held from the Day home on Market Avenue, N., on Thursday.

Justice Day is survived by four sons, William L. Day, a former federal judge and now an attorney at Cleveland; Luther Day, Rufus S. Day, formerly of Washington but now associated with William and Luther in the practice of law at Cleveland, and Stephen A. Day, an attorney, of Chicago.

Three brothers also survive. They are: Attorney David B. Day, of this city, Charles F. Day, of Ravenna, and Judge Robert H. Day, of Massillon, a justice of the State Supreme Court. Justice Day's wife died on January 5, 1912.

During the days of the McKinley presidential campaigns Judge and Mrs. Day were the near neighbors and friends of the McKinleys, and Mrs. Day, who was a daughter of the late Louis Schaefer, always was remembered by Cantonians as a brilliant and charming woman socially, who, when her health permitted, always was asked to take part in social functions at her home at Canton and at the White House at Washington.

Justice Day retired from the Supreme Court bench last December. A short time later he was appointed umpire of the Mixed Claims Commission investigating claims growing out of the war with Germany, but resigned after only a short period of service because of failing health.

Following his appointment as head of the commission, Justice Day went to Augusta, Ga., where he spent the winter. He returned to Washington in the spring and then came on to Canton in May, where he spent a month resting and meeting friends and acquaintances.

One of Justice Day's many duties which he faithfully performed was that of presiding over the deliberations of the McKinley Memorial Association. As president of the association for a number of years, Justice Day always arranged his affairs so that he could be in the city to attend the annual meetings of that body.

Justice Day always was an ardent baseball fan. He never lost an opportunity to attend the big league games, frequently hurrying to the ball park as soon as he could lay aside his duties. During the world's series games he always arranged to keep advised of the contests, having telegraphic reports, play by play, passed to him on the bench. These he

read with keen interest, and as he passed them along the bench to his colleagues he would add some comment or criticism.

Justice Day was not only a national figure, but was widely known internationally as well, since he was a war-time secretary of state and the chairman of the delegation representing the United States at the Spanish-American peace conference in Paris.

William Rufus Day was born in Ravenna, Ohio, on April 17, 1849, a son of Judge Luther Day, of the Supreme Court of Ohio. His mother was the daughter of Hon. Rufus P. Spalding, of Cleveland, one of the foremost lawyers of his time. He obtained his early education in the schools of Ravenna, and in 1866 entered the academic department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, from which he was graduated four years later. He thereupon attended the law department of the University of Michigan for a year.

In 1872 he became associated with the late William A. Lynch in the practice of law at Canton. He took an interest in Republican politics of the state and county, and in 1886 was elected to be judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Stark County.

While he was practicing law in Canton he became the fast friend of McKinley, who immediately recognized his ability as a lawyer and who afterward called upon him for service when he was elected President.

President Harrison in 1889, who also was acquainted with Judge Day, offered him the appointment of judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, at Cleveland. President Harrison even went so far as to send the nomination to the Senate, but Judge Day declined the appointment for personal reasons.

Resigning from the Common Pleas Court, he resumed the practice of law. During this period McKinley was rapidly becoming a national figure, spoken of as a strong possibility for the Presidency. Judge Day became closely associated with McKinley at this time and was a party of many of the pre-convention and campaign conferences that resulted in McKinley's sweeping election.

McKinley almost immediately recognized the ability of Judge Day and the help he had received from him by appointing him, almost immediately after he took office, to the post of assistant secretary of state. The appointment came in April, 1897.

This was the year preceding the declaration of war with Spain, and events were moving rapidly. Assistant Secretary Day was in frequent conference with McKinley during these days and was a great help to him in forming the policies of the administration. When war finally was declared Secretary Sherman resigned, on April 25, 1897. He had been in poor health and the work required a man of more vigor.

President McKinley, the following day, appointed Assistant Secretary Day to the secretaryship, and he took office two more days later, on April 28. The place, in war time, was vastly more important than in times of peace, and Secretary Day was compelled to devote long hours at his desk, in addition to attending the numerous cabinet meetings called by President McKinley to formulate the war policies.

In July of that year Secretary Day heard the first overtures of peace coming from the diplomatic representative of a neutral country, Jules Cambon, French ambassador to Washington. The "conversations" at this period, which continued over many days, were of such a character as to tax to the utmost the diplomatic skill of any official. Ambassador Cambon had received the suggestion from Spain that the King was ready to make peace, so he approached Secretary Day on the subject. Secretary Day carried on the preliminaries himself, and, finally when it became apparent that Spain was ready to admit defeat by American arms, he took Ambassador Cambon to the White House for a conversation with President McKinley.

There were more deliberations, and finally it was agreed that a protocol should be signed whereby representatives of the Spanish Government should meet in Paris on October 1 to discuss the terms of peace. It fell upon the shoulders of President McKinley to name the delegation from the United States. He lost no time in making up his mind. He turned to Secretary Day immediately and asked if he would accept. It meant the resignation from the place of secretary of state, but Secretary Day resigned immediately. His was regarded as the ideal selection, since he was closer to McKinley than any other official and since he had been at the counsel table during the early deliberations.

Here is the text of the commission given by President McKinley to Secretary Day:

William McKinley, President of the United States of America, to all who shall see these presents, Greeting:—

Know ye! That, reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity and ability of William R. Day, of Ohio, I do appoint him a commissioner plenipotentiary of the United States, under the protocol signed at Washington on the 12th day of August, 1898, to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfill the duties of this commission, with all the powers, privileges and emoluments thereunder of right appertaining, during the pleasure of the President of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington on the 13th day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1898, and the 123rd year of the Independence of the United States of America.

(Signed): WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

By the President.

JOHN BASSETT MOORE,
Acting Secretary of State.

Secretary Day, of course, was made the chairman of the peace commission, the other members of which were Senators Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota, William P. Frye, of Maine, and George Gay, of Delaware, and Whitelaw Reid, at that time American minister to France. John Bassett Moore, now regarded as one of the most eminent diplomats in the United States, became secretary of the commission.

Secretary Day and the other members of the party went to France about September 20, arriving in Paris in time to begin the negotiations with the Spanish representatives on October 1. The members of the Spanish delegation were Don Eugenio Montre Rios, president of the Spanish Senate; Don Buenaventure de Aborzuza, a member of the Senate; Don Jose de Garnica, deputy of the cortes and assistant justice of the Supreme Court of Spain; Don Wenceslao Ramirez de Villa Urrutia, Spanish minister at Brussels, and Don Rafael Cereo, a Spanish general of division.

The deliberations continued from October 1, individual protocols being signed one at a time, until December 10, when the complete treaty of peace was agreed to, subject to the acceptance of the President of the United States and the Queen Regent of Spain and the ratification of the United States Senate. This was obtained without question, for the treaty, from the American point of view, was all that could be asked.

The treaty, it will be recalled, provided that Spain relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba, and for Cuba's occupation by the United States for the protection of life and property; that Spain cede to the United States the Island of Porto Rico and other islands in the West Indies and the Island of Guam; and that Spain cede to the United States the Philippines. There were numerous other provisions in the treaty, too, but they were the customary pledges for the exchange of prisoners of war, settlement of individual claims, etc., etc. The success of the negotiations brought unstinted praise for Secretary Day from all over the country.

Secretary Day took a needed rest when he returned to the United States from France, and, after the peace treaty was ratified and executed, he did not come into the public eye again for two months. Presi-

dent McKinley then, in February, 1899, appointed him to the high position of United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Judicial Circuit, comprising Ohio, Tennessee, Michigan, and Kentucky. This position he held until four years later, in February, 1903, President Roosevelt appointed him to be an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, taking the oath of office on March 2, 1903.

Judge Day always has been regarded as one of the most energetic men in public life in Washington. The opinions he handed down from the Supreme Bench are recognized by lawyers everywhere as indicative of a complete understanding of the law and a keen grasp on the intricate points of the cases that go before the highest tribunal in the world.

In 1916 Justice Day was severely ill, and there was considerable apprehension as to his recovery. He was not on the bench for several months during this illness, but he recovered completely. Since the death of Mrs. Day, he made his home while in Washington with his son, Rufus Day, who is a lawyer. But he always maintained his residence in Canton.

Justice Day was one of the last of the officials who lived through the stirring days of the McKinley administration. On January 29, McKinley's birthday anniversary, each year he wore a pink carnation in his buttonhole, taking a bunch of flowers which were McKinley's favorite to the Supreme Court, where he distributed them to the other justices and officials.

JUSTICE DAY'S WORK ON BENCH LAUDED BY FORMER COLLEAGUES

(From *The Evening Repository*, July 9, 1923)

The members of the United States Supreme Court, in a letter to Justice William R. Day on his retirement to act as umpire of the German-American claims, told the warm esteem in which they held him as a judicial colleague. His loyalty to the court and its traditions, his affectionate fellowship, his wit and humor, and his unfailing good sense and tranquillity are acknowledged in the letter made public some months ago.

The letter, from Chief Justice William H. Taft and the associate justices, is as follows:

"Dear Brother Day:

"At the end of twenty-five years of judicial work, you have retired to enjoy a well-earned respite from unrelenting labor. This you began by one year's service on the bench of your native state. After a short but conspicuously useful and successful service as secretary of state during the Spanish War, and as chairman of the peace commission which negotiated the treaty of Paris closing that war, you went back to judicial work on the circuit court of appeals for the sixth circuit for

four years, whence you were called to this court in March, 1903. The thorough preparation you had had for effective work here manifested itself at once. Your service has covered two decades. Your opinions appear in sixty-seven volumes of our reports. But it is not only in the published opinions, their number, their clearness and their force, great as they are, that the value of your service is to be measured. We who have sat with you in conference know how much you have contributed to our counsels from your wealth of judicial experience, your accurate knowledge of the scope of our previous decisions, and your remarkable tranquillity and good sense.

"We shall miss much your loyalty to the court and its traditions, your affectionate fellowship, your wit and humor, and your unfailing tranquillity and good sense.

"Your separation from the court is a real personal sorrow to us, and we know that it is to you. To end such a close and confidential relation in a high, arduous and common service to the state and country, extending over many years, must be this when there has ever been present mutual respect and affection.

"We sincerely hope that in your retirement and in a long evening of life, you may find your happiness, as well you may, in your extended and honorable record of public service and in the clear verdict of your countrymen that you have deserved well of the Republic.

"Hon. William R. Day,
1301 Clifton St.,
Washington, D. C.

"Affectionately yours,

(Signed:) WILLIAM H. TAFT, JOSEPH MCKENNA,
OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, WILLIS VAN
DEVANTER, MAHLON PITNEY, JAMES
CLARK REYNOLDS, LOUIS DEMBITZ
BRANDIES, GEORGE SUTHERLAND."

Early Congressmen from Stark County

In closing this chapter devoted to some of the best known characters, whose lines have been cast at various periods within the territory and among the activities of Stark County and whose fame has often spread far afield, the writer will notice several of those who have represented its people in the popular House of Congress, and he will acknowledge at the outset that he is largely indebted for the sketches to the writings of the late Dr. Lew Slusser.

MATHIAS SHEPLER

Mathias Shepler, an honest member of the United Brethren Church, and since youth a farmer of Bethlehem township, was the Congressman of 1830, representing Wayne and Stark counties, or the Eighteenth District. He was purely a home product, and felt himself quite out of place as a figure in the halls of Congress. Mr. Shepler had been a justice of the peace for thirty years; had served as county commissioner for two terms; as House representative in the State Legislature twice; as state senator four times; had been a member of the State Board of Equalization; was an erect, courteous, fine-looking man, but ill-adapted to the niceties and artifices of national politics and politicians. He was not a public speaker; as a member of the Committee on Public Expenditures, he soon discovered that he had not the knowledge of national affairs necessary to effectively discharge the duties of his office, as he conceived them, and altogether he concluded that he had undertaken a task for which he had not the qualifications. Squire Shepler was so honest and outspoken that he begged his friends and supporters to be allowed to resign at the expiration of the first session, but he was prevailed upon to remain, although he peremptorily declined reelection.

DAVID A. STARKWEATHER AS A PUBLIC MAN

David A. Starkweather, who succeeded Mr. Shepler, was a college man from the East, who had been practicing law in Canton for several years and was the equal of the best. His voice was sweet, his gestures graceful, his wit ready and his language elastic. He was strong of intellect, as noted for his fox hunting as for his eloquence and his polish; an able gentleman, well set-up, whether one considered his body or his mind.

Mr. Starkweather was assigned to the Committee on Roads and Canals the first session, and to Invalid Pensions the second. "He was much interested in the treatment received by the Indians at the hands of the Government," says his biographer, "and made several speeches in their behalf which were highly commended. He was exceptionally popular with members of both political parties and exercised much influence over them. A number of years ago the writer was on a visit to Georgia, and while there called upon General Toombs, who was a member of Congress at the same time. He inquired particularly about Mr. Starkweather, and spoke of him in eulogistic terms as a man of ability and integrity, though they were of opposite politics. Mr. Starkweather's second term in Congress expired during the administration of President Pierce, by whom he was appointed minister to Chile, a position held through the succeeding administration."

Mr. Starkweather was four times elected a member of the State Legislature, three times to the House and once to the Senate, serving in these capacities from 1833 to 1838. He was an able, adaptable and versatile man and earned high standing both as a lawyer and a public character. He died of paralysis at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Brinsmade, in Cleveland, July 12, 1876, aged seventy-four years.

GEN. SAMUEL LAHM

Less than a month before Mr. Starkweather's death at Cleveland Gen. Samuel Lahm, who had long shared his popularity both in politics and the law, passed away at his home in Canton. He was of an old Maryland family, but graduated from Washington College, Pennsylvania, the alma mater of James G. Blaine, of national fame, and Judge Henry A. Wise, one of the strong characters figuring in this Stark County history. After completing his legal studies at Hagerstown, in his native county, and at Canton, whither he came in 1834, Mr. Lahm commenced practice, and his talents and popularity were soon in evidence. At the trial of one of his first cases a witness was called to testify. The clerk of the court propounded the usual question, "How do swear?" meaning "Do you swear or affirm?" To which the witness promptly and heartily replied, "I swear for Sam Lahm." Sam Lahm was twice elected prosecuting attorney of Stark County, serving from 1837 to 1841. As Mr. Lahm had a taste and a talent for military matters, he was elected brigadier general of the state militia; hence the title by which he was ever afterward known. The general served in the Thirty-third Congress, 1854-55, having been a member of the State Senate for two terms.

JUSTICE D. K. CARTTER

David K. Cartter, who served two terms in Congress as a representative from Stark County, and some years afterward assisted in the formation of the Republican Party, was minister to Bolivia and chief justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, was an unusual instance of worldly success despite many drawbacks of disposition and physique. But, although bearing a homely, pock-marked face, carrying a loud, coarse voice and being rough and often offensively rude in manner, the evident force and decision of his character bore down the opposition of the timid and compelled the attention and admiration of the strong. Judge Cartter had a marked impediment in his speech, which is said to have been both an aggravation to the members of the bench and bar with whom he had dealings, and yet a weapon which he turned to his own advantage, as he was often able to fully

impress his points upon both when he might have fallen short had he been of smoother and more rapid speech.

Judge Cartter was born near Rochester, N. Y., and in his youth was an apprentice in the printing office of the famous Thurlow Weed. After struggling for an academic and legal education, and obtaining it, he settled in Akron for the practice of law, and, in partnership with Alvah Hand and George Bliss, obtained quite a reputation there before he located at Massillon. That was in 1845. It is said that he moved into Stark County with the express purpose of realizing his congressional ambition, which he found impossible as a resident of Summit County. He was a democrat and the congressional district composed of Wayne and Stark counties was designated the Gibraltar of Democracy. So when he settled at Massillon and formed a partnership with H. B. Hurlbert he promptly entered county politics, sent every shaft and thunderbolt at his command into the ranks of the whigs, spoke at conventions, made friends in spite of his abrupt manners (shot, here and there, with a redeeming humor), and in 1848 received the coveted nomination for Congress. His whig opponent was Samuel Hemphill, a Wooster lawyer, but Cartter was elected by over one thousand majority, and reelected in 1850 by about the same majority. His opponent at the second election was John Brown of Wayne County.

On the organization of the Republican Party in 1854-55, Mr. Cartter united with it, as did not a few other democrats, and in 1860 was a delegate at the Chicago convention which nominated Lincoln. He is one of many who has claimed the honor of advancing the homely Illinois man into the halls of fame. At all events, he had some claim upon the administration, as soon after Lincoln's induction into office Mr. Cartter was appointed minister to Bolivia. But he soon resigned, came back to Massillon and asked for something more congenial on home soil. He was then appointed chief justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and while upon that bench, especially during the troublous period of the Civil war, his services were of the greatest national value; for, although not a deep legal student or a profound judge, he had rare practical sense and an instinct for grasping the salient points of any contention which was brought before him. During that period of his life and the later years of his practice his brusqueness and coarseness both of language and manner wore off to some extent, and it became more and more evident that he regretted such constitutional defects.

While brusque and at times even arbitrary upon the bench, Judge Cartter was quick to see and enjoy the humorous side of any feature in a case brought before him. For instance, Mrs. Belva Lockwood, who was practicing at the time at the Washington bar, appeared in

court with a party whom she wanted to offer as surety on an appeal bond, and it was necessary that he be approved by the court. The surety offer was a typical Virginia dorky of the old school, wearing an old silk hat, an ancient dress coat with brass buttons, and what was once a white vest. In that garb he appeared before Justice Cartter, hat in hand. The court eyed him studiously and then blurted out, "Well, uncle, what's the condition of your earthly possessions?" Having been sworn, the colored gentleman solemnly testified that he owned a certain well known piece of real estate, unencumbered, and Cartter having deferentially listened to his statement, said impressively, "Well, you'll do, uncle. If you can show as good spiritual assets on Judgment Day, you'll be well off." He approved the bond, and uncle withdrew triumphant from the court room amidst general applause.

Judge Cartter died April 16, 1887, and, it is said, left a considerable estate.

BENJAMIN F. LEITER

Benjamin F. Leiter, who served in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Congresses (1856-59), never received more than a common school education in his Maryland home, and when a young man became a member of his uncle's household near Canton. He was employed by that relative, Jacob Myers, about his mills, but was studious, at the same time, and began to indulge in country school teaching. Mr. Leiter was bright, hearty and accommodating—what we would call "a good mixer"—and became so well known and liked that when the Canton free school system went into effect he was the first teacher engaged by the board.

While thus engaged Mr. Leiter was elected township clerk and also justice of the peace, holding the latter office for three successive terms. During that period he commenced the study of law under David A. Starkweather and on his admission to the bar formed a partnership with George W. Belden. While showing no marked ability as an advocate, he was industrious and attentive to business, as well as active and popular in democratic politics. He also added to his influence by purchasing the *Stark County Democrat*, in partnership with Ed Carney. They continued the connection for about a year.

Mr. Leiter served two terms in the State House of Representatives, commencing with 1848, and was speaker of that body during the last session. In 1850 he was defeated for the State Senate, but bided his time for a congressional career. It is not greatly to Mr. Leiter's credit that he finally rode into Congress, in 1856, on the crest of the frothy

wave of know-nothingism, his majority being more than 3,700 out of a total vote of less than 14,000. Mr. Leiter went to Congress as a republican representative and so satisfied his constituents that he was renominated for the Thirty-fifth Congress by the district convention of this party and reelected over the strong, popular and able General Lahm. During his entire service he was a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs, and, although neither eloquent nor prominent in Congress, had the reputation of looking closely after the practical needs of his district, which, after all, should be the main consideration in weighing the usefulness of a congressional representative. Mr. Leiter died June 17, 1866.

ATLEE POMERENE

Atlee Pomerene, former United States Senator from Ohio, was born at Berlin, Holmes County, Ohio, December 6, 1863, the son of Dr. Peter P. and Elizabeth (Wise) Pomerene. He graduated from Princeton in 1884, from which he obtained an A. M. degree in 1887, and from the Cincinnati Law School in 1886. Mount Union College conferred LL. D. upon him in 1913. Admitted to the bar in 1886, he practiced at Canton continuously until he was elected lieutenant governor in November, 1910. He had previously served as city solicitor and prosecuting attorney of Stark County, and during the year of his election to the lieutenant-governorship served as chairman of the Democratic State Convention. His term as United States senator expired in 1923. Despite his brief service in the higher House of Congress, his scholarly and solid attainments were recognized through his identification especially with the reformation of the banking laws and the proposed upbuilding of a national merchant marine in keeping with the cosmopolitan status of the United States.

ROBERT P. SKINNER

Robert P. Skinner, of Massillon, was promoted to be consul general at London in 1914. He had previously been successively consul general at Marseilles, Hamburg and Berlin, having been in the consular service for eighteen years. He is a native of Massillon, born February 24, 1866, the son of Augustus and Cecelia (Van Rensselaer) Skinner. His wife was before her marriage Miss Helen Wales, daughter of Arvine Wales, of Spring Hill, near Massillon, and a prominent resident of Stark County. Until his first consular appointment he was owner and editor of the *Massillon Independent*. In 1903 Mr. Skinner was sent to Abyssinia by the United States Government to negotiate a treaty between this country and Ethiopia. In 1912 he was sent to London by

his Government as a special commissioner detailed to assist other governments in adjusting the claims of the creditors of the Republic of Liberia in Great Britain, France, Germany and the Netherlands. He was a member of the Society of the Felibrige of France.

In November, 1915, Mr. Skinner was called from London to Washington to aid the State Department in the adjustment of various trade matters complicated by the European war. He returned to London the same month.

HEATON W. HARRIS

From the *Alliance Review*, July 12, 1928

Heaton W. Harris, for many years attached to United States consular service, died at his home here Wednesday night, July 11, 1928, after a brief illness.

Mr. Harris first entered the service under President McKinley as counsel to Mannheim, Germany. He also held a like post at Nuremberg. In the Roosevelt administration he was appointed consul general of the European district. He served in this capacity for four years and then asked to be relieved of his duties. He was transferred to Frankfurt, Germany, and remained there until this country severed diplomatic relations with Germany in 1917. He was then sent to Stockholm, Sweden.

In 1918 Mr. Harris was consul at Havana, Cuba, and resigned from active service in 1920, spending the balance of his life in Alliance.

Mr. Harris was born in Alliance and attended Mount Union College, graduating in the class of 1882. He was a professor for several years at Scio College and then entered the law school at the University of Cincinnati, graduating in 1887. He practiced law in Alliance and received his first diplomatic post in 1889.

Since retiring from the diplomatic service he was active in Alliance civic affairs and last year was appointed on the board of trustees of Mount Union College. He was a member of the Stark County Bar Association, Kiwanis, an organizer of the Alliance Unity Club and president of the Carnegie Library Board.

He is survived by his wife, a daughter, Mrs. Kirk Smith, of Providence, R. I.; two sisters, Mrs. L. B. Santee, of Marlboro, and Mrs. J. I. Vaughn, of Alliance; and a brother, Leonard Harris, of El Dorado, Kan.

Private funeral services will be held at the home Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

JOSEPH MEDILL, FOUNDER OF THE "CHICAGO TRIBUNE"

Joseph Medill, the founder of the *Chicago Tribune* as a great newspaper, was a resident of Stark County from his ninth to his twenty-sixth year. He was born in New Brunswick, Canada, April 6, 1823, and was taken by his father to a farm near Massillon, where he spent his boyhood. As a youth and young man he studied law and practiced in that town, but his inclinations and his genius lay in another field. In 1849 Mr. Medill founded a Free Soil paper at Coshocton, Eastern Ohio, and in 1852 established the *Cleveland Leader*. In 1854 he became one of the organizers of the Republican Party in Ohio, and in the following year joined the *Chicago Tribune*. Mr. Medill laid the basis of its fame, and from that day to this either he or some of his kin has been active in its advancement to the front ranks of cosmopolitan journalism. Mr. Medill died at San Antonio, Tex., March 16, 1899, when his stock in the Tribune Publishing Company was valued at \$2,500,000; the remainder of his fortune, nearly as much more, was in bonds and realty; even more to the point, he had become one of the foremost newspaper men in the United States, if not in the world, which was some advancement from the raw country boy of the Stark County farm, or even the struggling young lawyer and editor of Massillon and Coschocton!

ISAAC R. SHERWOOD

Isaac R. Sherwood is another character of broad reputation in several strenuous fields, but whose fame has mainly been earned in Ohio, and as a congressman from the Ninth (Toledo) District. He spent a decade in Canton, 1888-98, as editor of the *News-Democrat*, and he brought experience and life to that paper. He was born in Stanford, N. Y., August 13, 1835, and in 1856 commenced the study of law at the Ohio Law College, Cleveland, but in the following year located at Bryan, Ohio, as editor and publisher of the *Williams County Gazette*. He received his professional degree, LL. B., from the Ohio Law College in 1859, entered practice and continued his newspaper enterprise. On April 16, 1861, the day following President Lincoln's first call for volunteers, he left the office of probate judge and the *Williams County Gazette* to enlist in the Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He reached the rank of brevet brigadier-general and was mustered out of the service at Cleveland, July 15, 1865.

Previous to his terms as secretary of state, 1869-73, he conducted the *Toledo Commercial* and was on the editorial staff of the *Cleveland Leader*; was congressman from the Sixth Ohio District in 1873-75; editor of the *Toledo Journal* from 1874 to 1883; probate judge in

1878-84, and, as stated, editor of the *News-Democrat* from 1888 to 1898, inclusive. He then returned to Toledo and served in the Congresses from the Sixtieth to the Sixty-third, inclusive (1907-15), as a representative of the Ninth Ohio District. Mr. Sherwood was the last Union soldier of the Civil war to serve in the Congress of the United States. He is well remembered by many citizens of Canton today.

JOHN H. KLIPPART

John H. Klippart, for nearly twenty-two years secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, was born in Stark County in 1823. He died in 1878, when but fifty-five years of age, and no man in state service has done so much to educate the farmers to a realizing sense of the importance and dignity of their profession—for such it has come to be realized. Mr. Klippart's opportunities for education were limited, but with German persistency and concentration he mastered the knowledge which he could use, and at the outset of his career clearly drew the lines which limited his work.

In 1856, while assistant editor of the *Ohio Farmer*, he was elected corresponding secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, which term faintly expresses the scope and multitude of his duties. At the meeting of the board, although usually some member acting as recording secretary made a minute of the business transacted, these records were arranged by Mr. Klippart for publication in the annual reports. All the reports from county societies were placed in his charge and by him arranged and sent to press. Preparations for each state fair were made by the board as a body or by its executive committee, but a large share of the work unavoidably fell upon the secretary. Members of the board, without compensation, gave as much of their time as was possible to these matters, but the secretary, as the only salaried officer, shouldered the burden of the details. Mr. Klippart, of course, managed the routine of the office during the year, answered numerous letters and adjusted all differences which did not require the united action of the board.

In addition to performing such duties pertaining directly to his office, Mr. Klippart wrote essays on various agricultural topics of interest and practical value to the farmers of the state, many of which required extensive research; he also translated many of the best articles from French and German periodicals. Two especially elaborate treatises emanated from his pen—one on the "Wheat Plant" and the other on "Drainage"—which were first published in the annual reports of the board and afterward in book form.

In 1860 Governor Dennison appointed Mr. Klippart one of the

board of commissioners to proceed to the Atlantic seaboard for the purpose of examining and reporting on the pleuro-pneumonia of cattle, which was then creating consternation among the stock men of the country. In 1865 he visited Europe, making an extended tour and an able report upon the various agricultural institutions which he visited. In 1869 Governor Hayes appointed him one of the assistant geologists for the state survey, and in 1873 Governor Noyes selected him as a member of the board of commissioners to take measures for restocking the waters of the state with edible fish. He also represented the state at the Centennial Exposition held at Philadelphia in 1876. In the reports resulting from these special missions and the literature which collected through his long connection with the State Board of Agriculture, as well as through his private labors as a tireless investigator of agricultural conditions and progress everywhere, Mr. Klippart embodied an invaluable mass of information in the official publications of the board. Before his death, October 24, 1878, twenty-one volumes had been issued, virtually the result of his investigations and labors; looking back upon his ceaseless industry, his friends came to realize that his death was caused by undue zeal and overwork.

CONSTABLE WAS ONLY OFFICER IN OLD VILLAGE

By John McGregor

The safety of men, the safety of the community, is in doing good. That is why we have government that enacts wholesome laws that aid and protect its citizens from evil doers, who, like leeches, seek to obtain their mercenary gains from the public by theft, robbery and other evil deeds, even at the pistol point.

We had in Canton, even in our village days, a criminal class, more of the petty than of the felony class. The only protection we had then was our town constable.

In the early days of the '50s among our old constables was Peter Weidman, an old wooden pump maker, who lived on the southeast corner of Cherry Avenue and Fifth Street, N. E. Mr. Weidman was very watchful to see there was no violation of the curfew ordinance of the village. I well remember one winter evening when we kiddies used to slide down the old Reed Hill, now Second Street, N. E., and, child-like, took no cognizance of the time. We were still sliding after the curfew hour when old Mr. Weidman came out of Piedmont Avenue and called to us to stop.

Afraid as we were of the "officer of the law," we skipped for home as fast as our legs could carry us, all excepting one, the late Frank Patton, whose big dog "Tige" was having fun with us children. Frank

didn't run but said to his dog, "Sic him, Tige," and the way the old man ran with the dog after him was a caution. He ran until Walnut Street was reached. When Frank whistled the dog came back to him immediately and went home and all was serene again.

Many were the joyous nights we had on that old hill with the boys and girls sliding down the hill in a pair of bobs and spilling out in the snowbanks on the side in a tumbled mass.

Another of our old constables in those days was John B. Adams, who was an old English sailor who had been sailing over the seas for many years as a young man, and many a good, old-fashioned sailor's yarn could he spin.

Another was Sam Owen, a large stalwart man with a fist that would fell an ox and the writer has seen him handle a rough crowd so that when he was through with them they were ready for a hospital. And Sam Owen was a very kindly disposed man who would treat everyone kindly and would compel them to treat him likewise. He was an uncle of Alonzo P. Owen, David Owen and Fire Chief Mesnar and his brothers and sisters.

After that came Jonathan Oldfield, who was elected village marshal. He was the father of the late George W. Oldfield and Charles T. Oldfield, who still lives in Canton. One of the anecdotes which the writer remembers, was that one time when a circus was in town old Bill Platt went down to the show ground and looking into a cage of serpents, raised the lid and took a few of the snakes out and put them in his pocket, walking away with them. The showman got a warrant for him and put it in Mr. Oldfield's hands. He knew old Bill well, and meeting him on the old bridge that crossed the canal at Walnut Avenue and Tuscarawas Street, demanded that he return the snakes to the showman. Old Bill reached in his pocket and pulled out a handful of snakes and handed them to Mr. Oldfield, saying, "Here they are, Jonathan. Take the d——d snakes and give 'em to him." The marshal jumped back, afraid of them, and finally old Bill, having had enough fun with the snakes, went down to the show grounds and gave them back to the showman.

After Mr. Oldfield's time, in the early '60s came the venerable Joe Riegler, who was our city marshal for many years. He was one of the most conservative and efficient marshals the city ever had. If he ever found the boys fighting or raising any disturbance on the street, he would go right into the crowd and say, "Now, if you fellers don't quit fighting and quarreling, I'll spank every one of you and take you home and put you to bed." The boys generally obeyed.

Among the fellows who used to cause old Joe trouble was Fritz

Alexander ("Swope"). Old Fritz would get on one of his periodicals every few weeks and when Joe would go to arrest him and take him to the cooler, Fritz would lie down in the street and Joe would have to get a wheelbarrow and haul him in.

This method became too monotonous for Joe, so he bethought him of another plan. He procured a small whip and the next time old Fritz tried the game of lying down, Joe produced the whip and commenced using it on the old fellow's legs and body. This was too much for old Fritz to bear, too humiliating, so ever afterward he quietly submitted. Fritz shortly after enlisted in the Civil war and made a good soldier, and when he returned he would tell his stories of the war and occasionally some of the boys would tell him that he ran when in battle, whereupon the old fellow would indignantly reply, "No, sir, neffer I run." The old man passed his last days in the Soldiers' Home and made frequent trips back to Canton.

After Joe Reigler retired from the marshalship, George W. Oldfield was elected and served very efficiently for a number of terms. Many other persons filled the office of city marshal until it was abolished and the present system of an organized police force was established.

Canton, on the whole, has had an excellent organized force of men who do their very best to keep the evil-minded under control and protect the community as well as can possibly be done with the limited number of men on the force. A well protected city should have a force of sufficient numbers that they may be within easy call of any part of the city. This can be done by having police substations in different sections of the city. What a great advantage it would be to have a good police station within easy call in case of riots, highway robberies, burglaries, etc. We hope to see it accomplished some day and it cannot come too soon.—May 7, 1922.

CANTON'S FIRST MAYOR

By John Danner

The old two-story frame residence that stood for so many years on the northeast corner of Tuscarawas and Dewalt streets was occupied for a long time by John Myers and family, and about 1850 he sold the property to Doctor Brackebush, who resided there a number of years and up to the time of his death. He had an extensive practice and was well known throughout the county. In later years the property was purchased by Dr. J. M. Bye, who erected the fine brick residence now standing on the lot.

John Myers, after selling this property, moved across the street into the brick house in which Dr. E. O. Morrow now has his office, and

there he lived until his death, in 1856. He was the father of Henry H. Myers and also of Hiram Myers, who at one time kept the Franklin Hotel, which was the original part of the old Hurford House. At that time it was a two-story brick building, occupying less than one-fourth of the ground covered by the Hurford Hotel. At one time he was also engaged in merchandising. John Myers was also the father of Frank R. Myers, who was so long known as general ticket and passenger agent for the railroads in this part of Ohio, and who later removed to Athens, Tenn., where he is still living at the time of this writing. Another son was Dr. William Myers, who had quite an extensive practice at Sandyville, twelve miles south of Canton, where he died at the age of thirty-eight years. John Myers had two daughters—Lydia, who married Philip F. Geisse, of Wellsville, Ohio; and Pauline, who died at the age of eighteen years.

John Myers came to Canton in 1810. He was an intelligent and active citizen, was engaged to a considerable extent in farming and stock growing, and gave some attention to politics. He was the first mayor of Canton, and he had his executive office in a small frame building which he erected on what is now commonly known as the Upham property, west of Dewalt Street, while he also used this office for other business purposes.

Shortly after coming to Canton, Mr. Myers entered claim to three quarter sections of land southwest of the village. One of these he sold to George Stidger, and the quarter section west of the Stidger place was known for many years as the Vogelgesang farm. In the early days of Mr. Myers' residence in Canton he was appointed clerk of the courts, and in 1820 he was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature, serving two terms. Through his influence while a member of this body George Stidger and Thomas Hurford were appointed associate judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

At the time of the failure of Bezaleel Wells, John Myers purchased at sheriff's sale the tract of land lying south of South Street and west of Plum Street (now known as McKinley Avenue) and running west to the creek, securing the property at \$7.50 an acre. The block of lots on which the McKinley Avenue public school is now located is a part of this tract. At one time Henry H. Myers sold the property to be used for burial purposes, in connection with the old cemetery which lies north of it. Quite a number of interments were made there, but after the opening of Westlawn Cemetery and other larger cemeteries that block was abandoned for burial purposes, the remains there interred being removed elsewhere, while the old burying ground north of the Myers addition is now a nice little park. It was never wholly given over

to cemetery purposes. The block was left to the citizens of Canton for burial purposes, and therefore no effort has been made to remove all the graves. It is well cared for and serves the double purpose of a resting place for many of our early citizens and as an attractive little park. The writer can well remember the time when we seldom saw a hearse on the streets. It was the custom in the early history of Canton, when the old cemetery was the general place of burial, to carry the dead on a bier borne on the shoulders of four men. In case the corpse was heavy or the distance greater than usual they would often have two sets of bearers, to relieve each other. To see such a funeral procession passing through our streets today would attract everybody's attention. The same plan was followed in connection with the Lutheran, German Reformed and Catholic cemeteries, all of which were well within the present city corporation. At the time that Henry H. Myers sold the block referred to for cemetery purposes a large barn stood about the site of the present McKinley Avenue school building. This was removed by Mr. Myers to the southeast corner of Seventh and Dewalt streets and is at the present time used as a livery stable, but for some time after its removal to the present site it was used in connection with the lumber business. At that time Henry H. Myers occupied the entire block where the post office and Odd Fellows Hall now stand. In connection with his lumber business, which was quite extensive in those days, Mr. Myers also kept a general store for a number of years in the Cassilly block.

The records, so far as the writer has been able to discover, indicate that John Myers was born in Maryland, in 1774, and that he came to Canton in 1810, his death here occurring in 1856. His mother was a noble, Christian woman and lived with him in Canton until his marriage, after which she made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Gibson, at Minerva, this county. She was eighty-three years of age at the time of her death.

CHAPTER XXIV

SKETCHES FROM THE LIFE OF WILLIAM MCKINLEY

HIGH SPOTS IN THE LIFE OF WILLIAM MCKINLEY—YOUNG LAWYER
ASTOUNDS AUDIENCE AT NEW BERLIN WITH ABILITY TO SPEAK—
MOTHER LOVE BURNED STRONG IN HEART OF NATION'S LEADER—
CELEBRATION OF MCKINLEY'S BIRTHDAY IN 1903 PROVED TO BE
MOMENTOUS GATHERING—HOME LIFE OF PRESIDENT MCKINLEY
WAS AN INSPIRATION TO PEOPLE OF ENTIRE NATION — MCKINLEY
KNOWN AS LOVER OF CHILDREN—MAJOR MCKINLEY'S FIRST LAW
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LATER YEARS—MCKINLEY LIVED RELIGION, HIS MINISTER SAYS—
GRAND ARMY BAND WAS MASCOT FOR MCKINLEY—THOMAS HALEY,
BRICKLAYER.

HIGH SPOTS IN LIFE OF WILLIAM MCKINLEY

Aspiring Young Politician Attracts Attention in Riot Trial of Striking Miners

Editor's Note: J. S. Wilhelm, for thirty years a member of the *Repository* editorial staff, serving as reporter, city editor and managing editor, and who soon will assume the duties of instructor in journalism, department of English, Mount Union College, has written for the *Repository* a series of articles under the general caption "McKinley In Action." These articles will deal with incidents concerning Canton's most illustrious citizen.

"In undertaking to set down in permanent record close-up and interesting incidents connected with the life of William McKinley I am not unmindful of the responsibility of such a task," Mr. Wilhelm says:

"The sketches will necessarily bring in many things handed down by others. However I shall try to give to the *Repository* readers much material and art not hitherto published. I shall draw upon my experience as a newspaper man in connection with the stirring historic campaigns in the nineties.

"In relating personal incidents and sayings of McKinley, I shall not presume to pose as a 'warm and personal friend' I merely cherish the proud privilege of having been one whom he learned to know and in



DEDICATION OF McKINLEY MONUMENT, CANTON, 1907
Judge Day is speaking. President Roosevelt, who delivered the dedication address, occupies a seat in the first row

whom, as succeeding sketches will show, he placed a measure of confidence."

By J. S. Wilhelm

From *Canton Repository*, Jan. 8, 1928

To tell of a serious riot of Stark County coal miners, to recount how William McKinley was secured to defend them and win their acquittal and to give the story of how Hanna and McKinley, although representing conflicting sides in those riot trials, first met and became warm friends for more than a quarter of a century, is the object of this sketch.

Some Quasi-politicians and hasty readers of history carry the impression that "Mark" Hanna was the big political "boss" of William McKinley.

That is not a fact. A study of their lives and a record of incidents show that McKinley was not bossed by anybody. He took counsel freely but blunt dictation never.

Back in 1876, McKinley was adding to his fame as a young lawyer. He has served as prosecuting attorney of Stark County. His care in handling cases and the earnestness of his work, and appeals in behalf of clients won the confidence of the public.

Early in the year serious trouble broke out at some Stark County coal mines. The center of the disturbance was at the Warmington mine, about two miles south of Massillon. The district then was one of the important coal mining areas of Ohio.

To the coal then mined the name "Massillon Coal" was given, a trade name that clings to this day to fuel taken from certain vein levels.

Warmington miners were dissatisfied with their wages and with rules established by operators. Their mutterings increased. Threats followed, a strike ensued and riots broke out.

On a spring day in 1876, about three hundred North Lawrence miners (the place is now known as Bowdil) went to Warmington to "persuade" the strike-breaking miners to quit work and to enforce demands.

Reinhart Keller, superintendent of the Warmington mines, attempted to prevent a clash. He conferred with the North Lawrence men. In a hot argument, some "sympathizer" struck Keller with a piece of iron and seriously injured him. George H. Warmington, of Cleveland, part owner of the mine where the riot occurred and after whom the mine settlement had been named, was so badly beaten in the

rush of the North Lawrence men that it was feared he might die. His life was saved by a union miner, leader of the North Lawrence squad. For facts connected with the riot, I am indebted to John Pollock, aged eighty-nine, who now resides at 1413 Bryan Avenue, southwest, Canton. With mind alert, Pollock has told me the following story about the march on Warmington and subsequent incidents:

"The trouble was over wages. There was a strike in about all the Massillon district. At that time I was assistant national secretary of the miners' organization. I lived in North Lawrence. With all my power, I tried to argue the men out of going to Warmington. I told them there would be serious trouble. I thought they had given it up.

A man recognized as leader, Bennett Brown, finally agreed with me and decided not to take the men to Warmington. But they railed him, calling him bad names. One day I had some business in Canton. I came over on a train and called at the office of Major McKinley, as I always did when in Canton. I knew him well for I had campaigned with him when he ran for prosecutor. That same day the hot-headed fellows persuaded Bennett Brown to go with them in a march to Warmington. They went by train to Massillon and walked thence to Warmington. And then the trouble began. Some irresponsible fellows got out of control. In the fight that followed, Warmington was almost killed. The strange thing about that was that Bennett Brown saved Warmington's life. Exactly how he was able to do it, I don't know. As he and others afterward told me, Brown somehow grabbed Warmington and carried him through the rioters. An operator's buggy nearby was used to take the injured man to a doctor.

On my way home I learned of the trouble at Warmington. I saw Bennett Brown. He told me what happened. He asked my help. When we got to North Lawrence I told the story to Jonathan Lester, a storekeeper there. Brown was with us. I said 'I want to go and see McKinley about this.' So we decided to go to Canton at once. Lester hitched up his team. He and Brown and I went to Massillon. The team was stabled there and we hired another to bring us to Canton. We soon found ourselves in McKinley's office. McKinley was there. "Hello, John," he said, "What's the matter now?" I told him the story about the Warmington affair. He inquired about it carefully and then told us to go back home. We did. But McKinley took the case, as I thought he would. He was convinced of the innocence of the men arrested. He decided they must have a fair representation.

John McBride, then a leader of Ohio organized labor, assisted in setting up a defense. He secured Robert Folger, of Massillon and

Seraphim Meyer of Canton, men whose names are well known to Stark County barristers, to aid McKinley in the defense.

"But McKinley was the leading counsel," said Pollock.

The trial was long and hotly contested. The coal operators aided the prosecution. McKinley and his associates won the case and saved all from punishment except Anthony Moran, who was convicted and sentenced to serve one year in the Ohio penitentiary.

"He soon was released," added Pollock. "McKinley got him out since it was found out that Moran was innocent."

M. A. Hanna, of Cleveland, at that time had large mining holdings at Newman, west of Massillon. He was interested in the Warmington riot trials. He heard the testimony and arguments. His mine holdings were at stake. In connection with those trials his keen mind appraised the young lawyer defending the men accused of rioting and assault. He admired the manner in which McKinley handled the case. He kept watch of the development of the man. They became friends at the time of their meeting at the riot trials.

And what of Hanna, the friend of McKinley? Here is what he said: "In all those years of close relationship with McKinley I never heard him utter one word of what I would call resentment tinged with bitterness."

No wonder that such a man as described by Senator Hanna, when suffering from the assassin's bullet in Buffalo, immediately after he had been shot said to the guards as they rushed on Czolgosz "Don't let them hurt him."

Hanna was not the "boss" of McKinley. Here's one incident which shows McKinley would not be bossed into anything he did not consider proper politically:

In 1895, previous to the St. Louis convention which nominated McKinley for president, a conference of Republican leaders was held in the East. Platt of New York and Quay of Pennsylvania laid down certain overtures with terms attached. Hanna, of Ohio, a Republican leader, brought to McKinley the result of the conference. And this is what McKinley is quoted as having replied: "Mark, there are some things that come too high. If I were to accept the nomination on those terms, it would be worth nothing to me and less to the people." And McKinley had his own way in that matter.

No wonder that Senator Mason was constrained to say of McKinley, on one occasion, that there is "nobody for McKinley but the people." The American people had confidence in him and that confidence has been forever enshrined.

How the friendship of McKinley and Hanna strengthened until

broken by death is a matter of public record. No one could witness their personal contact without recognizing it.

Later the friendship of M. A. Hanna became a strong asset of McKinley in politics. For Hanna entered politics as an absorbing game that required effort. He liked to tackle big problems.

For his service as lawyer in the Warmington case, McKinley had been guaranteed no fixed fee. After the first pay-day succeeding the trials, a group of miners called on him to ascertain what his charges were. He said to them. "Boys, have you seen Mr. Meyer and Mr. Folger?" They replied they had not seen those lawyers. "Take what money you have to them and pay them off. My services will cost you nothing," said McKinley. And he never collected anything from the miners for that Warmington case, as the story runs, which is vouched for by miners who were directly interested as defendants in that litigation.

McKinley did not lose by that act. He was rewarded by the friendship and support of the miners and their friends in succeeding years. They did not forget what McKinley had done for them. Neither did the brilliant young congressman from Ohio, a short time later, act without considering his workingmen constituents back home.

Early in his legal career, it is thus shown, he was the friend of the laboring man. He continued to be the laborer's champion in all things until killed by an assassin in Buffalo in 1901.

One incident of the friendship I here record. It was my duty to call daily at the McKinley home, when he was in Canton, from and after the June nomination in 1896, until he left Canton for Buffalo.

Accompanied by a newspaper friend, one afternoon, I went to the North Market Avenue home of McKinley. It so happened that the secretary and doorkeeper were not there. McKinley himself answered the doorbell. He greeted us cordially and at once invited us into his library. An entrance so easy that time that it was a matter of surprise.

In the library, into what McKinley led us, were Hanna and Senator Cullom, of Illinois. We were invited to chairs by McKinley. He himself sat down. After a short greeting Hanna looked at us and said: "Well, boys, what do you want?"

In that inquiry there was a seeming brusqueness. But Hanna did not look like a "horned boss" as he spoke. He gave us an assuring smile. McKinley remained silent as an amused listener. Our wants were made known to Hanna, McKinley and Cullom and when we went out we carried good specials for our papers. We also took away a remembrance that had a setting of American home life and American friendship which was convincing. It was everlasting.



BIRTHPLACE OF PRESIDENT WILLIAM McKINLEY, NILES, OHIO



(Copyrighted by Courtney, July, 1900)

PRESIDENT WILLIAM McKINLEY

Photographed in 1900 on the front porch of his home, Market Avenue North, Canton

YOUNG LAWYER ASTOUNDS AUDIENCE AT NEW BERLIN
WITH ABILITY TO SPEAK

By J. S. Wilhelm

From *Canton Repository*, January 15, 1928

Many Americans admire McKinley for his work as President; others count him as a splendid example of brilliant American achievement in a broad political and legal experience; all who have studied his life class him as a 100 per cent husband and a real American.

In this sketch, however, an estimate will be made of him as a campaigner. It will deal with his first political speech, his campaign experiences, anecdotes connected with them and the last "stump speech" campaign he made.

Facts and incidents connected with his first public speech necessarily, have been obtained from friends who knew him in his early political career. Of his last "swing around the circle," I shall speak from personal contact.

On his return from service in the Union army, William McKinley was strong for the Union which he had fought to save. In those days, the Republican party stood for Unionism. As a young lawyer in Canton, McKinley was intensely interested in political affairs. His keen mind appraised issues and men. During the hot campaign of 1867, McKinley was a strong supporter of the amendment proposed to give suffrage to the negro. Ohio went Republican by a large majority but the amendment was voted down.

It was in that 1867 campaign that young McKinley made his first "stump speech." The place was New Berlin (now North Canton). Friends of McKinley who knew him in those days give the setting and the facts.

Judge James Underhill took young McKinley with him as a substitute companion orator. In those days speakers usually went two by two. Whether they were trying to follow old Biblical plan, or whether they wanted a friend as a long drive was made, or whether they thought two heads better than one and carry all needed facts, I do not know, but they went by twos. And McKinley was aide to Judge Underhill that night.

Michael Bitzer, Union soldier, but much older than McKinley, was the chairman of the evening. To him Judge Underhill introduced young McKinley. "Can you make a speech?" was the blunt inquiry of bearded Bitzer as he looked at the smooth-shaven young lawyer. The query almost staggered McKinley for an instant. Underhill hastily assured

Bitzer that the young substitute for the evening could speak. Afterwards in telling of the incident Bitzer said: "Well, I should say he could speak. And he did. For nearly an hour he talked and gave us a pile of facts. The night was clear and the crowd assembled had no trouble in hearing the young orator. It was amazing what he knew and how he said it. I wondered where he got all the words he used."

Young McKinley spoke without notes. His platform was a dry goods box about four feet long and three feet high. His clear voice and convincing oratory compelled attention. The interested spectators and idlers nearby, under gasoline lights, street lamps and torches, moved closer to be entertained by the young orator from Canton.

In later years Bitzer told over and over again the story of McKinley's first political speech. He said he "introduced a President into politics." And was certain he had done a good job of it.

McKinley seems to have cherished the same idea. For he was pleased to present Bitzer to friends on every occasion. While governor, he greeted Bitzer as a visitor at the state house and introduced him to a dozen or so of men in the executive office saying, "This is the man who first introduced me into politics." As the men grasped the hand of Bitzer in turn, the old man from New Berlin retorted, "Yes, McKinley and I are good friends. I did a good job of it."

Frequently in years after McKinley had become President, he and Mrs. McKinley in their pleasure drives would pass through New Berlin. When doing so, they never failed to look at the corner where he had made his first political speech. It was evident to onlookers that smiles were brought by the President's remembrance of his start in politics.

By his New Berlin speech McKinley won fame. He was soon in demand as a platform orator. He was delighted to speak. His campaign work in the early years of his public career brought out the fact that he had a strong memory. McKinley seldom forgot names or faces, a faculty of tremendous worth to a man in public life.

As a reward for his services as a campaign speaker, McKinley was given the nomination for prosecuting attorney in 1869. Nobody thought he could win,—that is nobody but himself. For Stark County then was regarded so strongly democratic that a republican was thought to have nothing before him but defeat. Maybe some of the older republicans took the nomination of the young lawyer for prosecutor merely as a joke. In fact, it is recorded that they laughed about it. But to McKinley it was a serious matter, a thing worth going after. And go after it he did. And he won!

McKinley's miner friends had not forgotten his services to them which he gave freely as a young lawyer, when they were in trouble.

They worked for him for prosecutor. They believed him. They knew he was their friend.

Among the enthusiastic supporters of McKinley at that time, was John Pollock, eighty-nine, a resident of Bryan Avenue, S. W., Canton. Back in 1869, Pollock was a district leader of organized miners. He campaigned with McKinley and threw much support to him. At that time there were many miners in Lawrence township, of which Canal Fulton was their center. McKinley and Pollock campaigned in Lawrence and Perry townships.

"Old Lawrence," says Pollock, "rolled up a big majority for McKinley and put him in."

This interesting incident of campaign work in those days is related by Mr. Pollock: "I was with the Major one time in campaigning. We set out from Massillon to drive to Canal Fulton. McKinley was driving a horse named John. He sure did think a lot of that horse. But on our way to Canal Fulton, John, buggy and all fell into a ditch. We were not hurt. We scrambled out of the ditch, managed to get John out and found we were able to use the buggy. We went to Fulton—McKinley spoke to an enthusiastic crowd and we stayed all night.

The next morning I was up before McKinley. When he came into the breakfast room he inquired: "Have you been out to see whether John is all right." I said I hadn't looked. And McKinley would not eat a bit until he had looked after John. He was always careful about John.

Justice William R. Day delighted to tell this story of how Colonel Manderson, afterwards Senator Manderson from Nebraska, while a campaigner in Stark County, fooled McKinley.

Manderson was to make the main political speech at a meeting in a Stark County town. McKinley was to follow him. While driving from Canton to their meeting place, Colonel Manderson casually inquired what line of argument McKinley was going to take. The young lawyer gave an outline of his prepared address. Becoming enthusiastic, McKinley pulled the manuscript from his pocket and read most of the contents.

Manderson had a keen memory. He "cribbed" about all of that speech and gave it at his address. McKinley was handicapped as he followed. But he appreciated the joke and lived to enjoy it with Manderson and others as it was retold.

I now turn to the last "stump speech" campaign work of McKinley. Of that I speak from personal knowledge.

In November, 1895, McKinley went out from Canton to speak first at Canal Fulton. I had been assigned to trail him and to cover the hap-

penings of that day. Good roads in Stark County were almost an unknown thing. Automobiles were none. Horse and buggy and train travel, with a trolley line from Canton to Massillon, furnished transportation.

McKinley spoke to a crowded house in a school building at Canal Fulton. From there all were driven across the country to North Lawrence (now Bowdil) where the second address was given. But there was a coldness manifested on the part of his hearers. Only a few faithful ones applauded and cheers were rare. Many friends of a few years before had slipped away because McKinley as governor in 1893 had called out troops to protect property from rioters in the Tuscarawas Valley mining zone.

The miners knew that he had merely done his duty, yet they did not feel like cheering him as they had done a decade before. It was evident that McKinley sensed the hostility. His demeanor showed he knew they were against him. But there were exceptions. Some of his friends never could be shaken from him. Among the steadfast class were those led by John Pollock, then a resident and a leading miner of North Lawrence. It was with Pollock that McKinley dined as noonday guest that day. The eastbound "flyer" was stopped at the little town for the "governor" and his party.

In the Massillon Armory, the third speech of that day was made by McKinley. That was in the afternoon. The last speech of the day and the last of his "stumping" campaign work, was made in the old Tabernacle in Canton, located on what then was Seventh Street, near Cherry Street.

In all addresses of that day, McKinley used this story: "Someone once asked Abraham Lincoln how long a man's legs ought to be and Lincoln replied that they ought to be long enough to reach from his body to the ground. So when you ask me what kind of tariff law I propose. I would say it ought to be long enough and strong enough to support American industries and American institutions."

The incident firmly was stamped on one's mind because McKinley seldom made any attempt at humorous or semi-humorous story telling in campaign speeches.

The coldness of the small audiences in Canal Fulton that November day of 1895, due to the hostility of miners, was more than offset by the enthusiastic meetings held in Massillon and Canton the same day.

In the old Massillon Armory, the "governor" was given a rousing reception by a crowd which over-taxed that building. In Canton in the evening, the old Tabernacle could not accommodate the crowd. The

meeting was preceded by a torchlight procession, a political parade unseen for at least a quarter of a century. There was "red fire" and the cheering was frequent and hearty.

That address was the final one made by McKinley as a "stump speaker" in Canton. He had kept a promise made many years previous, always to make a speech in his home city the night before election if possible. He was then known as the favorite of his party and the nation regarded him as the foremost figure in political life.

When next McKinley spoke in Canton, it was to crowds of callers who thronged North Market Avenue, from day to day after he had been nominated for President until just before that election day of 1896 when the people of America selected him as the nation's chief executive.

MOTHER LOVE BURNED STRONG IN HEART OF NATION'S LEADER

By J. S. Wilhelm

From *Canton Repository*, January 22, 1928

When McKinley said "I do," January 25, 1871, during the ceremony in the First Presbyterian Church, Canton, he promised to love and cherish and care for his bride, and kept that promise.

That was just fifty-seven years ago. His entire after life was an unsurpassed example of devotion on the part of a husband to an invalid wife. But William McKinley never forgot to bestow on his mother that measure of love and constant concern which was an expression of the strong ties of affection that bound them together. He was big enough to demonstrate that mother and son need not be separated by the new love of a son's wife.

It is not a part of this sketch to describe the Saxton-McKinley wedding back in 1871. Historians have done that. This article has to do with the old McKinley home, Tuscarawas Street, W., and Shorb Avenue, and with some stirring incidents there.

Giving way to the progressive commercial spirit of the time, the old McKinley residence has recently been razed and a service station now occupies the site.

Comparatively few of the more than one hundred thousand people of Canton know that "Mother" McKinley died in that old home December, 12, 1897, a few weeks more than thirty years ago. For in thirty years a new generation has come on the scene.

A mere handful of "old timers" remember the famous love message sent by President McKinley to his mother near the point of death, in 1897. It read: "Tell mother I am coming." The message was re-



THE HOME OF WILLIAM McKINLEY, CANTON, AS IT APPEARED DURING
THE FAMOUS FRONT PORCH CAMPAIGN OF 1896



PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S LIBRARY AND STUDY IN HIS HOME AT CANTON

ceived by Abraham McKinley, brother of the President, who had been called to Canton by news of the serious illness of their aged mother.

Nancy Allison McKinley was stricken with paralysis Thursday, December 2, 1897. Her famous son, the President, was in Washington deeply engrossed in affairs of State. He was completing a message to be delivered to congress in a few days. Official Washington discussed what McKinley might legally do. Would he rush to Canton? Would he dare break precedent and not send a message to Congress when it convened? No President had done such a thing. No President had considered such action. But with McKinley it was different. He heard the call of mother love. The heart strings of that affection tugged hard. They pulled him from Washington to Canton. He could not resist. He made haste to fulfill in person, his message, "Tell Mother I am coming."

Accompanied by his wife, the President hurried into his mother's bed chamber, "Mother, William and Ida are here," was the announcement as they neared their stricken mother. The aged woman understood. She rallied strength and reached out in a feeble way to touch her son. He stooped and kissed her. She tried to welcome the President's wife.

With tenderest concern the President remained at the old home over night. Saturday, December 4, he returned to Washington. Monday, December 6, his message was delivered to Congress. He gave proper attention to official business, but his heart and his most sacred thoughts were with his mother. He was informed hour by hour as to her condition. Monday evening he again set out for Canton. His mother was near death. The President arrived at her bedside and remained close to her. Physicians announced that her vitality could not hold out long. The weight of her eighty-eight years was too heavy. She lapsed into a coma. Early Sunday morning, December 12, 1897, her life spark went out as the President sat by the bedside holding her hand.

Death took her but it left the fulfilled ambition of a noble mother and illustrious son.

But the old home has been torn down. It might have been preserved by some one with philanthropic and patriot impulse as a spot marking the devotion of a mother and son of real American type. The unknown writer, who, a decade ago, said: "There, little corner lot, don't you cry, You'll be a filling station by and by," seems to have had a prophetic mind of a commercial bent.

That old McKinley home was acquired for William McKinley, Sr., and his wife by their daughter, Anna, a woman of high character and learned attainments, in 1867. For thirty years she taught in Canton public schools. She was idolized by a multitude of Canton school youth and won a place in Canton's hall of fame. Her portrait, the gift of

Canton Chapter, D. A. R. hangs in the lobby of McKinley High School.

It was through her influence that William McKinley located in Canton to practice law. It was through her thrift that the home at 815 Tuscarawas Street, W., was bought and established for her parents. There the reunited McKinley family lived happily.

From this old home, William McKinley, Jr., as a young lawyer, went day by day to wrestle with legal problems. From it later he went to claim Ida Saxton as his bride and to establish his own home at 723 Market Avenue, N., in the "little white house on the hill." That building now is used by Mercy Hospital.

It was on Thanksgiving day, 1892, William McKinley, Sr., died. He had been an iron manufacturer in the Mahoning valley. At times he was comfortably prosperous and "rich", as the term was used fifty years ago. But "hard times" and reverses took away most of his accumulation and in his declining years he had little in dollars and cents.

In character and in sterling worth as husband and father, he was strong. He brought forth and reared noble sons and daughters. To him Nancy Allison McKinley was a real helpmate. She bore her burdens. Old Cantonians recall how she went to market day after day and carried home purchases. Old time friends of Mrs. McKinley say she was a model mother, a good worker in every line and a "champion" pie maker. She liked to make and eat good pies.

In line of duty, when William McKinley's steps had been turned Washingtonward, I went one day to have a chat with "Mother" McKinley. I wanted to know something about the baby life of that illustrious son of hers. "In what kind of cradle was he rocked?" "Was he fond of sports?" "Was he very tricky?"

And so the questions to her ran. And she answered them. I can envisage her yet as she sat in a rocking chair in her home. A benign old lady with a twinkle in her eye as she graciously responded to the queries. I had noticed when accorded entrance to her room,—it was midafternoon,—that she had a Bible in her lap. She did not place it aside. It lay there in close companionship as she talked to me. This kindly woman gowned in black, with silk neckerchief and lace cap, spoke freely.

"No," it was not a sugar trough cradle of the old hewn-out kind in which she rocked baby William when she with lullaby hushed him to sleep. It was just "an old-fashioned" wooden cradle of the kind in vogue back in the '40s. "Yes, William liked to play, but he never was boisterous. He played the games popular in his boyhood time. He liked to swim. But," she remarked, "he liked books better." And with that her face beamed with a smile which could not be mistaken. It was joy over

the accomplishments of her beloved son. But as to pranks, Nancy Allison McKinley remembered none by her son William which were worth mentioning. She summed up the whole matter this way:

"William always was a good boy. I don't believe he ever told me a lie. I could depend on him. He never was cross to me. I wanted him to be a minister, but I'm glad now, for his sake, that he is President."

No wonder that when McKinley took the oath of office as President, March 4, 1897, that tears of joy and maternal pride rolled down her cheeks as she witnessed the ceremony.

Washington life, however, was not for her. She soon returned to her Canton home after that eventful day in the national capital. She longed for quiet and meditation. But that did not weaken the bonds of affection between mother and son. The ties were welded stronger and stronger until death broke them.

McKinley, as President, could not come to Canton, Sunday after Sunday, as he did when governor in Columbus, and escort his mother to their church. He could, however, see to it that a personal letter was written by him to mother every day. And he did.

In complete understanding, McKinley and his mother journeyed through life. Their attachment furnished a splendid type of love and American home-life—an example unsurpassed.

It is not my intent to record incidents connected with the funeral of "Mother" McKinley, it is sufficient to remark that the nation joined in tribute to the American mother whose imprint had been left in the sterling character of her son called to the highest place of honor.

In Westlawn Cemetery, in hallowed tomb, mold the remains of the father and mother of William McKinley, a place sacred to kin and friends of the departed and an inspiration to them and millions who pause to think of America as the land of opportunity, the field that can satisfy ambition, and the place where homes are made to rear children who are never hampered by caste or tradition.

I can not end this article without reference to my friend, C. E. Manchester, D. D., now a resident of Canton. To him was given the rare sacred duty and privilege—it may be called—to officiate as minister at the funeral of Nancy Allison McKinley. This in itself carried a great honor.

But in less than four years after the death of Mrs. McKinley, he was called on to deliver the funeral oration of her illustrious son. No other man has had such an experience.

To be the funeral orator of a President and of the mother of that President is a distinction unparalleled in America.



A VISITING DELEGATION MARCHING THROUGH THE PUBLIC SQUARE, CANTON, TO THE
MCKINLEY HOME, MARKET AVENUE NORTH, DURING THE CAMPAIGN OF 1896

CELEBRATION OF MCKINLEY BIRTHDAY IN 1903 PROVED TO BE
MOMENTOUS GATHERING

By J. S. Wilhelm

From *Canton Repository*, January 29, 1928

If William McKinley were alive today, he would be eighty-five years old. The significance attached to that statement is this: Much confusion existed for many years, in the minds of many people of the United States, as to the date of McKinley's birth. For two decades after his death, the question was raised annually as to the month and day of his nativity.

Let it be stated emphatically that McKinley was born at Niles, O., January 29, 1843. It was that date that he and his mother observed as his birthday when residents of Canton. In spite of that, however, press associations, metropolitan papers and members of Congress were long confused as to the time to commemorate McKinley's birth. An error in his biography, long kept standing as a record in the congressional directory was largely responsible for the confusion.

Howe's history of Ohio, a book regarded as official in many points of interest dealing with the Buckeye commonwealth, in its revised edition published in 1900, gives the date of McKinley's birthday as February 26, 1841. It fell to my lot as a newspaper man to correct again and again widespread misinformation relative to the birthday of McKinley. The unappealable answer to inquirers was a statement as to the day observed by McKinley and family in celebration of his nativity.

It is of much interest today—McKinley's birthday—to recall the historic setting of the McKinley birthday banquet held in the Grand Opera House, January 27, 1903. It was Tuesday evening. The time set was fixed to suit the chief guest of honor, President Roosevelt.

In addition to the long list of famous men from Washington, the banquet guests included many from Cleveland, Columbus, Akron, Massillon, Alliance, Youngstown, Salem, and Wooster. That banquet stands out as the most remarkable McKinley birthday celebration ever held in Canton, in point of noted guests.

Judge William R. Day, honored by a brilliant career as secretary of state and head of the United States Peace Commission to Paris, was toastmaster. Seated at his right, at the speakers' table, was the President of the United States. At Judge Day's left was Secretary Elihu Root. Other guests at the table were Gen. Leonard Wood, Gen. Luke E. Wright, Gen. S. M. B. Young, Captain Cowles, Charles Emory Smith, George B. Cortelyou, Surgeon-General Rixey, H. H. Kehlsaat, Judge R. W. Tayler, Judge William Smyser, Congressman James Ken-

nedy, Myron T. Herrick, and James J. Grant, A. C. Eynon, W. A. Lynch and Judge Henry W. Harter, as members of the reception committee, also were at the speakers' table.

Among the many stirring incidents of that dinner, two stand out in relief. The first was the introductory words of the President, when he had been presented by Judge Day. President Roosevelt said: "Mr. Toastmaster and Mr. Justice Day." That brought forth hearty applause and cheers. The significance to the salutation was that there had been wide expectancy that President Roosevelt would name Judge Day as a member of the United States Supreme Court. The President took this unique way of making the announcement.

It is fitting also, on this day, to quote some of the President's speech at that time in which he appraised the value of McKinley. He said:

"It was given to President McKinley to take the foremost place in our political life at a time when our country was brought face to face with problems more momentous than any whose solution we have attempted, save only the Revolution and the Civil war; and it was under his leadership that the nation solves these mighty problems aright.

"We can honor him best by the way we show, in actual deed, that we have taken to hear the lessons on his life. We must strive to achieve, each in the measure that he can, something of the qualities which made President McKinley a leader of men, a mighty power for good, his strength, his courage, his courtesy and dignity, his sense of justice, his ever-present kindness and regard for the rights of others. He won greatness by meeting and solving the issues as they arose—not by shirking them—meeting them with wisdom, with the exercise of the most skillful and cautious judgment, but with fearless resolution when the time of crisis came."

The other incident was the response of James J. Grant to the toast "Ohio." Mr. Grant, a member of the Stark County bar, was a man of splendid physical bearing. He was known also for his oratorical power. His response to the toast was a substitute for Governor Nash, who sent word that illness would prevent his attending the dinner. The topic was assigned Mr. Grant. On a few hours' notice he whipped into shape an oration that captured the assembled company, brought special commendation from the toastmaster and words of praise from the President.

At one end of the speakers' table that night sat Myron T. Herrick. He then was in line for nomination for governor of Ohio. He had long been a strong friend of McKinley and had been a frequent visitor at the McKinley home. He was elected governor the fall of 1903. That same man—Ambassador Herrick—is now a famous diplomat of America,

and has been acclaimed by France as the friend of their nation and the friend of all progress.

Seated at another table in that dining hall in 1903 was Atlee Pomerene, then known as a successful young lawyer. He had served time as prosecuting attorney of Stark County and had done the job well. He was an ardent admirer of McKinley. Moreover, he was at that time a next door neighbor. I recall an incident on the day of McKinley's nomination for President. When the news came from St. Louis telling of the ballot which selected McKinley as his party's national standard bearer, Atlee Pomerene, who was at the home of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Bockius, leaped across the picket fence which then separated the McKinley and Bockius lawns, and quickly congratulated "the governor." Mr. Pomerene of today does not look much like the Princeton mold lawyer of 1896.

I have no brief to say how Mr. Pomerene voted in that 1896 election, but I have always suspected that he was one of the "gold Democrats," whose ballot did not count for Bryan.

In this sketch I also wish to relate an incident connecting McKinley and Herrick. One beautiful day in 1901 Colonel Herrick and son, Parmeley, came to Canton to see the President. Just what the purpose of the call was, was never made clear, but I surmise that it was friendship plus politics. For Herrick was then looking forward to the Ohio governorship. The influence of the President was a splendid asset in an Ohio campaign. Herrick had the benefit of that influence.

On that balmy day in 1901 the President suggested that they take a drive. The family carriage was ordered out. The drive took the party down to the McKinley farm near Minerva. The President desired to see how things were going on the farm under the supervision of Jack Adams. It is no stretch of the imagination to add that McKinley wanted to see his beautiful Kentucky sorrel, then on the farm for rest, for it must not be forgotten that McKinley liked good horses. He had learned when a youth how to handle them. Reference to his famous ride as a dispatch bearer at a critical point in the Shenandoah campaign in the Civil war, when he carried orders through a rain of bullets and came out unscathed, is proof he could ride. Frequently in Canton in the years of his high honors, he would take the reins of the family carriage. When Garrett A. Hobart, nominee for Vice President in 1896, first came to Canton, McKinley drove his carriage to the Pennsylvania station to greet Hobart. They had never met before.

The party at the McKinley farm in 1901 was made up of McKinley, Herrick, Parmeley Herrick, Surgeon-General Rixey and Secretary Cortelyou. Jack Adams was there to act as host. The "bluegrass"

sorrel was displayed for the guests. The President had refused \$1,000 for the horse—a remarkably high price at that time. Jack Adams brought out the chestnut mount to the delight of the entire party of visitors. McKinley was enthusiastic. His guests were lavish in their praise of the fine horse.

Jack Adams was a unique character. He was much more than a farmer. On invitation of the President, Adams had attended the inauguration ceremonies in March, 1901. He said he had “the time of his life.”

I went down to the McKinley farm after Adams came back from the inauguration trip and carried back from the Columbiana County home a picture of farmer Jack all dressed up as he looked when he returned from the Washington journey. He told me the story of his adventures in Washington this way:

“I went to the inauguration because the President did not forget a promise to me. A few weeks ago the President sent for a barrel of apples. I sent them by freight because I thought it would cost too much to send them by express. I sent a letter telling the President of the shipment and said if he remembered his promise of four years ago I was ready to do my part. What was the promise? Why, short time before his first inauguration I was in Canton and the major asked me if I was going to see him inaugurated. I said no, I could not afford it. I told him I had no man to look after things on the farm. I jokingly said the next time he was inaugurated I would come to Washington to see him. He replied, ‘All right, I will send you transportation.’ He remembered about that talk four years before and in 1901 sent me a pass.

“My wife could trust me away from home, so she did not go along. Joseph Alexander of Minerva was with me. We got a room in a hotel. Then we went to see the President. He came in, shook hands and inquired about our families. He insisted that we stay with him and we did.

“Mrs. McKinley told me all about the apples sent in that barrel had frozen. I said I was sorry because I had packed them well and wanted to cut express charges. She laughed, inquired about our families and went away.

“Yes, I went to the inaugural ball. I thought I would stay only a little while, but I’ll be blamed if it wasn’t half past two in the morning before we got away. That’s all right for those fellows, but not for us farmers. I had a fine time but I don’t belong in Washington. I’ll stick to the farm. The President wants it fixed up and plans to put up some new buildings. That suits me.”

McKinley never put up the buildings. The assassin's bullet prevented that. Farmer Jack Adams lived long after the President died and was a man respected in his community. Many persons now living in and around Minerva knew him well.

HOME LIFE OF PRESIDENT MCKINLEY WAS AN INSPIRATION TO PEOPLE
OF ENTIRE NATION

By J. S. Wilhelm

From *Canton Repository*, Feb. 5, 1928

Many visitors to the McKinley mausoleum on Monument Hill fail to see the inscriptions on the interior of the north wall which mark the niches holding the buried hopes of William and Ida McKinley. These inscriptions tell of the early death of the two children of the McKinleys, both of whom passed away in infancy. Custodian Henry Holman, commander of McKinley Post, G. A. R., has remarked the tendency of sightseers to overlook the burial place of the children and frequently has called attention to the carvings in the wall which tell of the somber sorrow that early fell on the North Market home made forever famous by the achievements of William McKinley and by the outstanding example of himself and wife as American home lovers.

It is easy for sightseers in the McKinley mausoleum to see the sarcophaguses of the President and Mrs. McKinley. These receptacles of the mortal remains of the devoted husband and wife occupy central positions in the tomb. They cannot escape the eye of observers. But the dim light inside the tomb handicaps sightseers in making complete investigation and they are liable to overlook the inscriptions which tell about the children.

On January 25, 1871, William McKinley and Ida Saxton were married. Shortly after that they began housekeeping in the only home they ever had, the place afterwards made famous by the front porch campaign of 1896 as the "little white house on the hill." In that home, now part of Mercy Hospital, their two children were born.

The first born child was christened Katherine, a Christmas gift in 1871. The second, Ida, was born August, 1873. At the age of four months and twenty-two days Ida died. The birth and death of this child were physical burdens and heart griefs which caused the breakdown of Mrs. McKinley's health. Her invalidism continued from that period throughout her life. The death of her first born at the age of three and a half years added to the anguish of the mother whose family hopes were then forever destroyed.

But nothing could stifle her love for other children. Her maternal

nature was so strong that it had to assert itself. It found expression in hundreds—probably thousands—of instances when she paid special attention to babies and little girls with whom she came in contact. Many Cantonians remember it was a common thing to see the McKinley carriage stop along a street in order that Mrs. McKinley might pay her tribute to the personality of a baby. Again and again she would ask the privilege of taking children in her arms. Her affectionate nature asserted itself and she lavished her love on them. In all her career, whether with her husband during his terms in Congress, in Columbus when he was governor, on trains traveling throughout the United States, in carriages taking pleasure rides, at home in Canton, in hotels—in fact anywhere and everywhere, the pulling power of child love tugged constantly at Mrs. McKinley's heart-strings.

The President was scarcely less fond of children. He manifested this in all his public career. No doubt there are many adults in America today who can recall marks of special attention shown them by him.

Flowers and other gifts went from the hands of the McKinleys to many children. They delighted also in entertaining, as conditions would permit, friends in the teen age. In that way they helped to satisfy as best they could the longing for the society of children denied them when death took their own.

One easily may conjecture that if the President and Mrs. McKinley could have indicated how their home should be used in after years, they might have shown preference for some such use as is being made of it now in aiding suffering humanity and especially in caring for children.

Many of the American people know fairly well the story of the splendid home life of the President and Mrs. McKinley. Others need to be told of deep-seated wells of love that gushed forth their affectionate waters for children at all times, and yet the paternal and maternal thirst was never satisfied.

Cantonians who had part in arranging the funeral of the President erected an arch, in Tuscarawas Street, opposite the Central High School, on which were these inscriptions: "We loved him; he loved us." "Our Ideal American." Children of the nation, and many in foreign lands, manifested their love in later years by giving millions of pennies to help erect the shaft on Monument Hill.

According to a new philosophy there are compensations for all losses suffered by an individual. What can one see, based on that hypothesis, as an outstanding development in McKinley's life due to the heaviest sorrows that can come to a man's life, the loss of his children and loss of his wife's health?

Foremost in his home life was the unbroken devotion he showed

to his wife. One close observer on this point declared that McKinley perpetually courted the favor of his wife. Perhaps that expresses the relation of the famous couple in a few words. Never in all his political career did McKinley permit anything to come into his life that might detract from the comforts due his wife. His acts of cavalierly courtesy were not for show. They were genuine and spontaneous. Whether at home or on travels or in the presence of a throng his devoted expressions were never neglected. As congressman and as governor their home life was spent in hotels. In Washington, Mrs. McKinley's rooms were close to the capitol. She waved him farewell when he left for the duties of the day. He in courtier manner returned the salute. In Columbus, Mrs. McKinley's rooms were such that she could flutter her handkerchief as a final salutation when the governor went to his offices. He always acknowledged by turning and doffing his hat. Home life manifestations of devotion of the McKinleys were familiar to many Cantonians.

Out of deep sorrow caused by the loss of children and the broken health of his wife came compensations to McKinley. He was patient, always. That was an asset to him in political, as well as home life. As a lad he had given insight to his determination to do a thing he set out to do. On his return home one day his mother said to the boy McKinley:

"Where have you been?"

"Fishing," was the reply.

"I don't see any fish," his mother responded.

"I didn't get any today but I know where a big one stays and I'll get it tomorrow," he said.

That serves to illustrate the persistent quality of McKinley. His mind never was a nest of doubt. He knew what he wanted and worked to reach his goal.

He had faith in his God and in people. From the time, he, when a boy, became a member of church, through his years as Sunday school teacher and superintendent until the moment of his last words in Buffalo, he manifested an abiding faith in his Creator. Never as a man in public life did he give any indication of a lack of confidence, of a break in his faith in the people whom he tried to serve.

He was devoted to ideals. In private life his principles were fixed. In public office he could not be swerved from what he believed the right course to follow. Through the somber shadows cast on his household by death and invalidism, always there shone a shaft of guiding light toward the goal of public duty. And he followed that light with

unbroken ardor. All his political life proves that nothing could side-track him.

After a successful term as prosecuting attorney, he was defeated for reelection. He kept on, was nominated for Congress and was elected. He lost his seat in Congress when a gerrymander of his district strengthened by political chicanery of opponents turned the majority of voters against him. But his popularity led him forward. He was elected governor and served two terms.

McKinley knew men. He seldom forgot faces. Like Blaine, his memory of casual acquaintances proved a tremendous asset in political advancement. He kept friends. He had many opponents. He had few, if any, enemies.

Wherever called to work, he was devoted to duty and the people in return manifested an abiding faith in his honest service and rejoiced in giving him support. They believed in his principles.

How did Mrs. McKinley regard the devotion of her husband? Let her tell it. While on a trip to California with the President early in 1901, she said:

"Do you know Major McKinley? No one can know him, because to appreciate him they must know him as I do. I am not speaking now of Major McKinley as the President. I am speaking of him as my husband. If anyone could know what it is to have a wife sick, complaining, always, an invalid for twenty-five years, seldom a day well, he knows. And yet, never a word of unkindness has passed his lips. He is just the same tender, thoughtful, kind gentleman I knew when first he came and sought my hand. I know him because I am his wife, and it is my proudest pleasure to say this, not because he is the President, but because he is my husband."

In connection with that sentiment of love, notice this utterance of the President when he spoke to 600 women from Cleveland and adjacent territory who called to see him at his Canton home. Quoting from John Stuart Mill, he paid this tribute to Mrs. McKinley: "She was not only the author of many of the best things that I did, but she inspired every good thing that I did."

Let the two quotations tell the story of the unmeasured devotion of the President and Mrs. McKinley.

Cardinal Gibbons appraised the worth of McKinley this way: "The domestic virtues of Mr. McKinley were worthy of all praise. He was a model husband. Amid the pressing duties of his official life he would, from time to time, snatch a few moments to devote to the invalid and loving partner of his joys and sorrows."

Grover Cleveland, predecessor of McKinley, said this in an address

shortly after the death of McKinley: "You will constantly hear as accounting for his great success that he was obedient and affectionate as a son, patriotic and faithful as a soldier, honest and upright as a citizen, tender and devoted as a husband, and truthful, generous, unselfish, moral and clean in every relation of life. He never thought any of those things too weak for his manliness."

Numerous similar tributes could be quoted. To Cantonians and other friends of McKinley, quotations are not necessary. They know with what holy reverence he kept his "I do" when he promised to take Ida Saxton as bride and ever love, cherish and protect her.

Out on Monument Hill, the imposing mausoleum holds the sacred dust of the entire McKinley family. It is not a cold cenotaph that the people erected to perpetuate the memory of McKinley. It is a tomb which enshrines a family love that has never been surpassed. It tells the story of somber shadows caused by death which were chased away by brilliant achievements, constant devotion and eternal love.

MCKINLEY KNOWN AS LOVER OF CHILDREN

By Maud M. Howells

From *Canton Daily News*, January 29, 1928

"William McKinley, the President, and William McKinley, the man, as his Canton friends knew him, were two different persons.

Austere and dignified he was as President.

A bit indolent, fond of good food and plenty of it, keenly interested in the personal welfare of his friends and with an overwhelming love for children was the William McKinley his friends knew in Canton.

Former Justice of the Peace, Bruce Correll, friend of President McKinley from the time he ran for Congress until the last days of his life, knew the man. He has a photograph of William McKinley that is so lifelike that it is almost like seeing the man in the days when he spent so much time here. The photograph was President McKinley's favorite and would have been used as his official picture had not an accident happened to the negative.

"S. V. Courtney, the photographer, took many pictures of President McKinley," said Squire Correll. "He liked to experiment with him. McKinley was a good subject, and Mr. Courtney was such a good photographer he never returned from an exhibit but what he brought several gold medals for his work.

"President McKinley owned the building in which Mr. Courtney had his studio. He dropped in there frequently and Mr. Courtney

made many pictures of him. This one proved the finest that ever had been made. Mr. Courtney made nine prints, and then accidentally broke the negative. McKinley gave me this picture, but that was when he was governor of Ohio and, as I never realized he would be President some day, I didn't ask him to autograph it."

Squire Correll treasures the photograph, a sepia print, and has it mounted in a heavy gold leaf frame.

"I'll never forget the day I met William McKinley for the first time," said Justice Correll. "I was associated with a man named Roberts in publishing a little weekly paper in East Palestine. The town was a veritable hotbed of politics, and J. T. Chamberlain, an uncle of mine, was the Republican leader. He operated a small store and wanted the government to name him as postmaster, so he could have the post-office in his store. J. B. Woodward was the congressman, and because of the many favors he extended to the politicians of the district he was a power.

William McKinley was a young man. He realized what a hard fight he would have to beat Woodward. One day he walked into the office of the *Echo*, and over to where I was operating a hand press. He asked me to help him in his fight against Woodward. I called my cousin into the conference and we decided to get into a fight with our daddies and help this young McKinley win the election.

I had a lot of miners as friends. I used to attach a lamp to my cap and go down into the mines and eat lunch with them. I told McKinley I could line up the miners for him, and then my cousin and I warned our fathers that we were fighting them.

The result was that McKinley defeated Woodward. He, however, didn't give my father the postmastership as he wanted, but instead gave it to my uncle.

Ten years later I was working in the Cassidy printing office in Canton for scarcely a living wage. One day I was walking down Market Avenue, and I saw Congressman McKinley standing on the corner. He beckoned to me and told me he had felt sorry for ten years that he was unable to give my father the postmastership. "But I've got a job for you," he said, and told me of a position in Washington. I asked him what the salary was and when he told me I said I couldn't take the job, that I couldn't support a wife and two children in Washington on that salary. "Why, of course you couldn't, Bruce," he said. "I always thought you were a bachelor."

Then I told him I'd like to have the job of deputy revenue collector, and he said that job was promised to a certain man. I happened to know that man embezzled some funds from the Aultman Co., and

when McKinley was satisfied as to the truth of this he called a meeting of Republican leaders in his home and placed the matter before them. "I'm willing to appoint that man if you insist, but I will not take the responsibility of so doing," he told them. They withdrew the request and Congressman McKinley gave me the appointment.

I kept the office for four and a half years. Congressman McKinley liked to come into my office, take one of the big black cigars I collected on my rounds, stretch out on an old sofa and rest awhile. The congressman was disturbed at nights, as his wife was ill, and he looked forward to that little mid-day rest.

"The day when William McKinley was running for governor," Squire Correll continued, "he took 'Bob' Skinner, then little more than a boy, and the squire on a speaking trip in Holmes County, where he had a great deal of opposition. We stopped at Shreve, where some of the folk had prepared a big dinner," the squire recalled, "McKinley ate heartily, and we went on to Nashville where another large dinner was waiting. I couldn't eat any of that dinner, because I had just eaten one big meal. But McKinley sat at the table, ate everything placed before him, and then asked me for my piece of pumpkin pie.

We returned to Shreve and had another big meal, and then went on to Wooster where McKinley was scheduled to make a speech. He spoke for an hour and a half, and as soon as the meeting was over he asked for some oysters, and ate two plates of them.

We went to the hotel, worn out. McKinley decided he wanted to get back to Canton as soon as possible. I knew some of the men at the railroad station and I took a hack and went there. I asked one of the men to get us back some way, and explained the candidate for governor wanted to get home. A freight train was about to pull out, and they agreed to hold it if we would get McKinley down there immediately. I ran all the way back to the hotel and told McKinley and Skinner they would have to hurry. We started down the street at a dog trot, Skinner and I ahead and McKinley, wrapped in his long capelike coat with a slouch hat pulled over his head, following as fast as he could. He ran a distance and then stopped, spent with the exertion. "Bob" Skinner turned around and said, "Well, the tragedian has given out." I looked back, and he did look like a tragedian!

We arrived at the station and boarded the caboose. It was inky dark in there, and when some of the men came into the caboose and wanted to see McKinley I had to light a lantern and hold it close to his face in order that they might see him."

"William McKinley was a great lover of children," Squire Correll declared. He said he remembers one day when as he was talking on

the street to some prominent men, a little tousled-headed bootblack walked close to the governor. He put out his hand, patted the boy on the head and told him to wait. Turning from the men to whom he was talking, he asked the boy all about his father and was he working.

"The late Harry Renkert was a boy in those days," Justice Correll said. "He worked in Kime's Bank in Louisville, and on nice days he rode to and from Louisville on his bicycle. When the weather was too bad he rode on the train. One day when William McKinley was returning to Washington, I accompanied him to the train to talk over some matters. There I saw Harry Renkert and calling to the lad, I introduced him to McKinley. McKinley took an instant fancy to him and rode with him as far as Louisville.

That night, when Harry Renkert returned from the bank, he was an ardent McKinley man and so remained throughout his life. All his people were Democrats, and they were deeply hurt at the boy's change in politics.

I like to think of William McKinley as he was when governor, tall, and immaculately dressed; his waistcoat a little too showy, perhaps, but a fine looking man. His devotion to his wife was one of the most beautiful things I ever have seen.

I remember one day when George B. Cortelyou was with the President at the McKinley home. Mrs. McKinley was in the room and, as she arose, the President turned partly around in his chair put out an arm to assist her in arising, and continued talking all the while. Subconsciously he seemed to think of her welfare, no matter how important the conference which engaged him.

William McKinley was one of the finest men the nation ever knew, and how glad I am I was privileged to know him so well for so many years."

MAJOR MCKINLEY'S FIRST LAW SUIT

By William L. Bennett (Written in 1915)

At the northeast corner of Market and Canal streets, in the Village of Navarre, stands a brick store building two and a half stories high, 50 by 50 feet in size, built back in the '40s, but still a well preserved structure, in which President William McKinley tried his first law suit and won it. It was in the spring of 1868, or not long after McKinley, who had taken up the study of law after being mustered out of the army with the rank of major at the close of the Civil war, began the practice of his chosen profession at Canton. John Loew, for twenty-four years a justice of the peace at Navarre, was the trial judge. Squire

Loew owned the building and conducted a grocery store in a part of it and used a large room on the first floor on the south side for his court room, where the case was heard. The litigation was between a landlord and tenant over the possession of a number of tons of hay. Philip Sheets was the tenant and John P. Rostetter the owner of the farm tilled by Sheets east of Navarre. When Sheets prepared to move, Rostetter went before Justice Loew and attached the hay and some farm implements, claiming that Sheets was indebted to him. Sheets filed a counter claim against Rostetter. When the case came up for trial Rostetter employed the late William A. Lynch, then prosecuting attorney of Stark County. Sheets engaged McKinley. The trial lasted three days and over seventy witnesses were examined, farmers for miles around being called as character witnesses to combat and impeach the testimony of other witnesses. Squire Loew said it was the liveliest trial he had in his court during his quarter of a century career as a justice of the peace. He said both McKinley and Lynch were splendid young fellows then, but he never dreamed that one of them was destined to become President. Each day they would drive to Navarre from Canton, a distance of twelve miles, and return together. During the trial, though both cast their friendship aside and scrapped over the testimony, and the squire was kept busy sustaining and overruling objections. Both made excellent pleas to the jury of six men. The records of the trial have been destroyed and Squire Loew can only recall four of those who served on the jury. They were Capt. Henry R. Bennett, Dr. M. V. Leeper and Messrs. John F. Grossklaus and John Westrich. Mr. Leeper is the only one of the four now living, and he resides in Albany County, Oregon. During the recess and before and after court sessions both McKinley and Lynch talked politics with the farmers. McKinley made lots of friends, and when he ran for county prosecutor against Lynch in 1869 they helped him. He defeated Lynch for reelection, but two years later the two ran again for the same office and Lynch defeated him. Squire Loew, now aged eighty-five, still resides at Navarre and still owns the historic building, but retired from his many years of business activity in the village in the spring of 1914. He rents the building for a residence and grocery store.

QUOTATIONS FROM MCKINLEY'S SPEECHES IN HARTER BANK

From *Canton Sunday Repository*, April 30, 1922

High on the lofty walls of the banking room of the new George D. Harter Bank are engraved extracts from the speeches of former President William McKinley, who was an organizer of the bank. Three

of the twelve tablets of stone set in Gothic arches on the north and south walls bear extracts from his last speech delivered in Buffalo.

The quotations are ones which, though uttered in the course of public addresses, are particularly applicable in expressing the ethics and philosophies of clean business. The first panel on the south wall explains the other tablets with these words: "William McKinley was an honored President of the United States, a beloved citizen of Canton. He was one of the organizers of this bank. Inscribed on these walls are extracts from his public utterances."

On the next tablet is inscribed a quotation from McKinley's last speech delivered just before his assassination at Buffalo exposition. It reads: "Business life is ever a sharp struggle for success. It will be none the less so in the future. Without competition we would be clinging to the clumsy and antiquated processes of farming and manufacture and the methods of business of long ago, and the twentieth century would be no further advanced than the eighteenth century. But though commercial competitors we are, commercial enemies we must not be."

Over the broad stairway leading down into the safety deposit vaults are inscribed other words taken from the same address which might have been especially prepared for such a purpose. They follow: "Our duty in the care and security of these deposits and their safe investment demands the highest integrity and the best business capacity of those in charge of these depositories of the people's earnings. We have a vast and intricate business built up through years of toil and struggle, which will not permit of either neglect or undue selfishness. No narrow, sordid policy will subserve it."

Other panels bear inscriptions as follows: "May all who are represented here be moved to higher and nobler effort, and out of this city may there come not only greater commerce and trade for us all, but relations of mutual respect, confidence, and friendship.

"Our earnest prayer is that God will graciously vouchsafe prosperity, happiness and peace to all our neighbors, and like blessings to all the peoples of the earth."—Buffalo Speech, September 5, 1901.

"Commerce is a teacher and a pacificator: It gives mankind knowledge one of another. Reciprocity of trade promotes friendship. Good trade insures good will. The heart as well as the mind contributes directly to the progress of mankind, and wherever we secure just and fair commercial relations with other nations we are sure to have with them friendly political relations."—October 30, 1897.

"It is not within the power of man to foretell the future and to solve unerringly its mighty problems. Almighty God has his plans and

methods for human progress, and not infrequently they are shrouded for the time being in impenetrable mystery. Looking backward, we can see how the hand of destiny builded for us and designed us tasks whose full meaning was not apprehended even by the wisest statesmen of their times.”—October 19, 1898.

“The lesson of the hour, then, is this: To be faithful to our opportunities in our several spheres, never forgetting that not one citizen or several citizens have the sole care of our government, but all the citizens of all the states are equally responsible for its progress and preservation, and all are equal recipients of good or ill.

“The harder the task the greater will be the result, the benefit, and the honor.”—June 11, 1897.

“No effort fails that has a stout, honest, earnest heart behind it.”

“William McKinley was an honored President of the United States, a beloved citizen of Canton. He was for a period an officer of this bank. Inscribed upon these walls are extracts from his public utterances. They breathe the love of home, and the principles of virtue and patriotism. May their message be always an inspiration to these who enter here.”—December 18, 1898.

“The virtue that comes out from the holy altar of home is the most priceless gift this nation has.”

“I trust we may always preserve the purity of our American homes. From this comes good citizenship.”

“After home, our first concern is country, and our country, with its splendid institutions and its great possibilities, is safe so long as virtue resides in the home and patriotism abides in the hearts of the people.”—August 12, 1896.

“With education and morality in our homes, loyalty to the underlying principles of free government in our hearts, we continue to enjoy the respect of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God. The priceless opportunity is ours to demonstrate anew the enduring triumph of American civilization, and to help in the progress and prosperity of the land we love.”

“We may regard the situation before us as a burden or as an opportunity; but whether the one or the other, it is here, and conscience and civilization require us to meet it bravely. Desertion of duty is not an American habit. It was not the custom of the fathers and will not be the practice of their sons.”

“Be patient, be progressive, be determined, be honest, be God-fearing, and you will win.”—February 17, 1899.

“A government like our rests upon the intelligence, morality and

patriotism of the people. These constitute our strength; good citizenship is necessary to material advancement."

"We cannot exalt patriotism too high; we cannot too much encourage love of country." As long as patriotism exists in the hearts of the American people, so long will our matchless institutions be secure and permanent."—December 19, 1898.

"If the doubters were in a majority, there would, it is true, be no labor, no sacrifice, no anxiety, and no burden raised or carried; no contribution from our ease and purse and comfort to the welfare of others, or even to the extension of our resources to the welfare of ourselves, but alas. There would be nothing done."

"I leave with you this one word: Keep on. You will solve your own problem."—February 19, 1899.

MCKINLEY FARM HAS HISTORIC ASSOCIATION

From *Canton Daily News*, July 15, 1923

The discovery of several old historical sketches containing an account of the life of William Jackson Adams, a former Minervian, calls to mind the fact that Minerva can boast the most interesting farm, historically, in Stark County.

The McKinley farm is situated on the Lincoln Highway, two miles east of Minerva. The residence, which is a two story structure, was built in 1840, by a Mr. Hostetter, whose interest was largely in the Big Sandy Canal. Had it succeeded, he would have completed and occupied the house immediately. As it happened, the Pennsylvania railroad came through and the first boat sent down the canal was caught in the tunnel nearby and destroyed.

This was the only boat which ever made a trip on Big Sandy so Mr. Hostetter was foiled in his project, and the house was not completed until later.

"Jack" Adams, a Pennsylvanian, came to the farm as the tenant of James Saxton; after his death, President McKinley became owner and retained Adams as his farmer, in view of the fact that he was considered the best farmer in the vicinity. Adams was always known as "McKinley's Farmer," and his chief characteristic was honesty—not honesty in one respect, but honesty in every respect.

"Whatever I tell you is so, and if I say it ain't so, it ain't," is one of the interesting sayings of Adams, which has been handed down. This shows more portrayal of character than the most elaborate oration often does.

A much talked of incident was the trip which Adams made to the

executive mansion at Washington to attend the inaugural address and the cordial manner in which President McKinley treated him.

Orin Adams, son of "McKinley's Farmer," is the present owner of the farm.

"I can remember as a small boy that President McKinley was accustomed to coming to the farm at least twice a year to inspect and he always left us ample tips," Mr. Adams stated in a recent interview with a representative of the *Daily News*. He also asserted that Mr. McKinley's last visit was only two weeks before his death.

Since that time, however, the residence has been remodeled, and the result is a very modern and up-to-date structure.

Tourists from many states who travel the Lincoln Highway daily, little realize that they are privileged in seeing the old McKinley farm where Cortelyou, Herrick and other celebrities have visited.

HOME OF PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S PARENTS GIVES 'WAY TO
BUSINESS ONRUSH

From *Canton Daily News*, December 11, 1927

The home of President McKinley's father and mother, William McKinley, Sr., and Nancy Allison McKinley and long known as the "Mother McKinley" home, Tuscarawas Street, West, is being razed to make way for business.

A landmark for a half century, this fine old Victorian home, the scene of so many social functions in the days when young Major McKinley, a dashing young officer just home from the Civil war, was so popular with the beaux and belles of Canton, is to be replaced with a tire shop.

Work of razing the old home started Friday. Great care is being taken to preserve as much of the fine old interior woodwork as possible and many mementoes of the old home have been carried away by Cantonians who revere the memory of President McKinley's parents.

It was in this home that "Mother McKinley" died in the arms of the President of the United States, and as she died she murmured, "William, you are a good boy." She always spoke of her son, the President, when the townspeople praised him, as a "good boy."

Mrs. McKinley wanted her boy to be a bishop and there was always an atmosphere deeply religious in the family home. A hospitable spirit prevailed too and many older Cantonians remember the pleasant meals they ate when Mr. and Mrs. McKinley, Sr., and their two daughters, Anna and Helen, lived there, and with the assistance of one "hired girl" prepared and served the "company dinners."



OLD HOME OF WILLIAM McKINLEY'S FATHER AND MOTHER,
JUST BEFORE BEING TORN DOWN IN THE FALL OF 1927



THE McKINLEY BURIAL LOT, WESTLAWN CEMETERY, CANTON
Burial place of President McKinley's father, mother,
brother and sister

When William McKinley was a young lawyer here and walked home from church with Miss Ida Saxton, the banker's daughter, whom he married later, it was always to the Tuscarawas Street, West, home that the young man returned in time for prayers before the family retired.

Many times the coach of the president of the United States stood near the old hitching post while President McKinley spent many pleasant hours with his mother. In times of stress when he was too busy with affairs of the nation to come to Canton he always asked his friends to be his personal messengers to his mother and spend as much time with her as possible.

There is a note of sadness about the echo of the hammer as the workmen tear apart the old home. The old marble mantels, such excellent examples of the workmanship of a half century ago, are to be preserved. The old corner cupboard in which Mother McKinley arranged her glasses of jelly and preserves so neatly on the shelves is to be taken away carefully and placed in some Cantonian's home, to be cherished as a relic of by-gone days.

The old chandeliers from which the gas lights flickered in later years, will be preserved.

The McKinley family lived in the old home from 1869 when the family came to Canton until after President McKinley's death. It became the property of Miss Helen McKinley who leased the house and its furnishings to Professor Day, then superintendent of Canton schools. Upon his death she rented the house and later sold it to Dr. J. P. Dewitt, who has been in possession of the property ever since that time.

Recently Dr. Dewitt entered into a ten year lease with the P. T. Burrell Co., Inc., and one of the finest buildings of its kind in the country is to be erected on the site.

The property has a frontage of sixty feet on Tuscarawas Street, West, and an artistic stucco building with a show room fronting on Tuscarawas Street, is to be erected, with a tire workshop in the rear. An elaborate plan of lighting and landscaping will make it one of the most attractive buildings of its kind in the county and a new idea in tire salesrooms.

A number of years ago the late Edward Holden became interested in preserving the McKinley homestead as a memorial to the parents of the president. He interested Miss Helen Gould and she planned to purchase the home and establish a home for aged women in it. She sent her representative to Canton and the plans were practically complete when her marriage to Finley Shepard took place and Mrs. Shep-

ard wrote that she would have to curtail some of her charities and had decided to give up the McKinley memorial home idea.

TWO MEN WHO MET ON FIELD OF BATTLE STRANGELY UNITED IN
THEIR LATER YEARS

Dr. C. E. Manchester and William McKinley Life Comrades

By Jean G. Stophlet

From *Repository*, January 29, 1928

Two men, whose lives were to be strangely interwoven in later years, met some sixty-seven years ago on a battle field in the Civil war. Both were young, too young to fight, one eighteen, and the other sixteen, and both were brave, possessing to a rare degree that quality known as personality, so necessary for successful dealing with men.

Because they were brave and efficient both these soldiers were given responsible positions. One was appointed commissary sergeant of the regiment. It was his duty to see that the men were well fed. The other was assigned to scout duty, one of the most dangerous posts in the army.

The commissary sergeant often was known to take food to the men on the fighting line, disobeying orders and facing danger in order that his comrades might have a cup of hot coffee and nourishing food. The scout, in civilian clothes often mingled with the rebel troops in Virginia, in constant danger of being discovered, the penalty for which was certain death.

One of these boys, the commissary sergeant, was William McKinley, afterward President of the United States. The other, Dr. C. E. Manchester, of 1707 Woodland Avenue, Northwest, lives in Canton today.

These two men parted at the close of the Civil war. Major McKinley was persuaded by his father to give up a military career and became a lawyer. He started to practice in Canton. Years later, Dr. Manchester moved to the city to become pastor of the First M. E. Church where McKinley worshiped. The friendship started on the battle field was renewed, and the men became comrades again.

No one, probably, living today has a more intimate knowledge of William McKinley than Dr. Manchester. He knew him as a soldier comrade, as a politician, and as President of the United States. The story of his friendship with McKinley is best told in his own words:

"I knew William McKinley first as one soldier knows another. We both belonged to the Twenty-third Ohio Regiment and fought through

several battles together. As a soldier he was very neat in apparel, the ideal type of private soldier. A year or so after he enlisted, when the regiment was in winter quarters, in Virginia, President Hayes visited the commander of the regiment. He was attracted by the soldiery appearance of McKinley.

“‘Keep your eye on that young man,’ the President said to the Colonel. ‘There is something in him.’”

“Not long after that McKinley was appointed commissary sergeant of the regiment. It was his duty to supervise the food supply of the men. He was not in the fighting line, but was stationed at the rear with the supplies. During the battles of Antietam he attracted the attention of the governor of Ohio.

“The men had been fighting all day and were dead tired. McKinley’s orders were to stay back of the line, but he violated these orders by driving a mule team to the front, furnishing the men with food and coffee. When the governor of Ohio heard of McKinley’s act, he ordered him appointed commissary lieutenant. For faithful service and for deeds of valor, the young soldier was promoted until he became major and a staff officer. This was an honorary appointment.

“In his new position McKinley was called upon to convey orders from one part of the field to another and no danger ever deterred him. After he had performed a duty in spite of grave danger, during a battle, President Hayes said: ‘Mac, I was afraid you’d never get back. That was a brave thing to do.’”

“McKinley showed these same qualities when the Spanish-American war was inaugurated.

“It was through the persuasion of his sister, Miss Anna McKinley, a favorite teacher in the Canton schools, that McKinley decided to practice law here.

“I came to Canton during McKinley’s first campaign and we renewed the acquaintance started on the battlefield. He was conducting his famous front porch campaign then, and delegations were coming to Canton each day to hear him speak. McKinley was different from many politicians in that no matter how busy he was, he did not miss attending church on Sunday morning. One Saturday, I remember, twenty-six delegations came to Canton, and McKinley made twenty-five speeches, but he was at church bright and fresh the next morning. He sat in the fifth pew back from the front in the center. A silver plate has been placed on the pew and visitors like to sit on it. I have married several couples standing in the pew.

“One of the beautiful things about McKinley was his devotion to his wife and mother. He never forgot his mother. I was in the habit

of going to his home every evening during the closing month of the campaign. He would always say, 'Have you seen mother today?' And when I would answer he would always reply, 'My mother is a great woman.' I often visited McKinley's mother. Unlike many mothers she did not indulge in praise of her son. I told her I felt sure he would be elected President, and her answer was: 'He will be all right if he does right.'

"The devotion of the son to his mother was wonderful. During her last illness here in Canton, he came with his cabinet members and carried on the business of government, staying by her bedside every possible moment. He was a great lover. His wife, from the time he entered the Presidency and even before, was practically an invalid and he cared for her always, tenderly. It was the sweetest thing I ever saw. She was very proud of him.

"In one of my visits to her, I said, 'That is a fine picture of the major.' (She always called him major.) She replied, 'Did you ever see a poor one of him? There is only one Major McKinley among all the people of this country. I don't want him to be President. He has been twenty years in Congress and I think it is time for him to quit. I want him now.'

"Another day I was a guest in the home for lunch. This was on the day McKinley was officially notified of his election. The President said to Mrs. McKinley: 'The committee is coming today, Ida. Now is your chance to say whether or not I may accept.' 'Oh, you know it's too late, now,' was her reply.

"My wife and I were among the little company of Canton friends who went with President and Mrs. McKinley on the train to Washington for the inauguration. His mother and sister were with him. Soon after the ceremonies, Mrs. McKinley (the mother) wanted to come home. She said it was 'too much fuss and feathers' for her. She loved her home and was very hospitable. Any one who wished could go to see her.

"A man, a friend of the President, came here one Sunday from New York. He was disappointed that McKinley's mother was not at church. I suggested that we go to her home to see her and we did. When this man met Mrs. McKinley, he said: 'I feel sure your son is the greatest statesman in America.' She replied with a twinkle in her eye, looking at me, 'Don't you think this man is off a little?' Then seriously, 'William will do.'

"McKinley always was kind. One day, while he was President, I was sitting on the front porch of his home, visiting with him when he saw a man coming along the street, and thinking that probably he was

coming to see him, McKinley arose and went in the house. Sure enough the man turned in at the gate and started up to the house. Charley, the door keeper, came out on the porch and told the man the President could not see him today.

"The man was an old friend of the President and prominent Canton citizen, and I told Charley he should not be turned away. Just at that minute the President stepped out, called the man by name and assured him he was very glad to see him. 'I was going by,' said the Cantonian, 'and just thought I'd drop in and shake hands with McKinley Bill.' McKinley laughed heartily. The name McKinley Bill was given him because of his tariff bill.

"McKinley had a wonderful realization of the responsibility of his position. On the night of the election eight of us sat in the room of his home in which a telephone booth and telegraph instruments had been installed. The Tippecanoe club sent word that McKinley surely was elected and that they were coming down from Cleveland to serenade him. He sent word back to wait until the final reports were in.

"When Hobart sent the word, 'We are elected,' McKinley was sitting with his chair tipped back against the wall. I said: 'Major, it's time for you to say something.' He said, 'Sitting in the presence of the American people listening to the verdict of the nation makes one feel like keeping silent.' This was quoted in every paper in the country.

"All the way through McKinley felt that God had called him to a special work, and often spoke of it. He had the wonderful power of judging men and knowing how to deal with them. He was so kindly that he did not make enemies. He could turn men away in such a manner that they felt only kindness for him.

"A beautiful incident illustrating his kindness occurred here in Canton while he was president. He had driven in his carriage to the train to meet a friend. After the train had pulled out an old lady from the Country, carrying a carpet bag in her hand, came to the side of the carriage and asked if it was going down town. She said she was visiting a son-in-law here and would like a chance to ride to town. McKinley graciously invited her to ride. It was until she was established in the carriage that she gave him a good look and recognized him. 'Oh, my gracious,' she said. 'Let me out, I didn't know you were the President.' McKinley told her to stay in the carriage and he directed that she be driven to her home. He was in every sense a Christian gentleman.

"McKinley was a man of perfect poise, never thrown off his balance,



THE LAGOON AT THE MCKINLEY MONUMENT, CANTON



THE MCKINLEY NATIONAL MEMORIAL TRUSTEES

Including Judge Harter, Judge Day, Ex-Governor Myron T. Herrick, George B. Cortelyou and Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks. Photographed at McKinley Monument

and he was a perfect politician. He was honest. He told me once he received \$25 in payment for his first law suit and thought it an immense sum and too much to accept."

Dr. Manchester preached the funeral sermon when services for the martyred President were held in the First M. E. Church in Canton. He was the only speaker. Theodore Roosevelt, the Vice President, cabinet members, Justice of the Supreme Court, senators and congressmen were among those in the congregation. It was an honor that falls to few men to speak before such a distinguished audience.

Dr. Manchester's friendship with President McKinley is one of his most cherished memories. "It was a privilege to know such a man," he said.

MCKINLEY LIVED RELIGION, HIS MINISTER SAYS

Dr. C. E. Manchester Tells of Martyr's Last Hours

From *Canton Daily News*, Jan. 30, 1928

With the singing of the favorite hymns of William McKinley and an address by his Civil war comrade and pastor at the time of his election to the presidency, the Crystal Park Methodist Church impressively observed the birthday anniversary of Canton's most distinguished citizen Sunday evening.

Rev. W. H. Oswalt, the pastor, presided over the service, which had a large attendance.

Rev. C. E. Manchester, pastor emeritus of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, who served with McKinley in the Twenty-third Regiment, O. V. I., during the large part of the Civil war, and whose life was closely associated with Major McKinley's life to its tragic close, was the speaker, and his personal reminiscences of events in McKinley's life were greatly appreciated by the audience.

Taking as a text words in John 1:6, "There was a man sent from God," Doctor Manchester said: "God has always been manifesting Himself in human life, sending men on great missions. William McKinley believed that he had a divine call to serve humanity, and he tried to be true to that call. While serving as governor and president he prayed daily for guidance. He was in every sense a Christian gentleman. He knew his Bible, and read it daily. Every afternoon, when at home, it was his custom to go into the south room of the Market Avenue, N., home, and with Mrs. McKinley engage in devotions. He selected the scripture verse to be touched by his lips in taking the oath of office at his inauguration."

"McKinley did not make a display of his religion," said the speaker. "He lived it and carried it into all the relations of life. He was a regular church attendant. Even the strenuous demands of a political campaign did not interfere with his church attendance. One Saturday during the famous front porch campaign in this city twenty-six delegations visited the McKinley home, and Mr. McKinley made twenty-five addresses, but even after this busy, exacting day he was in his pew in the First Methodist Church on Sunday morning.

One Sunday morning Mr. McKinley received word that 100 first voters of Detroit had been delayed on their trip and would arrive in Canton on Sunday morning, and, with a band, would parade the streets and visit the McKinley home, but he emphatically declared that there would be no parade as far as he was concerned. Stating that he expected to attend church, he suggested that these visiting young men might also do so, and they complied with the suggestion. The delegation attended First Methodist Church and heard a sermon by Doctor Manchester.

Doctor Manchester feelingly described the last hours of President McKinley's life following the tragedy of his assassination in Buffalo, September 6, 1901. Doctor Manchester said: "Feeling that the end was near, the President said to the physicians and others about his bed, 'It is no use; let us pray.' He repeated the Lord's Prayer and stanzas of the hymn 'Nearer, My God, to Thee,' and then said, 'It is God's will; His way is best.'"

The service closed with the hymn "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The anthem was an arrangement of Cardinal Newman's hymn "Lead, Kindly Light." The service opened with the hymn by John Greenleaf Whittier which was sung in the last church service that Mr. McKinley attended in Canton before going to Washington to be inaugurated President.

At his request he took with him the hymn book out of which he helped to sing this hymn, which he marked as a memento of the occasion. Here is the hymn as written by the Quaker poet:

It may not be our lot to wield
The sickle in the ripened field;
Nor ours to hear, on summer eves,
The reaper's song among the sheaves.

Yet where our duty's task is wrought,
In unison with God's great thought,
The near and future blend in one,
And whatso'er is willed, is done.

And ours the grateful service whence
Comes, day by day, the recompense;
The hope, the trust, the purpose stayed,
The fountain, and the noonday shade.

And were this life the utmost span,
The only end and aim of man,
Better the toil of fields like these,
Than waking dream and slothful ease.

But life, though falling like our grain,
Like that revives and springs again;
And, early called, how best are they
Who wait in Heaven, their harvest day.

GRAND ARMY BAND WAS MASCOT FOR MCKINLEY

From *Repository*, Jan. 29, 1928

Director Recalls Stirring Days of Campaign of 1896

McKinley's mascot band! At the mention of it older Cantonians no doubt will have visions of torch light parades and political rallies; of crowds around the front porch of the McKinley home on Market Avenue, N., and a sad procession that moved slowly from the railroad station to the courthouse.

For this was Canton's Grand Army band that accompanied William McKinley from coast to coast and from the northern to the southern border of the country, playing stirring martial airs in the political campaign of 1896, and at last led the funeral cortege of the martyred president to the tomb in Westlawn Cemetery, sounding out the solemn strains of "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

The director of the band, Emil Rinkendorf, 120 Twelfth Street, N. E., has many memories of the man who rose from obscurity to the highest office in the country. He remembers for one thing the banquet given by Mark Hanna at his palatial Cleveland home, when it was first suggested that McKinley, then governor, be a candidate for the presidency.

Resplendent in showy uniforms, the band accompanied McKinley to the convention in St. Louis, at which he was nominated and returned in triumph to parade Canton streets.

In the days that followed the band met delegation after delegation at the station and escorted them to McKinley's front porch.

No small share of credit for the successful outcome of the McKinley

campaign may go to the Canton band. This is according to McKinley himself, who realized the value of the band and engaged its services months ahead of time for every meeting and parade.

Those were the days of stirring music and torches, and a band had much to do with the success of a rally. Once the Canton organization vied with one of the famous bands in the country, directed by Liberati, at a Philadelphia convention, Liberati was given a great ovation when he played a cornet solo. A block away the Canton band struck up a martial tune and received equally an enthusiastic applause.

The Grand Army band won the title McKinley's mascot band during the race of McKinley and Warwick for Congress. Supporters of Warwick engaged the band and when McKinley's campaign manager applied, he was told of the previous engagement. Ever after that the organization was engaged months ahead and came to be called McKinley's mascot.

So famous did the band become that after the death of McKinley it was engaged to play at many important affairs. Among these were the dedication of the monument to President Garfield in Cleveland, the Confederate reunion in Dallas, Tex., the Mardi Gras at New Orleans, several Knights Templar conclaves and the Chicago exposition. It accompanied a Canton delegation to a White House reception given by President and Mrs. McKinley.

Rinkendorth gained renown as a composer, as well as leader of the band. Two of his compositions to meet with success were "Our Chief's Call" and "Across the Rockies."

MCKINLEY HOME TO BE MEMORIAL

From Canton Repository, Tuesday, May 29, 1928

Once again the old William McKinley homestead at Market Avenue, N., and Eighth Street, will become the mecca for thousands of visitors that will come to Canton annually from all parts of the United States.

Politicians will not gather on the front lawn to listen to "Canton's President," nor will bands play martial airs, as they escort prominent visitors from the station to the old homestead. Instead, a caravan of tourists will wend its way to the home, which is to be moved from the present location and kept as a permanent memorial.

Announcement of the project was made today by Jas. H. Emsley, president of the Civitan Club. The club plans to finance the project and incorporation papers were to be filed in Columbus today, naming the following incorporators: James Emsley, Donald Smyth, Kenneth Spit-

ler, Victor Feik and Rev. Oscar M. Adam, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, known throughout the country as "McKinley's Church."

The organization will be known as the William McKinley Homestead foundation and will not be operated for profit, according to Emsley.

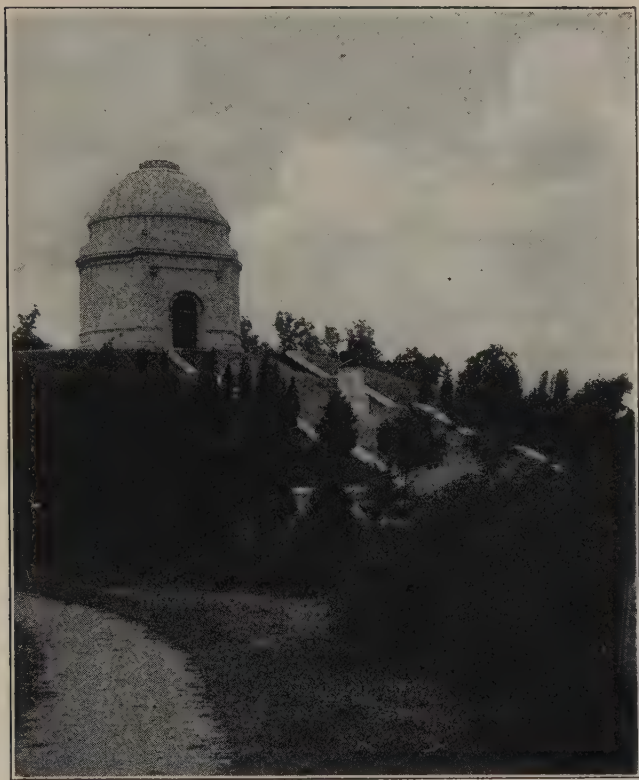
Permission to move the building, which has been used since 1908, as an annex to Mercy Hospital, and is owned by the hospital association, has been granted by Bishop Joseph Schrembs, bishop of the Cleveland diocese. The hospital plans to erect a modern addition on the land now occupied by the home.

THE
NATION'S MEMORIAL
TO
WILLIAM MCKINLEY
TWENTY-FIFTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
ERECTED AT CANTON OHIO AND DEDICATED
SEPTEMBER THIRTIETH 1907

On the 18th of September, 1901, the body of the martyred President was temporarily entombed in Westlawn Cemetery at Canton, where many thousands of those who loved him reverently bid farewell to his earthly presence. The spirit that at once saddened and inspired that multitude crystallized into the McKinley National Memorial Association, organized for the purpose of constructing and perpetually maintaining a splendid tomb—this not only to express the character of the man but to bespeak the deep affection and admiration of his devoted friends in every walk in life, in his own and in foreign lands. The memorial is the personal tribute of more than one million men, women and children to one who so contributed to their peace, their happiness and their material prosperity.

The design and construction of the memorial and its landscape setting were entrusted to the architect, Harold Van Buren Magonigle, of New York, who has wrought in architectural forms a rarely accurate expression of the strength and beauty of McKinley's character, the sweetness and purity of his nature. The plan of the approaches suggests a cross-hilted sword, symbolizing the cross of the martyr and the sword of a president in time of war.

The work of construction was begun on the 6th of June, 1905. The actual cost, including that of twenty-six acres of land, approximates



THE McKINLEY MONUMENT, CANTON
Visited annually by thousands of tourists. Located a few blocks
north of Lincoln Highway



INTERIOR OF McKINLEY MONUMENT
Showing marble sarcophagi of President and Mrs. William McKinley

five hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, contributed voluntarily and chiefly in small amounts. In addition, a large endowment fund was donated to ensure the constant care and protection of this sacred trust of the association.

The stonework of the mausoleum and approaches is granite from Milford, Massachusetts; the interior of the tomb is of warm grey Tennessee marble; the sarcophagi containing the bodies of the President and of Mrs. McKinley are of single blocks of dark green granite from Windsor, Vermont, which rest upon a base of black granite quarried at Berlin, Wisconsin.

The bronze statue upon the great stairway of approach was modeled by Charles Henry Niehaus, of New York, the attitude having been inspired by one assumed by the President during his last and memorable speech at Buffalo but a few hours before his assassination.

The McKinley National
Memorial Association
at the time of Dedication

Honorary Members
The President of the United States
The Governor of Each State
and Territory

Officers and Trustees

William R. Day	President
Marcus A. Hanna	Vice President
Myron T. Herrick	Treasurer
Ryerson Ritchie	Secretary
Frederic S. Hartzell	Assistant Secretary
Cornelius N. Bliss	William McConway
Thomas Dolan	David R. Francis
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Alexander H. Revell	Henry T. Scott
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Henry M. Duffield	E. W. Bloomingdale
George B. Cortelyou	James A. Gary
Ell Torrance	Horace H. Lurton
William A. Lynch	Charles G. Dawes
John G. Milburn	Henry W. Harter
Harold Van Buren Magonigle, Architect	

THOMAS HALEY—BRICKLAYER

From *Canton Daily News*, Jan. 15, 1928

There is a smile in the Irish eyes of Thomas Haley, eighty-three, and a chuckle in the voice of this oldest Canton bricklayer as he tells how he outwitted the other workmen on the McKinley Monument and gained the distinction of laying the first and last brick in this great memorial.

Mr. Haley, who was a charter member of the Canton bricklayers' union forty-five years ago and has been its treasurer since that time, was one of the men engaged to build the memorial. He was on the ground with the others on the morning that the work started and as the whistle blew he seized a brick, slapped it with motar and dropped it in place. He had laid the first brick in the nation's shrine to its President.

"That's all very well, but you won't lay the last one," said some of the others.

"Wait and see," said the veteran workman.

The monument grew until the last half dozen bricks were to be put into place. All the workmen were eager for the honor of placing the last one, and the fortunes of the trade gave to a younger man the job of setting the topmost brick in place. He tapped it with his trowel and gave Mr. Haley a laugh of triumph.

The old Irish bricklayer only smiled, for he had a trick up his sleeve. He climbed down the wall to the spot where he had inserted a "dry" brick which fitted into place loosely. He pulled it out with his hand, covered it with mortar and shoved it back into place, permanently cemented into the structure. He had laid the first and the last brick.

This veteran artisan was born in England of Irish parents and learned his trade there. He came to America half a century ago, having been married in England fifty-five years ago. With his wife he lives at 522 Third Street, N. W.

In his more youthful days Mr. Haley was known not only as an excellent workman but also as a daring one, and he was greatly in demand for special work which required a strong hand and steady nerve. He worked on the old spire of Central High School, now torn down, and helped to build many of Canton's older structures.

Although he can still lay a course of brick as true as the work of men half his age, Mr. Haley has taken life more easily in his later years and has done practically no construction work for some time

CHAPTER XXV

MEN OF WIDE REPUTATION

SKETCHES OF PHILIP DEWALT—ISAAC HARTER, SR.—JOHN DANNER—
LEWIS SLUSSER—LOUIS SCHAEFER—THOMAS C. MENDENHALL—
CHARLES F. MANDERSON—LYMAN U. HUMPHREY—JOHN G. WAR-
WICK—SIMON A. CORL—WILLIAM SOULE—JOHN H. LEHMAN—
LEWIS E. YORK.

PHILIP DEWALT—PIONEER

By Daniel Worley—1881

Philip Dewalt was also one of the noteworthy pioneers of Canton and came here in 1808. His parents came from Germany to America in the year 1761, and Philip was born on the vessel during the voyage over the ocean. The family went first to Hanover, York, Ct., Penn., next to Center County, and finally to Stark County in 1808. The parents lived to great old age; the father, also named Philip, died at the age of one hundred and five years, and the mother at one hundred. Both were buried in the old graveyard on Plum Street in Canton. The subject of our sketch first engaged in making "small beer" and "pepper cakes," but in the winter following commenced keeping the "Spread Eagle" tavern; he did a good business. From 1809 to 1812 large numbers of people from the East came to look up and locate lands, and Mr. Dewalt had often as many as twenty guests passing the night with him. His son, Daniel Dewalt, now over eighty years old, still resides here and knows more about the early settlement of Canton, from his own knowledge, than any other citizen. At the end of twenty years Philip Dewalt sold the Eagle Hotel to his oldest son, George, and built another tavern stand on the northeast corner of Tuscarawas and Plum streets. He died in 1844, aged eighty-three years. His wife, Eva, was called home some seventeen years before, at the age of sixty-four years. They had a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters, of whom "Old Uncle Dan," tolerably hale and hearty, alone survives, one of the last links connecting the primitive age of Canton with the present. A history of Canton would be very incomplete without a more extended notice of "Uncle Dan." In the spring of 1809 he went to school to a Mr. George Geisweil, northeast of the present fair grounds,

and received instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic, both in English and German. The tuition in this school was 50 cents per month. One Andrew Johnson taught the first English school in Canton, in a log schoolhouse, erected in 1807 on the lot now occupied by the courthouse. Daniel Dewalt made fair progress in school, and afterward helped his father in the tavern. He attended to the horses in the stable and blacked boots for the guests, sometimes assisted by his mother, and frequently did not get done with his work until after 1 o'clock in the morning. He, however, pocketed all the cash paid for this service himself, and often drove a profitable trade. He took to horses naturally when quite young, and while yet a boy did some sharp trading, as early as the year 1812, when the last war with Great Britain broke out. About this time he owned, in his own name, a flock of sixty sheep, which found good and abundant subsistence on the rich plains near Canton. One day a farmer came to the Eagle Tavern with a tolerably good horse which he wanted to exchange for sheep. Daniel gave him four sheep and took the horse. A few days after, his father sent him on business to New Philadelphia, and he, of course, took his horse along with him. On the way he saw a very beautiful, dark chestnut horse which took his fancy, and he traded his own horse and a gold watch, worth \$30 or \$40, for him. When he came home on his noble charger he was a wonder to his father and all the people at the hotel. He traded this horse again a few days later to the soldiers, at that time encamped on the courthouse lot, receiving in exchange two other horses and \$75 in money; one of these he sold soon afterward for \$100. He, some years later, learned watch-making and jewelry business, but not finding this his particular forte, he has spent the greater part of his life in trading. He was generally successful in his ventures. In the summer of 1809 there was a great scarcity in horse feed in this neighborhood, and to meet the urgent demand Philip Dewalt sent to New Lisbon, a distance of thirty-three miles. His two daughters, Mary and Nancy, aged respectively twelve and fourteen years, made the journey in two days. They rode horseback and leading other horses by the bridle, brought three sacks of oats on each horse. Those days developed hearty and brave women who were in every respect good helpmeets to their husbands.

ISAAC HARTER, SR.

The distinguished biographer of the lord chancellors of England, in his sketch of Lord Eldon, speaks as follows: "We biographers generally make it equally redound to the credit of our hero whether he be of illustrious or humble parentage, saying with the same complacency that

he was the worthy descendant of a long line of noble ancestors, or that he raised himself by his talents, being the first of his name ever known to fame." There is certainly an element of truth in this statement and yet this is not an element of specific inconsistency, for honor should ever be accorded where honor is due. But we of America, where the greatest number of self-made men are to be found, find particular satisfaction in reviewing the life history of one who, without influence or aid of adventitious circumstances, has risen through his own efforts from a lowly position to one of prominence in any of the spheres of human endeavor, for in the potentialities thus implied lies the glory of our Republic. Thus it is not in the least incongruous that greater credit is commonly awarded to him who has risen from poverty and obscurity, through stern adversity, to a position of definite success and to high honor among his fellow men. It is a matter of daily observation that an experience of this sort is an element of popular strength in a candidate for public office, and this fact indicates the popular estimate aside from such incidental prominence, while there is no injustice in thus holding in high regard this potent antecedent. A man who made for himself a place in connection with the honors and activities of life, who successfully surmounted obstacles and who gained high recognition for intrinsic worth of character was Isaac Harter, Sr., than whom no citizen of Canton has ever been held in higher regard and esteem, while the record of his life is essentially coincident with the history of this now opulent and attractive city. A man of distinctive and forceful individuality, he left an indelible impress upon the industrial and civic life of the city and county in which he so long lived and labored, while there was no shadow of wrong or injustice to mar any portion of his career. True biography has a more noble purpose than mere fulsome eulogy. The historic spirit, faithful to the record; the discerning judgment, unmoved by prejudice and uncolored by enthusiasm, are as essential in giving the life of the individual as in writing the history of a people, for the individual is the national unit, and if the unit be justly estimated the complex organism will become correspondingly intelligible. He whose name initiates this memoir was distinctively the artificer of his own fortunes, was true in every relation of life, faithful to every trust and stood as a symmetrical type of that sterling American manhood which our nation delights to honor. Though Mr. Harter was a man of affairs and wielded a wide influence, his life was one of subjective modesty and unpretentiousness, and it would be palpably incongruous in this connection to indulge in an adulation from which he would have shrunk during his lifetime, and yet it is but just that a proper estimate of his life and character as pronounced by those who knew him best be

incorporated in this work as a due tribute to his memory. In offering such an estimate we cannot do better than to quote at length, with occasional paraphrase, from an appreciative review of his career previously published and prepared by one familiar with the man and with his works:

It is doubtful whether there has ever been a resident of Stark County more generally known throughout its province, personally and by reputation, than Isaac Harter. No one has been longer engaged in a business which brought him into contact with all classes of people, nor has anyone been more frequently quoted, in the character of boy and man, as an example for others. His father, Michael Harter, came to this country from Wurtemberg, Germany, when twenty-three years of age. He married in Lancaster County, Penn., and soon afterward emigrated to Knox County, Ohio, where he purchased a quarter section of government land, upon which he settled. As the country developed and travel increased, he was induced to enlarge the dimensions of his log cabin and open a tavern, and this in time became a popular stopping place. He had four children, one daughter and three sons, of whom Isaac, the youngest, was born on the 14th of June, 1811. The father died at the age of fifty-three years, leaving the family in straightened circumstances. The sister, Christina, had previously married George Dewalt and they had taken up their residence in Canton, and it was mainly through her instrumentality that Isaac was brought to this place, with whose progress and civic life he was destined to become so prominently identified. This Mrs. Dewalt was the grandmother of Mrs. William McKinley. At the age of eleven years he was indentured to William Christmas, a merchant, to serve him until he had attained his legal majority. The compensation of an apprentice at that time was his board and clothes, including a freedom suit to be given upon the expiration of his service, together with an undefined amount of education, this provision being rarely complied with. It is certain that Mr. Harter's opportunities in that direction were extremely limited. The major part of the instruction he received from professional teachers was that secured in night schools. Isaac served his master and mistress faithfully; there was no menial service about the house and store that he was not required to do, and he was never known to grumble or be insubordinate. So useful did he make himself that it was not long before he became an important adjunct of the store. He had the qualities which make a young man a successful and popular salesman—patience, industry and integrity. At that period the stock of the average store in this new section comprised a general assortment of dry goods, hardware, queensware, groceries, liquors, etc. All kinds of country produce were

taken in exchange for goods, and the salesman was required not only to handle lard and beef and hides, pile up boards and shingles, etc., but also to measure tar and fish oil and do other work that many young men of the present day would consider beneath their dignity. During Mr. Harter's apprenticeship he never received a cent in money as compensation for his services, and in his later years he often remarked, when alluding to the comparatively easy times enjoyed by the young men of today, "I was so situated that I never had the opportunity to earn a dollar for myself until I was twenty-one." After he had attained his majority, Mr. Christmas made him a partner in the store, allowing him for his services an interest in the profits. The firm was then Christmas, Harter & Company, the silent partner being a Mr. Hogg of Brownsville, Penn. Mr. Christmas died in 1836, when it became necessary to settle up the estate and the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Harter then commenced alone and he continued in the mercantile business until 1860, when he sold out and engaged in banking, in which occupation he continued until his death, which occurred on the 27th of February, 1876.

There is in the life of Mr. Harter much to encourage the young man dependent upon his own resources, much that is worthy of imitation. He was emphatically a self-made man. To his sterling integrity, his indomitable energy, his courteous and obliging disposition, his kind and unostentatious generosity, did he owe his success. In his business relations, in his daily intercourse with his fellowmen, his real worth was best known and most highly appreciated. He was the zealous friend of the laboring and industrious classes and always ready to help those who manifested a disposition to help themselves. He was of a social disposition and enjoyed society, but above all other that of his family. A more kind, affectionate and devoted husband and father never occupied that sacred relation. As a professed Christian, having been confirmed as a member of the Lutheran Church when thirty-six years of age, while not demonstrative, he was confiding and hopeful. Though strongly attached to his own church and always ready to lend a helping hand in time of need, he was tolerant and liberal in his attitude toward other denominations, while he was always interested in movements designed to promote the prosperity of the town and was liberal to that end. His largest losses in business were the result of an effort to assist some local enterprise. He had great energy and to his last days was as active as a man of twenty years his junior. Although frequently urged by his family to retire from business and to take the world more easily, as he had accumulated an abundance, his invariable answer was, "I would not be contented doing nothing." He was not envious of others,

but rejoiced in their prosperity. He was strong in his convictions, but not intolerant, was always firm in defense of the right, but had no room in his heart for revenge. Compassion and pity dwelt in him as constant guests. Flattery could not cajole him into compromise nor power awe him into silence. In his manners he was affable, courteous, social and dignified. He was quick in temper, but ready to forgive and never harbored ill will. He believed in early training boys to business and was in the habit of imposing responsible duties, involving heavy pecuniary trusts, upon his own sons when they were yet young, believing the way to train up successful business men was to trust them when young, that they might be inspired with confidence in themselves.

The Savings Deposit Bank was founded by Mr. Harter in the year 1854, and under his able direction, with his associates, Julius Whiting, Martin Wikidal and Peter P. Trump, it developed into one of the leading and most substantial monetary institutions in the state, the enterprise being still conducted under the title of Isaac Harter & Sons. He had many other important capitalistic interests and was distinctively a man of affairs, alert, broad-minded, and progressive, while a more public-spirited and loyal citizen Canton has never claimed. Standing in the pure white light of a life and character like that of Isaac Harter, we are moved to a feeling of respect and veneration, and his name merits a high place on the roll of Stark County's noble pioneers.

On the 7th of August, 1838, Mr. Harter was united in marriage to Miss Amanda Z. Moore, who was born in Beaver County, Penn., and she survived him by several years, being summoned into eternal rest on the 23d of January, 1895, at the venerable age of seventy-nine years. They became the parents of nine children, of whom one son and one daughter died in infancy, while of the seven who attended years of maturity we incorporate the following brief record: Joseph S., who was graduated in Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio, was engaged in the study of law at the time when came the clarion call to arms that the integrity of the Union might be preserved, and he was one of the first to tender his services, enlisting as a private in the Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for a term of three months, and he rose to the office of lieutenant, receiving his honorable discharge as such. He soon afterward reenlisted, becoming a member of the One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio Volunteers, in which he was made captain of his company, and he was accidentally shot while in the barracks at Cincinnati, expiring a few hours later, on the 26th of August, 1863. George D., who was one of the representative bankers and citizens of Canton, is the subject of an individual memoir appearing on other pages of this work. Michael D. was a resident of Mansfield, Ohio, where he was prominently engaged

in manufacturing and represented his district in the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses, and was the first man who advocated the gold standard, and it was largely through his instrumentality that the famous Bland bill was defeated. Isaac succeeded his father in the control of the Savings Deposit Bank, and is one of Canton's influential citizens. Henry W., who was graduated in Pennsylvania College, is a representative member of the bar of Canton. Christiana A. is now a resident of Duluth, and Eliza L. is the wife of Albert L. Ordean, president of the First National Bank of Duluth.

JOHN DANNER

John Danner, one of Canton's oldest and most highly esteemed citizens, was born in this city March 19, 1823, the only son of Jacob and Anna (Slusser) Danner, both natives of Pennsylvania, the father born in the year 1795 and the mother on April 1, 1803. The maternal grandfather was Philip Slusser, who built the first mill in Stark County in 1816. The Slusser family were among the pioneers of Canton. Jacob Danner, father of John Danner, was born in York County, Penn., and came to Canton from Center County, Penn., to which county his parents removed when he was a boy, in 1816, and here married Anna Slusser in 1821. They became the parents of two children, their daughter Harriet becoming the wife of Joseph S. Saxton. The mother of John Danner died in 1889 and the father in 1845.

John Danner was reared in his native city, where he was also educated. He attended for a time the private school of Rev. T. M. Hopkins, a Presbyterian minister, from whom he gained much valuable knowledge. He began his practical life as a clerk in the store of Martin Wikidal, one of Canton's pioneer merchants, with whom he spent four years. After that he went to Massillon, where he clerked for four years more for L. & S. Rawson, prominent pioneer merchants. In 1865, in company with John R. Bucher, he started what was called the Canton Stove Works, but not liking the business, sold out at the end of one year. After this he embarked in the clothing and dry goods business, which he carried on until 1876, when he disposed of his stock, and that same year patented what is known as the John Danner revolving bookcase. This piece of library furniture he manufactured for two years in a small way, only about forty men being employed, but the strong, steady growth of the trade of the house reached such dimensions that it necessitated removal to more extensive and convenient premises to cope with the increased demand. In 1890 they removed to their present site on Navarre Street, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, where they erected large frame buildings, 50 by 182 feet, and

fitting them throughout with modern machinery, occupied the same with increased and increasing facility and business until May 31, 1903, when the plant was destroyed by fire. Nothing daunted by this disaster, which was indeed one, as the insurance on the plant was light, the company began at once the erection of their present brick factory, on the old foundation, being 50 by 200 feet, the addition being two stories in height. They now employ from one hundred and seventy-five to two hundred men. Upon the forming of the company, Mr. Danner, the inventor, became president of the same; C. B. Campbell, superintendent; J. F. Campbell, treasurer, and J. M. Danner, secretary. They sell direct to the trade throughout the United States, and also have a large trade in foreign cities, especially in Montreal, Canada; Paris, France, and London, England. The Danner revolving bookcases were the first practical articles of the kind ever patented, and all others gotten out later are gross infringements of the same.

October 4, 1847, Mr. Danner married Miss Terressa A. Millard, a native of Tioga County, Penn., who was born July 24, 1828, the daughter of William J. and Betsy J. (Ball) Millard, both natives of Onondago County, N. Y., who after their marriage removed to Tioga County, Pa. William J. Millard was a soldier in the War of 1812, and received an honorable discharge. Colonel Ball, the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Danner, also served in the above war, where he distinguished himself in several engagements, and his regiment did good service in many sanguinary battles. Two brothers of Mrs. Danner served in the War of the Rebellion. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Danner, as follows: Anna died at the age of two years; Mary E.; Julia A. married L. M. Jones, attorney, of Canton; Harriet N. married J. F. Campbell; Edith R. married S. S. C. Gaskell, of Canton; John N. married May Shanafelt, of Canton, and Almina T., who married Charles M. Bawsel, of Columbus, Ohio, now of Washington, D. C.

Mr. Danner has served six years as a member of the city council, and also served a similar period on the school board. He and his wife are members of the First Baptist Church of Canton, having joined the same in Massillon in 1842 and 1847, respectively. For over twenty years Mr. Danner was superintendent of the Sunday School and teacher of the Bible class, and still continues the latter. He was formerly a whig, then a republican in politics, but for a number of years has been a prohibitionist of the most pronounced character, and even at his advanced age is still deeply and actively interested in all temperance work. He has always been found on the side of law and morality.

Note: Mr. Danner is now deceased, having lived a long and useful life.

LEWIS SLUSSER, M. D.

Lewis Slusser, M. D., was born on a farm now within the city limits of Canton, January 21, 1820. His grandfather Schlosser (as the name was originally spelled) came to Stark County in 1805 with five sons and five daughters. His father, John Slusser, married Nancy, daughter of Philip Dewalt. Dr. Slusser's boyhood days were spent in Canton. After his course through the various private schools the town afforded he entered Jefferson College, in Canonsburgh, Pa., where he remained four years, when failing health compelled him to seek a more congenial climate. He went to Georgia and after his health was improved remained and opened a college preparatory school for young men, which he taught for five years. He then began the study of medicine with Doctor Ramsey, of Wilkes County, Georgia. Doctor Slusser attended his first course of lectures at the National Medical College in Washington, D. C., after which he returned and practiced two years under instruction in his native city. After his second course of lectures in the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati he was graduated in the spring of 1848 and began the practice of his profession in Fulton, this county. In 1885 he was elected a member of the State Legislature on the democratic ticket and served two terms. He was, during his term, chairman of the committee on benevolent institutions and was active in securing the passage of the bill providing for the appointment of a medical board of examiners to pass upon the fitness of surgeons for the army.

In 1861 Doctor Slusser was appointed surgeon of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Col. Lewis Campbell. Later he became medical director of the brigade to which his regiment belonged, and subsequently of the division. After his regiment was mustered out he accepted a commission as surgeon of the Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was sent to the Mexican border, where he remained until 1865. He then returned to Canton and resumed the practice of his profession until 1873, when he was appointed medical superintendent of the hospital for insane at Cleveland, Ohio, which position he resigned in 1876 to resume his practice in Canton. He loved his profession and lived long enough to rejoice over the rapid advancement it had made since he entered the ranks. He was fearless in times of pestilence and contagious diseases, belonging to the class of physicians who ask first, "What is my duty?" rather than "What shall I gain?" Under a somewhat brusque manner his sympathetic heart and generous hand often led him to supplement his professional services with whatever was needed for the restoration of those under his care. Preventive medicine had a charm for him, which cropped out in his love

for hygiene and sanitary science, upon which subjects he wrote considerably in later years. Doctor Slusser was an ardent advocate of cremation, and wrote for medical journals and delivered lectures upon the subject. He was the organizer of the Galen Club, composed of the more prominent members of his profession in Canton, for the interchange of views in practice of medicine as well as for social pleasure.

Doctor Slusser was public spirited. He was instrumental in organizing the health board of the city, and for years before its organization himself kept a record of vital statistics. He was for some years secretary of the agricultural society. He was the chief organizer of the Old Settlers' Society and was a trustee of the public library from the time of its organization till his death. With a number of other citizens the Star Lecture Course was established, when, with the highest fee admissible consistent with the object in view, each member paid a share of the deficit at the end of the year. They felt amply rewarded in living to see their venture, in the hands of the Young Men's Christian Association, reach the point of giving fine lectures at a nominal rate without a deficit. Doctor Slusser was a member of the Humane Society from the time of its organization and was for a number of years a member of the committee of visitors to the charitable and correctional institutions of the county, appointed by the Probate Court. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Masonic fraternity.

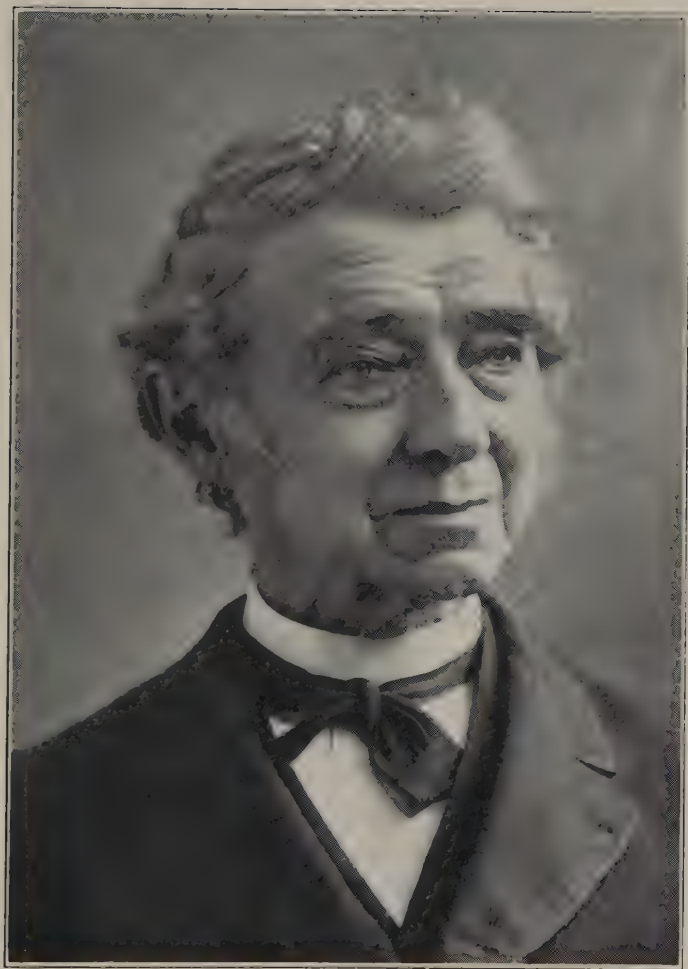
In 1853 Doctor Slusser married Sarah Pierce, daughter of Dr. Joseph Pierce. She died in 1863, and in 1866 he married Helena A. Ricks, of Massillon, Ohio. Two daughters were born to them—Georgia, now Mrs. Stanley C. Igoe, and Lucile, now Mrs. H. J. Donds. In 1889 Doctor Slusser's health became impaired and he was compelled to retire from active practice. About this time he was appointed as a member of the pension board and the duties of this office, with the writing of historical sketches of Stark County, pleasantly occupied his time. After a short illness he passed away December 23, 1892. In compliance with his earnestly expressed wish, his remains were cremated and his ashes deposited in Lakeview Cemetery of his native city.

LOUIS SCHAEFER

Among the citizens of Canton who by a long and useful career left the impress of their individuality upon the present generations was the late Louis Schaefer, who for over half a century was clearly identified with the growth of the city and its institutions, and who ever stood for the best interests of the community in all things. Mr. Schaefer was a native of the department of the Moselle, France, where he was born

December 25, 1815, the son of Phillip and Elizabeth (Loehr) Schaefer. He received his education principally at the schools of his native place, this training being supplemented by valuable instruction received from his father, who was a man of fine education and a teacher by profession in early life. In 1830 the family emigrated to America, and soon afterwards came to Stark County, and settled in Osnaburg township, near the present village of Mapleton, where Phillip, the father, engaged in farming. Subsequently he established a country store at that point, and for many years carried on farming and merchandising jointly.

Louis Schaefer came to Canton in 1832 and took a position as clerk in the general store of Martin Wikidal, one of Canton's oldtime merchants. He was a restless and ambitious youth, and after working for Mr. Wikidal a few years decided the vocation of a clerk was too slow for him. All along his ambition had been for the legal profession, which fact he had frequently confided to a fellow clerk in Mr. Wikidal's store, which fellow clerk was John Danner, of Canton, and he finally abandoned merchandising and took up the law by entering the office of Griswold & Grant, of Canton, where he remained as a student until 1842, when he was admitted to practice. He soon took rank among the members of the local bar, not so much as a brilliant lawyer, but rather as a careful, painstaking and thoroughly reliable attorney whose forte was along the line of commercial practice. He also rose rapidly as a public man and became an influential exponent of the doctrines of democracy. But he was not an office seeker by any means. In the fall of 1843 he was tendered, by the friends of the administration of President Tyler, the secretaryship of the American legation at France, which, for valid reasons, he respectfully declined. Had he embraced this opportunity to enter diplomatic circles he would no doubt have made his mark for, besides notorial gifts, he was a linguist of more than ordinary ability, and besides the English language spoke fluently French and German. In 1866 he was the candidate for Congress of the democrats of the seventeenth district, and was also on the commission sent to Washington City to demand the release of Vallandigham. He took an active interest and part in the development of Canton, and was for many years connected with the city council, in which body he was always found working for the good of the entire community. He was also a member of the board of education for a long period, during which time he devoted much of his time to the welfare of the public school system, of which he was a warm friend. In the establishment of the Canton city waterworks Mr. Schaefer was the leading active spirit, and to his efforts in this direction alone, if in no other, the people owe a debt of gratitude. He was also active in securing the passage of the bill authorizing county commis-



LOUIS SCHAEFER
Prominent early pioneer of Canton

sioners to build courthouses, and the Stark County courthouse was the first one erected under the provisions of that law, he being a member of the board of county commissioners at that time. He was instrumental in the establishment of several important industrial enterprises in Canton, among them the Dueber Watch Manufacturing Company, in the bringing of which to Canton he was probably more influential than any other one man. He was also active in bringing the Dueber Soap Manufacturing Company to Canton.

In May, 1849 Mr. Schaefer was married to Catherine Anna, the daughter of the Rev. Stephen A. Mealy, of Savanna, Georgia, who was an estimable lady of more than ordinary intelligence and accomplishments. She died August 17, 1879, having been the mother of the following children. Louise M., who was educated at Kenyon College, took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1877. His death occurred May 31, 1890. Mary E. married William R. Day, secretary of state during the first administration of President McKinley, and at present as associate justice of the United States supreme court by appointment of President Roosevelt. Alice L. died in 1874, aged twenty-one years. In 1882 Mr. Schaefer was again married, his second wife being Miss Helen E. Couger, of Millersburg, who survives him.

Mr. Schaefer was a man of the strictest integrity, of great energy and very enterprising. He was an excellent lawyer, a good business man, an admirable citizen. He was warmhearted and generous, but like the same time was impulsive, impetuous and quick-tempered, but like all men possessed of those characteristics was a warm and steadfast friend and companion. He did much for Canton in many ways, and probably no man is better remembered today or his memory revered more than is his, among those who came in contact with him during his busy life. He died November 12, 1889.

DR. THOMAS C. MENDENHALL

For about ten years, covering a portion of his boyhood, all of his youth and the dawn of his manhood, Thomas C. Mendenhall, a scientist and scholar now known in two hemispheres, was a resident of Stark County, the groundwork of his learning and of his training as an educator having been laid in Larlboro township. He was born in Hanoverton, Ohio, on the 4th of October, 1841, and in reply to a letter of inquiry from the author who enjoys the honor of his friendship, writes as follows regarding the period of his identification with Stark County history: "When I was ten or eleven years of age my father

removed from Hanover township, Columbiana County, where I was born, to Marlboro, Stark County. This village was then, and had been for several years, widely known for the excellence of its public schools, and it was for the purpose of giving his children the benefit of the advantages there offered that he changed his residence. The excellence of the schools at that time was due to the fact that the inhabitants of the village were for the most part of Quaker descent or 'profession' and greatly interested in the improvement of educational facilities. During a half dozen years preceding the year 1855 the 'Marlboro Union School' drew students from all parts of the state of Ohio, and from several other states. The pupils in the high school coming from outside of the village were often twice as many as the permanent population of the village. It rivaled in number of students, as also in the character of instruction given and the extent of its curriculum, Mount Union College, which was just then beginning its life. Marlboro had many more students than Mount Union, and the work done was equally advanced in character and in some instances more thorough and exacting than at the college. All of this was changed, however, by the development of railways, which left Marlboro in a relatively inaccessible location and since 1855 the schools have not differed much from those of similar isolated, small villages. I was a pupil of the Marlboro High School from 1852 to 1857-58, though during much of the latter year I was an assistant teacher (aged 17) in the school.

"During the winter of 1859-60 I taught in the Village of New Baltimore (also in Marlboro township), and in the year following I had charge of the secondary, or grammar school, at Marlboro, and at the same time I taught some of the mathematical classes in the high school. The next year—1861—I was elected to the principalship of the Marlboro schools—while still in my teens—and served as such for one year. In the summer of 1862 I was called to a position in the high school at Salem, also in Columbiana County, and I was never afterward, except temporarily, a resident of Stark County."

Doctor Mendenhall is recognized as one of the leading physicists in the country, as a teacher, an investigator and an author. He held the chair of physics and mechanics at the Ohio State University from 1873 to 1878, during which period he received his degree of Hon. Ph. D. During the succeeding three years he was professor of physics at the Imperial University of Japan, and in 1884 was honored with an emeritus professorship on the faculty of the Ohio State University. He was professor of the United States Signal Corps in 1884-86 and president of Rose Polytechnic Institute Terre Haute, Indiana (which

granted him a Sc. D. degree), from 1886 to 1889. In 1887 the University of Michigan also made him an LL. D., and the Western Reserve University repeated the honor in 1912. The five years from 1889 to 1894, Doctor Mendenhall spent as superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey and superintendent of weights and measures of the United States Lighthouse Board; that time might not hang heavy he also served during that period as a member of the first Behring Sea Commission, in 1891, and of the United States and Great Britain Boundary Line Survey Commission in 1892-94, as well as a United States delegate to the International Electrical Congress in 1893. During all these periods of activity he had become identified with numerous learned societies in the United States and Europe and had been especially prominent in the proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of which he had been general secretary in 1876, vice president in 1882 and president in 1889. From 1894 to 1901 he was president of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute; also chairman of the Massachusetts Highway Commission, 1896-1901. While thus employed in Massachusetts, Professor Mendenhall was obliged to relinquish all work on account of failure in health. In the fall of that year he went to Europe, where he suffered for many months with a serious illness. During the succeeding ten years, through foreign treatment and travel, which extended to India, China and Japan, he regained his health in large measure. In Japan he renewed old associations, and a few acquaintances, formed while he was professor of physics in the Imperial University of Japan thirty years before. At that time he was decorated with the order of the Sacred Treasures (second class), a high Japanese honor, and also received a gold medal from the National Education Society of Japan. The doctor is a member of numerous geographical, scientific and philosophical societies and the author of "A Century of Electricity." Since his return from his second trip to Japan, about three years ago, he has lived quietly at Ravenna, Ohio, and, as stated in one of his letters, has "renewed his interest in Marlboro and Stark County and made some effort to collect the more important facts and incidents relating to the small village in which he spent much of his youth."

CHARLES F. MANDERSON AND LYMAN U. HUMPHREY

Of an earlier generation and more closely connected with the history of Stark County, were Charles F. Manderson and Lyman U. Humphrey, both, as noted, soldiers of the Civil war who joined the Union forces as residents of Canton. They both enlisted as privates, Mr. Humphrey being less than eighteen years of age at the time, and

Mr. Manderson, in his twenty-fifth year. The latter rose to be brevet brigadier general of volunteers, while Mr. Humphrey left the service as a first lieutenant; but both made records of bravery and soldierly faithfulness. General Manderson was wounded severely at Lovejoy's Station while leading three brigades, and in March, 1865, was brevetted for "gallant, long continued and meritorious services during the Civil war." A few years after the war the lines of their lives separated, General Manderson making a fine record as a public man of Nebraska, and Lieutenant Humphrey, of Kansas.

Charles F. Manderson was born in Philadelphia, February 9, 1837, and graduated from the high school of that city in 1856. The same year he located at Canton to study law and was admitted to the bar in 1859. In 1860 he was elected city solicitor and was in office when he went into the army. His wound at Lovejoy's Station was so severe that he resigned from the service in September, 1864, and, after recuperating for some time resumed practice. Although twice elected district attorney, he preferred a professional field in what was then the far West, and in November, 1869, moved to Omaha, Nebraska, the first frontier town on the bluffs of the Missouri. General Manderson soon became a republican leader. He served as a member of the state constitutional conventions of 1871-74, was city attorney of Omaha for six years, and held a seat in the Senate of the United States from 1883 to 1895. During that period he was president pro tem. for four years. On retiring he returned to Omaha and soon after was appointed general solicitor of the Burlington system of railroads west of the Missouri River. That responsible position he retained until his death in 1911. In his profession, especially during the later years of his career, General Manderson was considered one of the great corporation lawyers of the country, serving as president of the American Bar Association in 1898-1901.

Lyman U. Humphrey was born in Stark County, July 25, 1844, and after the Civil war attended Mount Union College, and the University of Michigan. In 1868 he was admitted to the bar and moved to Independence, Kansas. He served in both branches of the Kansas Legislature, as a republican leader, and was successively elected lieutenant governor in 1877 and 1879. In 1888 he was elected governor by over seventy-two thousand majority and in 1890 renominated by acclamation at the Republican State Convention. He served another term, closing his first term by becoming the father of Labor day, which is now so generally observed throughout the United States. In fact, Stark County gave to Kansas a fine man in the person of Governor Humphrey.

HON. JOHN G. WARWICK

A man who attained special eminence not only in Stark County but in the state and nation was the late John G. Warwick of Massillon. In the early '50s he was known to a very limited circle as clerk in a small store at Navarre. Forty years later when he died, he was filling the office of congressman from the Ohio district including Stark County, and for years had been one of the most conspicuous figures in merchandising, railroad building, and the financial and political life of Stark County.

He came to America a young Irishman, having been born in County Cyrone, Ireland, December 23, 1830. Educated in his native land, he came to America in 1850 without friends and without resources. After a brief stay in Philadelphia he arrived at Navarre in Stark County, and soon was employed as clerk and bookkeeper in a store. He was there two years, and in 1853 engaged in the dry goods business at Massillon. He was soon prospering and in a few years his interests had a greatly expanded scope. He became the principal owner of the Sippo Valley Mills, and late in the decade of the '60s identified himself actively with railroads, serving as a director in the Massillon & Cleveland, the Wheeling and Lake Erie, and the Cleveland and Marietta Railway companies. Still later he turned his attention to coal mining, and in that industry became one of the largest operators in Ohio. From 1872, in which year he sold out his mercantile interest at Massillon, he was one of the most prominent men in the industrial affairs of Ohio. He helped to organize the Massillon Building & Loan Association Water Company, and was a stockholder in nearly every important enterprise launched in Massillon during the years following the war and up to his death.

In the democratic party he was long one of the distinctive leaders in the state. In 1883 he was elected lieutenant governor of Ohio on the democratic ticket with George Hoadly as governor. He presided over the Senate when Henry Payne was elected to the United States Senate. The culminating success of his political career came in 1890, when he was the democratic candidate for Congress and contested the district with the late William McKinley. Major McKinley had additional prestige through his previous service and was at that time occupying the seat in Congress to which Mr. Warwick aspired. After a closely contested campaign Mr. Warwick was elected and enjoyed the distinction of being the only man who ever defeated Major McKinley in an election. During the sessions of Congress which began in 1891, Mr. Warwick proved himself the worthy successor to the dis-

tinguished McKinley. He soon gained a following at Washington and was one of the valued advisors to his party in the national legislature.

Mr. Warwick died in New York City, where he was attending to some business interests, on August 14, 1892, before the close of his term as congressman. In 1864 he married Marie E. Lavake, whose father was a native of Prussia, Germany, and after settling in Baltimore became prominent as a merchant.

SIMON ABEY CORL, D. D.

One of the most interesting men in Stark County is living at Navarre. A soldier from the outbreak of the great Civil war until he was forced out of the army by a wound at Chickamauga, for more than thirty years an active minister of the United Brethren faith, an author whose words and writings have brought inspiration and encouragement to thousands of readers, a man of ripe scholarship in many departments of knowledge, Doctor Corl has made his three score and ten years of more than ordinary significance and benefit.

He was born in the Village of Schoeneck, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, October 9, 1844, a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Oberlin) Corl, both of whom were Pennsylvanians by birth, his father a native of Berks County and his mother of Lancaster County. In 1845 the family came to Navarre in Stark County. The father was a tailor by trade, and followed that occupation in Navarre for many years. His death occurred April 2, 1874, at the age of sixty-five years, eleven months and sixteen days. His wife passed away March 29, 1912, at the age of eighty-eight years, four months and three days.

From early infancy Doctor Corl was reared in the Village of Navarre. On the first call of President Lincoln for troops he volunteered in April, 1861, and was mustered into Company E of the Thirtieth Ohio Regiment of Volunteer Infantry. With that company he served during the first three months' campaign, then returned home and enlisted in Company A of the Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry for the period of three years or during the war. Even then his patriotism was not dimmed, and he veteranized and was fighting as a veteran at the Battle of Chickamauga when a gun shot wound in the right wrist totally disabled him for further service. He was then mustered out and given his honorable discharge after more than three years of continuous fighting for the integrity of the Union.

He was less than seventeen years of age when he entered the army and he was not yet twenty-one when he returned home a veteran. Not long afterward he took up his education with a view to entering the ministry of the United Brethren Church, and attended the United

Brethren Seminary at Dayton, where he spent three and a half years in preparing for the ministry. He then matriculated in Otterbein University, entering the senior year. However, before completing the course enrolled in the ministry of his church and for the next thirty years labored constantly as a pastor and in other fields of church activity filling pulpits at various points in Ohio. For twenty-two years of that period he was on the Conference Reading Course, getting young men ready for the ministry. Impaired eyesight compelled him to give up his Evangelist at Large by the East Ohio Conference of the United Brethren Church and has since had his home in the old family residence at Navarre. He was for one year department chaplain of the Grand Army of the Republic of Ohio.

Aside from his practical service as a minister and his record as a soldier, Doctor Corl is most widely known for his literary endeavors. He has applied himself to many phases of human knowledge, and has been especially interested in phrenology as a science. He studied this subject for six years at home, and for six years served as president of the Ohio State Phrenological Society. He has been doing much literary work for many years, and his completed writings will make in the aggregate five volumes, all of which he contemplates publishing in the near future. He has written over one hundred and twenty-five miscellaneous poems, over three hundred aphorisms, a text on botany, now ready for the market, and over one hundred essays on literary, scientific and sociological questions, besides more than one hundred miscellaneous articles on different topics.

Among the poems should be mentioned six tributes on "Mother"; "A Summer Days Dreams"; "My Spector Guest"; Hail May, Beautiful May"; "I Am Not Growing Old"; "Be Patient"; "My Life is Like the Autumn Rose"; "A Walk in the Woods"; "Rest Weary Heart"; "Disappointment"; "Over the Mystic River"; "Spring"; "Sights and Sounds in the November Woods"; "Sincerity"; "Soon that Perfect Day will be Mine." A poem which shows many of his graces of style and the depth of his sentiment is one entitled "Three Years Ago," and which is herewith quoted:

What stars have faded from the sky!
What hopes unfolded but to die!
What dreams so fondly pondered o'er—
Forever lost the hue they wore;
How like a death knell, sad and slow,
Rolls through my soul: "three years ago!"

Where's mother's face I loved to greet?
Her form that graced the fire-side seat?
Her gentle smile, her winning way?—
That blessed my pathway day by day;
Where fled those accents, soft and low,
That thrilled my heart three years ago!

Ah! vacant is the fireside chair;
Dear mother's smile—no longer there;
And from the back porch tree and lawn
The echo of her voice is gone!
And we who linger only know
How much was lost three years ago.

Beside her grave the stone, so bright,
Keeps silent guard by day and night;
Her body sleeps, nor heeds the tread
Of footsteps near her lowly bed;
From out her breast no sorrows flow,
Nor pangs endured, three years ago.
But why lament? A few more years,
A few more broken sighs and tears,
And we shall mingle with the dead;—
Shall go where mother's feet have led;—
To that bright world, to which we know
She sweetly passed three years ago.

Doctor Corl has been especially felicitous as a writer of aphorisms, and has packed these brief phrases and sentences full of encouraging wisdom. A few examples of these are as follows: "A kind word to a friend makes a bluer sky, a brighter star, a balmier air and a world more fair." "Eliminate from the calendar of your life the unborn to-morrows and the dead yesterdays." "Thirty-six inches to the yard, a full pound of sugar without any sand, one hundred cents on the dollar, live and let live." "Keep the eye of the mind on the Star of Bethlehem, not losing sight of the Rose on Sharon nor the Lily of the Valley." "In the great contest of life strive to reach the front line of battle, having the musket of the mind well loaded with ammunition of intelligence, taking direct aim at ignorance, shoot them down and show no quarter." "Discouragement is the handmaiden of defeat." "Lost, strayed or stolen—a golden opportunity." "Despise not her who has wrongfully capitulated."

WILLIAM SOULE, M. S., PH. D.

As a proper memorial to the many years of distinguished services rendered by the late Doctor Soule to Mount Union College at Alliance and to the cause of education and science at large, the following article has been prepared for this publication by Martin L. D'Ooge, professor emeritus of Greek and member of the class of 1862 of the University of Michigan:

Dr. William Soule was born at Dover Plains, New York, December 5, 1834, and died at Alliance, Ohio, April 18, 1914.

He was the only son of John Benson Soule and Jane Tabor Soule. His father was a descendant of George Soule, who came from England in the Mayflower and was one of the signers of the Cape Cod Compact. On his mother's side he traced his descent from John and Priscilla Alden. His immediate ancestors for several generations lived in the eastern part of New York near the Connecticut state line.

Dr. Soule's father was an intelligent business man, who was fond of books and had been at one time a teacher. William inherited his father's fondness for reading and received from him his earliest schooling. His mother was a domestic woman who looked well after the comfort of her family. The home life was a quiet and peaceful one.

After attending the school of his native town Doctor Soule went to Armenia Seminary to prepare for college. This seminary was then a flourishing school under the direction of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was presided over by Cyrus D. Foss, who later became a well known bishop of that church. In March, 1858, Doctor Soule entered the University of Michigan and was admitted to the freshman class in advanced standing. He was graduated in 1861 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. In college as in all his life he was remarkable for his studious habits, his gentle manner and his high sense of duty. His favorite studies were scientific and his most inspiring teachers were Alexander Winchell in geology and botany, Andrew D. White in history, and Chancellor Tappan in philosophy. But he made special studies in chemistry and for his work in this science he received a special diploma. In 1861 he returned to the university and took post-graduate courses in chemistry and entomology, for which he received the Master's degree in 1862. Mount Union College honored itself in 1881 by conferring upon Doctor Soule the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

The calling of the teacher early attracted Doctor Soule. Soon after graduation he taught chemistry, physics and botany for a year in the high school of his native town. For the thirteen years following he

taught these sciences in the Cazenovia Seminary in the State of New York. During this time he was volunteer meteorological observer for the Smithsonian Institute, and later he rendered a similar service to the national weather bureau.

In August, 1880, he was appointed professor of physics and chemistry in Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio, a position which he filled with eminent satisfaction until 1904, a period of twenty-four years of successful and faithful labor. In addition to his regular work he gave instruction also for a part of the time in geology and mineralogy, and, as if this were not enough to tax his strength and occupy his time, he was also charged with the care of the college library, which he rearranged and classified with much labor. The burden he tried to carry proved too great for his health, which before he came to Mount Union College had broken down, and to repair which he had to retire for a while from active service. At the close of the academic year of 1904 his broken health compelled him to sever his connection with the college which he had served so long and so well. In his retirement he tried to occupy himself with various lighter tasks, but even these became too burdensome for his failing strength.

Doctor Soule was a great reader. His students called him "a walking encyclopedia." He aimed to keep abreast with the rapid advance of the sciences which he taught. His merits as a scholar were recognized outside of his own community. In 1884 he became a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and in 1899 he was honored by an election as fellow of that learned body. He was a charter member of the Ohio State Academy of Science. In 1894 he was invited to read a paper before the International Congress of Applied Chemistry that met in Brussels. He was elected in the fall of 1912 as a member of the Royal Geographical Society of England and invited to read a paper before it. Failing health compelled him to decline this invitation. His attainments in his chosen fields of study were such that he was urged to make some permanent contribution to science in the form of a book or monograph, but his native modesty, together with the numerous demands upon his time and strength, prevented him from rendering his additional service.

Doctor Soule identified himself in early manhood with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he became an influential member. For many years he held an important office in his local church and taught a Bible class. While Doctor Soule never held any political office his influence as a member of the republican party was pronounced and persistent in favor of high ideals of citizenship and of good government.

At the close of his student days in May, 1862, Doctor Soule married Miss Adelia E. White, the youngest daughter of Mr. Eber White, one of the pioneers and prominent citizens of Ann Arbor, Michigan. Mr. Soule was survived by his wife and by two daughters, both former students at Mount Union College. The older daughter, Stella, was the wife of Dr. Darwin W. Waugh, a successful physician of Brooklyn, New York. She died within a year after the death of her father, passing away at her home in Brooklyn, New York, April 14, 1915. The younger daughter, Marion, lives with her mother and is a music teacher and organist of local renown.

On a beautiful spring day in April all that was mortal of Doctor Soule was laid to rest in the Forest Hill Cemetery at Ann Arbor. Such is the record of this man who lived laborious days and did his duty well.

JOHN H. LEHMAN

John H. Lehman was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on the 17th of May, 1846, and is a son of Abraham E. and Mary (Hackman) Lehman, both natives of Lancaster County, that state.

Abraham E. Lehman was born on the homestead farm near Manheim, Lancaster County, in 1806, and was a resident of Canton, Ohio, at the time of his death, in 1893, at the age of eighty-eight years. His wife was born on her fathers farm, near Brickerville, Lancaster County, in 1824, and died in October, 1903, when in her eighty-first year. She was a daughter of John Hackman, who was born and reared in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and who became one of the pioneer settlers of Tuscarawas township, Stark County, and there both he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives.

Abraham E. Lehman was a miller by trade and for a number of years operated what was known as the City Mill in Lancaster. Among his patrons during that period were such historic national characters as Thaddeus Stegens and James Buchman. His last place of business in Pennsylvania was at the Hostetter mill near Manheim, Lancaster County. In 1859 Mr. Lehman came with his family to Ohio and after remaining a short time in Wayne County, he came, within the same year, to Stark County where he rented the Trump mill, near Canton, to the operation of which he continued to devote his attention for a number of years. The last mill that was operated by him was the Ruthrauff mill, which stood on the site of the present Northern Ohio Traction Company car barns, four miles north of Canton.

John H. Lehman acquired his rudimentary education in the schools of his native county and was about thirteen years of age at the time of the family removal from Pennsylvania to Ohio. While living with

his parents at the Trump mill he attended the Canton High School, which at that early date had a four-year course of study. He then took up the work of teaching and while thus engaged he continued to pursue academic studies.

His first work as teacher was in District No. 1, Canton township, where he taught two years. Thereafter he served three years as teacher of what is now known as the Mount Vernon School on Cleveland Avenue, Northwest, extension. While teaching there he was elected principal of the North Cherry Street School in this city. He occupied this position six years, from 1870 to 1876. Mr. Lehman was then elected superintendent of the public schools of Canton, and he held this position for twelve consecutive years. Mr. Lehman retired in 1888 from the position of superintendent of the Canton schools, but during the long ensuing years he has not abated his interests and activities in connection with educational affairs. He served eight years as a member of the board of examiners for city teachers.

During the eighteen years that he was identified with the Canton schools as principal and as superintendent he was a member of the Stark County Teachers' Association, of which organization he was secretary five years, president four years and served a number of years on the executive committee, being chairman of the same three years. He also was a member of the Northeastern Ohio Teachers' Association and served as president of the same as well as a member of its executive committee. He held the office of vice president of the Ohio State Teachers' Association and was chairman of its executive committee.

Mr. Lehman has served fourteen years consecutively as a member of the board of education and he has been president of the board twelve years. He is a member of the Ohio State Association of School Board Members of which he has been vice president, and has served as chairman of the executive committee, the committee on schools and education and of the committee on legislation.

For the past quarter of a century Mr. Lehman has been successfully engaged in the general insurance business in Canton. He has been district agent for the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, Massachusetts, more than twenty-five years, and for twenty-four years has been agent for the Standard Accident Insurance Company of Detroit, Michigan. He also represents a number of fire insurance companies.

In connection with his other activities he was engaged in farming more than twenty years. He owned at different times several farms near the city, in Plain township, which he operated with hired help, but personally supervised the work. He disposed of his farm interests

several years ago. Mr. Lehman was secretary of the Stark County Agricultural Society thirteen years.

He is a member of Trinity Lutheran Church, Canton, and his services as deacon and elder covered a period of nearly forty years.

In politics he has always given allegiance to the republican party but he has manifested no ambition for the honors or the emoluments of political office.

In the year 1865 Mr. Lehman wedded Emma J. Oberlin, who was born on the homestead farm of her father, the place of her nativity being now included within the corporate limits of Canton and she passed her entire life in Stark County. Mrs. Lehman was a daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Oberlin, who came to this county from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in the pioneer days. She died at her home in Canton in May, 1912, and is survived by two children, the eldest of the three children of this union having been Ella Olivia, who graduated from the Canton High School in 1883. She taught district schools several years at Maple Grove and Orchard Grove schools in Plain township; then became the wife of Charles G. Correll. Mrs. Correll died in October, 1903, and is survived by four children, Homer, Margaret, John and William Correll. Eva Elizabeth Lehman, the second daughter attended the Canton public schools and graduated from the high school with the class of 1887. She has been a teacher in the Canton schools twenty-six years, and since 1908 has held the position of supervisor of music in the city schools. Fred Herbert Lehman, the only son, is engaged in the automobile business in Canton. He married Miss Letha Nave, of Massillon, daughter of Lester L. Nave, who is now a resident of Canton and is supervising principal of Garfield Avenue and Stark Avenue schools.

In November, 1913, John H. Lehman married Miss Sara A. Hostetter, a daughter of David and Maria (Pfeiffer) Hostetter and a direct descendant of Jacob Hostetter, who emigrated from Switzerland to America in 1712, and became an early settler and large landowner in Lancaster County. Sara A. Lehman was born on the Hostetter homestead farm near Manheim, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Mr. Lehman has lived in or near Canton for fifty-six years.

Note: Since the above was written, Mr. Lehman's death occurred. He will ever be remembered as one of the most prominent educators in this section of the state.

LEWIS EDWIN YORK

For the past four years since 1911 the welfare and training of the younger generation of Massillon have been under the direction of Lewis

Edwin York. He is an educator of long and varied experience, a man who knows not only things but men, women and children, one who has been a student and observer and active participant in the many affairs of the modern social program. For several years Mr. York has enjoyed a high reputation on the lecture platform, and has carried a message to hundreds of audiences all over the Middle West.

Representing one of the oldest families of Northeastern Ohio, he was born on a farm in Portage County, October 2, 1869; son of John Buchtel and Anna Margaret (Glock) York. His father was born in Greentown, Stark County, in 1829, a son of George York, who came from Pennsylvania and was one of the early settlers in the rural district of Stark County. Professor York's mother was born near Mannheim, Germany, in 1830, a daughter of Frederick Glock, who came to America in 1840, first locating in the German settlement sixteen miles east of Akron, Ohio. John Buchtel York likewise performed a notable service in the field of education. He was a graduate from Mount Union College at Alliance with the class of 1861, and for thirty-five years was a teacher, at first in Mount Union College, then in the states of Ohio and Kansas. He died at a good old age in Randolph, Ohio, in 1901, while his widow passed away in Cleveland in 1913 at the age of eighty-three.

Though acquired largely as a result of his own self denial and earnest efforts, Mr. L. E. York possesses a broadly liberal education. As a boy he was a student in the district schools of Portage County, afterwards was in Allegheny College at Meadville, Pennsylvania, and in 1894 graduated from his father's alma mater, Mount Union College, with the degree of Bachelor of Science, and subsequently with the degrees Bachelor of Philosophy and Master of Philosophy. In 1896 he graduated from Kings School of Oratory at Pittsburgh, also spent a year in graduate work at Clark University in Worcester, Massachusetts, and one summer at Columbia University in New York City.

For over twenty-five years Mr. York has been a teacher and superintendent, and has been identified with the schools at Randolph, Garfield, Newton Falls, Kingsville, Barnesville, Martins Ferry and Massillon all in Ohio. For one year he was president of Duquesne College in Pittsburg. In 1911 he came to Massillon to take the superintendency of the city schools, and brought to that position not only a broad experience but a capacity for thorough and sympathetic understanding of children and an exact knowledge of the needs and principals of education. He holds both common and high life certificates in the State of Ohio.

For fully five years Mr. York has spent his vacations in filling

chautauqua engagements for the Redpath Lyceum Bureau. He has appeared before audiences in Ohio, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa and Illinois and has well won his place as one of the leading educational and entertaining personalities on the American lecture platform. His most familiar lectures have been delivered under the titles "The Glory of Young Men," and "The Ideal Man," and all his lectures contain not only entertainment but solid instruction and inspiration, and lessons derived from his own individual experience in the educational field. He is a popular orator and a man of commanding presence, and uses those mediums in order to deliver a message that has both vitality and charm.

In 1897 Mr. York married Miss Grace May Williams, who was born near Levittsburg, Ohio, daughter of Carlos and Mary J. (Matthews) Williams. They have two children: Grace Beatrice, born July 6, 1903 and Lewis Edwin, Jr., born August 30, 1904. Mr. York is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is affiliated with Clinton Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Hiram Chapter, No. 18, R. A. M., and Massillon Commandery No. 4 of the Knight Templar branch of Masonry. He is a well known figure in the Ohio State Teachers' and National Teachers' Association, is a member of the Massillon Chamber of Commerce, and a director in the Massillon Automobile Club.

Note: Since the above was written Superintendent York passed away. His death on April 18, 1924, was mourned by countless friends throughout the county and the educational interests of the state have lost an able and efficient educator.

CHAPTER XXVI

STARK COUNTY JUDICIAL AND LEGAL HISTORY

A SKETCH OF THE EARLY COURTS OF THE COUNTY—THE JUDGES OF
THE COURTS—THE ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW—THE ALLIANCE BAR.

STARK COUNTY JUDICIAL AND LEGAL HISTORY

The Judiciary Under the 1802 Constitution

The foundation of the judicial system of Stark County was laid in the constitution of the state, promulgated in 1802, Section 1 of its third article reading as follows: "The judicial power of this State, both as to matters of equity and law, shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in Courts of Common Pleas for each county, in justices of the peace and in such other courts as the Legislature may from time to time establish." Section 2 of the same article provided that each Court of Common Pleas should consist of a president and not more than three or less than two associate judges, the latter of whom during their continuation in office being required to be residents of the county for which they were appointed. The presidents of these courts were often lawyers of much distinction, while the associates, who were not required to have a regular legal education, were usually men of practical sense and local influence.

FIRST COURT IN STARK COUNTY

The terms of the court were fixed annually by the General Assembly of the state, and in pursuance of the schedule arranged by that body the first Court of Common Pleas for Stark County, which was then in the Fourth Judicial Circuit, was convened at the house of Philip Dewalt, Canton, on the 18th of April, 1809.

Hon. Calvin Pease, one of the ablest men of Trumbull County, presided, and Thomas Latimer, James Campbell and George Bair were his associates. Of the associate judges Mr. Bair was the ablest and best educated, finally establishing quite a reputation as a man of public affairs.

The first case on the docket was that of James Pearce and others, plaintiffs, against Isaac VanMeter, defendant. The action was for

the collection of a debt of \$42; damages, \$40. Potter (supposed to be Horace Potter, of Columbiana County) appeared for plaintiffs and Obadiah Jennings, of Jefferson County, for the defendant. The case was postponed, the only business record transacted at this first term of court, lasting a portion of the 18th of April, 1809, being as follows: "At a court of Common Pleas, begun and held for the county of Stark (after reciting the time and place).

"Ordered, that John Harris be appointed clerk pro tempore to this court until a permanent clerk be appointed;

"Ordered, that Samuel S. King be appointed prosecuting attorney until a permanent appointment be made.

"James Leeper vs. Hamilton J. Hamilton. Bill in chancery. This day came the plaintiff by his attorney, and the court on hearing the petition read,

"Ordered, that the pendency of this petition be published in the Western Herald, printed in Steubenville, and that a subpoena be directed to John Cox, of Brooks County, Virginia, returnable to the next term, to be by him served on the defendant.

"Ordered, that the court do now adjourn sine die.

"Calvin Pease, President."

FIRST COURT CASES

Although it is getting a little ahead of the story, the reader naturally would ask, What became of the first case ever docketed in a Stark County court? There were several terms of court before April, 1810, when James Pearce et al. recovered of Isaac VanMeter a judgment of \$42 debt, \$24.72 damages and \$9.77½ costs, \$6 of which went to the plaintiffs' attorney. At the close of the entry on the appearance docket are the words *Ca. sa.* (*Capias ad Satisfaciendum*), but whether a *capias* was ever returned with the body of the defendant the record does not show, although imprisonment for debt was according to the law in those days and was by no means unknown in Stark County.

The first criminal punished in the county was a man who had stolen corn, and the testimony showed that his family was in dire straits for food. In the light of the chief extenuating circumstance, the court announced a sentence of ten days' imprisonment in the cellar of the Dewalt Tavern, which was then used as a jail. It is said that the court hesitated between the usual punishment of "forty lashes save one," which was imposed on really vicious criminals. Debtors could only be imprisoned—that is, that was their severest punishment.

CALVIN PEASE, PRESIDENT JUDGE

Judge Calvin Pease, who was the pioneer judge to preside in Stark County, was a resident of Warren, Trumbull County, and widely known, as well as much beloved, throughout the entire circuit. His eccentricities, even, were of the genial, lovable kind, and but added to his influential and charming character. Judge Pease came west in 1800, when twenty-four years of age, and settled at Warren. There is no record that he received a college education, as did most of his associates on the bench, but Gideon Granger, who was postmaster general under Jefferson, married his sister, and he was a student in Granger's office in the East. Although he was not admitted to the bar until October, 1800, before Ohio became a state, he was appointed first clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions held at Warren, Trumbull County, in August.

WARREN, A JUDICIAL CENTER

On July 10, 1800, the Western Reserve of Northern Ohio was created into Trumbull County, named after the governor of Connecticut. At that time Samuel H. Parsons, James M. Varnum and John Cleves Symmes were the territorial judges, who, with Governor St. Clair and Secretary Winthrop Sargent, selected Warren as its seat of justice.

The selection of Warren was made chiefly for the reason that more men of influence lived there than at Youngstown, both new settlements. Judge John Young, it is true, was a strong character, but so were John Leavitt, Ebenezer King, Calvin Pease and others who had landed interests at and near Warren, men of good influence and marked individuality. Moreover, they came from Suffield, Connecticut, the home of Gideon Granger, then postmaster general of the United States, who, as stated, was also the brother-in-law of Judge Pease and of Seth Pease, surveyor general of the nation, whose party ran the first lines through the lands of the Western Reserve. Practical politics, which depends largely on personal connections, or as we rudely speak of it in these days, of "pull," made Warren the seat of justice of old Trumbull County, and, as noted, the new county by that name, under the first state constitution, sent out Calvin Pease to preside over the Stark County Court of Common Pleas. He was first elected president-judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Third Circuit, which included Trumbull, Washington, Belmont, Jefferson and Columbus (then embracing Stark) counties. He was not quite twenty-seven when he was thus elected, and when he opened the first session at Canton he was thirty-

three. Judge Pease was elected to the State Senate in 1812, and in 1816 entered upon his duties as a judge of the State Supreme Court. But, although high honors befitting his ability were conferred upon him, his high animal spirits and natural wit often arose above either legal or judicial formality. In spite of his broad vein of humor, he was always dignified on the bench.

The famous Judge Lyman Trumbull once said of Calvin Pease: "One of the finest specimens of manhood I ever saw was Calvin Pease, then chief judge of the Supreme Court, dressed in a way that would make a dude faint—the most perfect dress I ever saw on a man, and the nicest ruffles on his shirt bosom, looking the very beau ideal of a gentleman of the olden times. By his side sat Peter Hitchcock. Now what a team was that! Woe unto that man who had a bad cause and tried to palm it off onto them. What great men they were! Hitchcock was on the bench much longer than Pease, though Pease achieved a wonderful reputation and a deserved one, so much so that Thomas Ewing once said to me that of all the judges he had ever appeared before, in his opinion Calvin Pease was the greatest.

"When General Simon Perkins was wanting a name for his new town, which was set upon a hill, he appealed to Mr. Olcott for one that should be significant, but upon which Judge Pease could not pun. 'Call it Akron, since it is on a summit,' said Mr. Olcott, and the suggestion was accepted. Later General Perkins laughingly boasted to Judge Pease that his town had a name that could not be punned upon. 'Akron, Akron,' repeated Judge Pease musingly. 'Oh, Acheron!' Now, Acheron, in heathen mythology, is the name of a river in hell."

It is needless to say that both lawyers and the associate judges of Stark County always welcomed one of Judge Pease's sittings, as it was full of sustained interest, and when court adjourned its president was the center of lively times, as long as he remained in Canton.

FIRST RESIDENT LAWYER

The first resident lawyer of the county was Roswell W. Mason, who settled at the county seat in 1810. He purchased ten acres of land of Mr. Wells immediately west of town and built a two-story frame house on what is now West Tuscarawas Street. But legal business, even at the county seat, was not encouraging and, after struggling along at Canton for several years Mr. Mason moved to Warren, then, in many respects, the most active legal center of Northeastern Ohio.

Local historians, who delight to follow every subject to its conclusion, have woven a story around the house occupied at Canton by the first resident lawyer of the county. It is to the effect that the "frame"

remained unoccupied for some time after Mr. Mason's departure, soon presented a very forlorn appearance, and its creaking doors and windows stamped it as haunted. A family by the name of Burchfield lived in it a short time, but were soon frightened away by uncanny noises, mostly at night, and quite often, just at midnight, when ghosts most do walk. Some years later Rev. James Morrow took possession of the old house and by a little paint and repairing got rid of all the fearful spirits. It is reported that Jerry Lind, engaged during that trying period in trapping muskrats along the banks of the West Creek, found the ghosts more provoking than fearful, his most common experience being that they would snatch off his hat every time he passed the house before daybreak, either going to or coming from his traps. He never saw anything or anybody, but he always averred that he could never keep his hat on his head when passing the haunted house; and there you were. How could you account for it? But it was asserted by the believers that the Reverend Mr. Morrow, in some way, exorcised the evil spirits which so long gave them a fearful pleasure.

WILLIAM RAYNOLDS, FIRST CLERK OF THE COURT

William Raynolds was the first clerk of the court in fact, although until he reached his majority, John Harris was nominally clerk, with Raynolds as deputy. As stated by a local authority, "Mr. Raynolds came here as a young man and grew up with the town. He was a man of considerable information and of strict integrity, and exerted great influence in the earlier and somewhat later days in Canton. He had the credit of having been in many things a kind of Sir Oracle among the people of this vicinity."

THE FIRST GRAND JURY

The second term of the Common Pleas Court was convened on the 15th of August, 1809, by Judge Pease, with his associates, Messrs. Latimer and Bair. At that term the first grand jury was impaneled, and William Nailor was chosen foreman, but no presentments were made. An action for debt was entered by John Sloane against George Thompson, with John Shorb as surety. Under the law, Thompson agreed to pay the debt and costs, in case judgment was ordered against him, or "render his body in execution."

On the 19th of December, 1809, Mr. Raynolds was appointed clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, and held the office for the full term of seven years. He was then clerk pro tem. for over a year, or until April, 1818, after which he served as clerk until November, 1824.

JUDGE JOHN HARRIS

Mr. Harris, the first clerk, was elected an associate judge in 1812. After the expiration of his term he studied law, was admitted to practice in 1819, and was prominent as a member of the bar for nearly forty years. He was twice elected to the House of Representatives of the State Legislature. On retiring from practice he moved to Omaha, Nebraska, where he died in October, 1863, at the age of eighty years. His remains were brought to Canton for interment. William Raynolds, Jr., his deputy and his successor as clerk of the court, died in 1829, at the age of forty, greatly respected and beloved.

JUDICIAL CHANGES

In 1810 Stark County was placed in a judicial circuit with Belmont, Jefferson, Tuscarawas and Columbiana counties, and on the 17th of April of that year court was held at Canton by Hon. Benjamin Ruggles, assisted by Thomas Latimer and George Bair. In 1812 John Harris was elected associate judge to succeed Mr. Latimer and James Clark displaced Mr. Bair. In 1815 John Hoover and Samuel Coulter were associate judges.

JUDGE GEORGE TOD

Judge Ruggles continued on the circuit until October, 1815, when Hon. George Tod was elected. Judge Tod held court but one year in Stark County. He had come to Trumbull County ten years before as a young man—a native of Connecticut, a graduate of Yale, a lawyer by training and instinct and one of the ablest judges who ever occupied the bench. He had already served in the State Senate, was afterward an officer in the War of 1812, as well as fourteen years judge of the Court of Common Pleas and prosecuting attorney, having also held the last named office when located at Warren in 1800. He died in 1841, when his son David Tod, the second of Ohio's war governors, was just commencing his fine career as a public man.

JUDGE WILLIAM HENRY

While Judge Tod presided, Hon. William Henry was one of his associates. Judge Henry came into what is now Stark County in 1807, immediately after the new purchase, west of the Tuscarawas River, was acquired. He assisted in the surveys of the Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth ranges, was afterward appointed associate judge, still later served faithfully in the House of Representatives of the State Legislature, then entered mercantile pursuits, retired and made his final home in Wooster.

JUDGE TAPPAN AND ASSOCIATES

The legislature of 1816-17 changed the number of the judicial circuit embracing Stark County to the Fifth, which also included Columbiana, Jefferson, Harrison and Tuscarawas. The legislature elected Hon. Benjamin Tappan, of Portage County, as presiding judge. He was a contemporary of George Tod, a founder of Ravenna, and after his judicial term of service as president judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, he was United States judge for Ohio and United States Senator in 1839-45. Among the profession, he is best known as the author of Tappan's Reports.

During the president judgeship of Tappan, from 1816 to 1823, James Clark, of Sugar Creek, and Thomas Hurford and George Stidger, of Canton, were his associates. Judge Clark was a farmer and the others agriculturists and merchants—all of them pioneers of good character.

JUDGE HALLOCK AND ASSOCIATES

In 1823, Hon. Jeremiah H. Hallock, of Steubenville, Jefferson County, was elected president judge of the Fifth Circuit and reelected in 1830, serving the two full terms of seven years each, during which period the following were associates: William Christmas, a Canton merchant, who had studied law and been admitted to practice; James Clark, of Sugar Creek, already referred to; John Kryder, of Plain township; Jacob Hostetter, of Minerva, Paris township; John Everhard, Massillon, Perry township; Herman Stidger and Eli Sowers, of Canton. Judge Stidger remained on the bench but a short time, when he resigned and was elected clerk of the court, which office he held for the constitutional seven years. The other gentlemen held their offices for the full term, except Judge Miller, who died in 1843.

JUDGE GEORGE W. BELDEN

Hon. George W. Belden succeeded Judge Hallock. After engaging in business and newspaper work and medicine, he commenced the study of law, was admitted to the bar, went into partnership with John Harris, and served two terms as prosecuting attorney before he ascended the Common Pleas bench. It is said that he owed his election largely to the influence of D. A. Starkweather, then a prominent member of the Stark County bar.

Judge Belden was admitted to the Ohio bar about 1833, and after serving as prosecuting attorney for Stark County, Ohio, was elected by the legislature as Common Pleas judge for the Fifth Judicial Circuit, and served from 1837 to 1843. This was under the first consti-

tution of Ohio. He was elected under the constitution of 1851 a District and Common Pleas judge of the Ninth Judicial District of Ohio, and served from 1852 to 1855, when he resigned and resumed the practice of law. Two years later, in 1857, without being a candidate, he was appointed United States district attorney for the Northern District of Ohio by President Buchanan, and served four years. In the line of duties as United States district attorney he successfully prosecuted the "Oberlin Rescuers" under the Federal Fugitive Slave law. The noted cases of *Ex-parte* Langston and *Ex-parte* Bushnell were carried to the Supreme Court of Ohio on habeas corpus by the defendant prisoners, where the Federal laws were held to be constitutional, although the five judges were republicans. (9, Ohio State Reports, page 77). Judge Belden died about 1869 and is buried in West Lawn Cemetery, Canton.

PROMINENT EARLY LAWYERS

The early journals of the court previous to 1815 show the names of not a few famous lawyers outside of Stark County, but three names only represent the resident lawyers, viz., Roswell M. Mason, Sampson S. King and Jeremiah H. Hallock. Mr. Mason has been noticed. Mr. Hallock, who was the second resident lawyer of Canton, if not of the county, settled there in 1812, but soon afterward moved to Steubenville. Some years later he became president judge of the circuit and served for two terms. He died in 1847.

From 1816 to 1829 the bar of Stark County did not increase rapidly in numbers. John Harris, Loomis & Metcalf, James W. Lathrop, Almon Sortwell, David A. Starkweather, Sanders Van Rensselaer and Hiram Griswold about complete the list.

LOOMIS AND METCALF

Messrs. Loomis and Metcalf graduated together from Union College, Schenectady, New York, and after their admission to the bar formed the partnership which continued at Canton for many years. Afterwards they separated individually, but continued in partnership, although Mr. Metcalf resided in Pittsburgh and Mr. Loomis in New Lisbon, Columbiana County. They afterward came together as a firm in Pittsburgh, and their steadfast relations were only severed by the death of Mr. Metcalf. Mr. Loomis moved to Cleveland and became one of the leading lawyers of the state.

Mr. Van Rensselaer, a member of the aristocratic old New York family, was a gentleman of fine attainments, but did not practice after 1829. Mr. Lathrop, prominent both as an educator and a lawyer, died

in January, 1828, while serving in the lower house of the State Legislature.

HIRAM GRISWOLD

Hiram Griswold was admitted to practice at Bucyrus, Crawford County, and on coming to Canton not long after took a prominent place at the county bar. During his residence there he was reported for the State Supreme Court for six years and in 1851 came within a few votes of being elected United States senator, as an opponent of the great Benjamin F. Wade. In the following year he moved to Cleveland, where he was at once elected to the State Senate, but, after a few years, went to Leavenworth, Kansas.

DAVID A. STARKWEATHER

David A. Starkweather was admitted to the bar as early as 1825, opened an office in Mansfield, Richland County, and in 1827 located at Canton. From that year for nearly forty years he practiced successfully at the Stark County bar. Although a firm democrat and a somewhat active politician, he made no enemies even among those he opposed. He died at Cleveland, at the home of his son-in-law, Hon. A. T. Brinsmade, having been a paralytic for the last year of his life. One of the city papers gives the main points of his career in these words: "Mr. Starkweather formerly lived in Stark County, and was a gentleman long and well known throughout the state, having been quite prominent in the profession of law and of politics. For three successive terms he was a member of the State Legislature, and also spent two terms in the State Senate, with honor to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He also represented the Stark County district in Congress for two terms, and while there greatly distinguished himself. One of the most notable of his services while there was his speech upon the Oregon question, which brought out the warmest personal commendations from John Quincy Adams. He was selected by President Pierce in 1854 as minister plenipotentiary to Chile, and served there with the same distinguished honor noticed in other positions. He retired from the practice of the law some time since and has of late been residing with his daughter. The only children left by the deceased are Mrs. Brinsmade and Hamilton Starkweather, of Oregon. He leaves one brother in New York and the late Judge Starkweather was a cousin. In politics the deceased was a democrat, having been president of two state democratic conventions, and in 1852 acting as president of the national convention of his party." More special attention is paid to Mr. Starkweather's public services elsewhere in this work.

GEN. DWIGHT JARVIS

In 1831 Gen. Dwight Jarvis, who had, in 1822, finished his professional studies at Canton and located at Athens, in the county by that name, returned to Canton and formed a partnership with Mr. Starkweather, which almost immediately took the lead; Mr. Jarvis was the painstaking member who prepared the cases, and Mr. Starkweather the ready and eloquent trial lawyer. The firm continued for eleven years, or until the spring of 1848, when it was strengthened by the addition of Alexander Bierce, of Massillon. Mr. Bierce was a fine, thorough lawyer, but in 1848 withdrew from Starkweather, Jarvis & Bierce and formed the professional connection with Anson Pease, of Massillon, which continued until his death twenty-four years later. It was considered advantageous that one member of the firm should be located at the county seat. Mr. Bierce therefore removed to Canton in 1848, where he resided until the time of his death in 1892.

Mr. Jarvis also moved to Massillon at that time, and died in that city in 1863, aged sixty-six. While a resident of Massillon he was elected major general of the Ohio militia, having been active in military matters for many years. He thus earned his title of "General" legitimately, as he did all other honors.

JAMES D. BROWN AND GEN. SAMUEL LAHM

Among the old members of the bar who also took their high places in the profession previous to 1840 were James D. Brown and Gen. Samuel Lahm. Mr. Brown was from New York and General Lahm from Maryland, and they were fine types of the North and the South of those days. Both served for several terms as prosecuting attorney, and General Lahm, at various periods represented his county in the State House of Representatives, his district in the Ohio Senate and an even broader constituency in the national House of Representatives. He was a man of untiring energy of mind and body, and, after retiring from his professional practice and his public duties, engaged in farming in princely style, owning and cultivating several hundred acres of land between Canton and Massillon. He died in May, 1876, at his residence in Canton.

Mr. Brown was an industrious, earnest lawyer, and continued to practice at the Stark County bar until during the Civil war period, when he moved to Omaha, Nebraska, where he died in 1880. He was a son-in-law of John Harris, with whom he was in partnership for many years at Canton. Both are buried where they practiced so long and well.

JUDGE AND COL. SERAPHIM MEYER

In 1838 Seraphim Meyer, whose parents had brought him from Alsace-Lorraine as a youth ten years before, was admitted to practice and at once opened an office at Canton. He was a linguist and a scholar, as well as a lawyer and a close student, and soon took a firm position at the bar. At various times he was a member of Dunbar & Meyer, Brown & Meyer and Meyer & Manderson. During the War of the Rebellion both himself and two sons distinguished themselves. When the One Hundred and Seventh Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry was raised, Judge Meyer, then prosecuting attorney of Stark County, resigned, and accepted the command of the regiment. At Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and at other great engagements his command was ably and gallantly handled. After a severe illness Colonel Meyer was compelled to resign, and in February, 1864, returned to his home in Canton so broken in health that he was long unfitted to resume his professional work. Finally he resumed practice with Gen. C. F. Manderson, and at the dissolution of that partnership engaged with his son, C. T. Meyer, which connection continued until he was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas and ascended the bench in January, 1877.

H. B. HURLBUT AND D. K. CARTTER

H. B. Hurlbut opened a law office at Massillon in 1839. Subsequently he formed a partnership with J. W. Underhill, of that place, and in 1845, when D. K. Cartter came from Akron and located at Massillon became associated with the congressman-to-be. When Mr. Cartter was elected to Congress the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Hurlbut associated himself with Arvine C. Wales. During the early part of the Civil war Mr. Cartter was appointed by President Lincoln as chief justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; and this, although he had been elected and reelected to Congress as a democrat. But he joined the republican party at its formation, while living in Cleveland was appointed a delegate to the national convention which met in Chicago, where he was an earnest advocate of Lincoln's nomination.

LOUIS SCHAEFER AND ROBERT H. FOLGER

Louis Schaefer, of Canton, and Robert H. Folger, of Massillon, were admitted to practice together before the Supreme Court sitting at New Lisbon, in 1842. Mr. Schaefer was born in France, came to Canton as a youth, studied law with Griswold & Grant (Elijah P., the

socialist lawyer), and practiced for many years. Mr. Folger, a Pennsylvanian, was brought to Kendal, or Massillon, when an infant. He studied his profession with Samuel Pease and Gen. Dwight Jarvis, and at the time of his death in May, 1899, was the oldest practicing lawyer in Ohio.

Mr. Folger was a native of Chester County, Pennsylvania, the son of Capt. Mayhew Folger. He was born January 11, 1812. His father was a sailor who had circumnavigated the globe three times. When he gave up his seafaring life in 1810, he first went to Pennsylvania, then to Massillon. He died in 1813.

The son, Robert Folger, decided to become a lawyer, in 1831. Later he changed his mind and engaged in mercantile pursuits, but in 1839 he began the practice of law under Samuel Pease and Gen. Dwight Jarvis, of Massillon. He was admitted to practice in what was then New Lisbon in 1842. Shortly afterwards he opened an office in Massillon.

Mr. Folger espoused the anti-slavery ideas of William Lloyd Garrison. Upon the organization of the old liberty party in 1844, he took an active part in politics, laboring with energy for Birney and in 1848 for Van Buren. He became a republican with the formation of the republican party and was always thereafter identified with that party.

Mr. Folger was a justice of the peace fifteen years and United States Commissioner fifty years. He was associated with Judge Underhill in the practice of law in Massillon for a number of years, and afterwards with E. G. Willison and John O. Garret. Prior to his death he practiced alone. He was married in Massillon in 1834 to Miss Amelia Heydon.

Mr. Folger was a great student. He was an authority upon all matters pertaining to the history of Stark County. His wonderful memory could bring before him events that had long since faded from the recollection of others.

The late Louis Schaefer who died November 12, 1889, at his old home in Canton when nearly seventy-four years of age, was of French birth and German ancestry. He was fifteen years of age when the family emigrated to America, an intelligent youth who had been well educated both in school and under the guidance of his father. Soon after coming to the United States the family homestead was located at Osna-burg township, near the present Village of Mapleton, where the father engaged in farming and merchandising. When in his seventeenth year the son took a position as clerk in Martin Wikidal's store at Canton. John Danmer was his fellow clerk. Mr. Schaefer carried his clerical duties and his law studies along together for several years, being a

student in the office of Griswold & Grant and being admitted to practice in 1842.

In the meantime Mr. Schaefer had so advanced in the good graces of the democracy of his section that he was tendered the secretaryship of the American legation in France. As he was a master of English, French and German, his qualifications were evident, but his inclinations were otherwise. He was a member of the commission sent to Washington to demand the release of Vallandigham, the fiery Ohio congressman who had been arrested by Burnside for his utterances against the administration and enlistment, and in 1866, was the democratic candidate for Congress as a representative of the Seventeenth District. But his usefulness and true worth were destined for a more restricted field, and Canton has reason to be thankful that his destiny was thus directed. For many years he was identified with the county board, the city council and the board of education. He was the father of the municipal water works; was active in securing the passage of the bill authorizing county commissioners to build courthouses, the Stark County building being the first erected under that law, and was also instrumental in the establishment of several important industries at Canton, among which were the Dueber Watch Works. Although an excellent lawyer, Mr. Schaefer's mind was primarily commercial and the practice of his earlier years was largely along business lines. No one ever lived in Canton who had stauncher friends than Louis Schaefer, and that statement tells the story of his earnest, useful life. Mr. Schaefer was twice married, among the children by his first wife being Louis M., who followed his father's profession after his admission to the bar in 1877, and Mary E., who married William R. Day.

JAMES W. UNDERHILL AND BENJAMIN F. LEITER

James W. Underhill was also admitted to the bar in 1842, located for practice at Massillon, served in the State Legislature and was then elected probate judge, which office he held from 1860 to 1871, inclusive. He afterward formed a partnership with John Lahm and during the later years of his life became much interested in railroad enterprises.

Benjamin F. Leiter was also a lawyer who not only became prominent at the Stark County bar in the '40s, but afterward made quite a hit in public life. He was a native of Maryland, taught school, studied law with Gen. Samuel Lahm, was speaker of both houses of the Ohio State Legislature, was elected to Congress as a know-nothing, but was a good Union man. He resided at Canton.

Among the young men who came to the bar in the early '40s and opened offices in Massillon were F. M. Keith, from Lorain County, who

located there in 1840 and formed a partnership with S. Pease; George Miller, a son of Judge Jacob Miller; Leavitt L. Bowen and David M. Bradshaw. Mr. Miller's early death in 1850, after he had served in legislature, was a loss to the profession.

Anson Pease was admitted to practice in 1844, served as a member of the constitutional convention of 1874, and practiced long and creditably.

LAST JUDGE UNDER OLD CONSTITUTION

Judge Belden was succeeded as president of the circuit by John Pearce, of Carrollton, who took his seat April 15, 1844, and held the position until 1851. He was reelected and held the judgeship until 1852, when the judges elected under the present constitution of Ohio took their seats and the judicial system of the state underwent a complete change.

HOME AND CIRCUIT LAWYERS

To summarize: The bar of Stark County in those days was proverbial for its strength. Harris was its Nestor. There were also Hiram Griswold, Loomis & Lahm, Starkweather & Jarvis, E. P. Grant and Samuel Pease, as well as others already referred to. In addition such lawyers from the neighboring circuits often appeared in its courts, as Edward Avery and Levi Cox, from Wooster; C. D. Coffin, of Columbiana; the brothers Collier, Wright, Goodenow and Tappan, from Steubenville; Chauncey Dewey, and W. B. Beebe, from Harrison County; Johnson, afterward judge of the Superior Court of Hamilton County, and John Pearce, afterward president judge of the Common Pleas, from Carrollton, and Joseph C. Hance, at the head of the Tuscarawas County bar.

NOTED SLANDER SUIT

One of the most celebrated early cases tried in Stark County was the suit for slander brought by Moses Gleason against Nathaniel Skinner, both being well known in Perry township near Massillon. The defendant's counsel were James W. Lathrop and J. H. Hallock, afterward president judge, and the plaintiff was represented by Messrs. Wright and Goodenow. The case was so spicy that at least two of the contending attorneys delivered their maiden speeches as members of the bar in the various earnest efforts to sift the blame and to properly lay before the court the culpability of the words alleged to have been uttered by Nathaniel Skinner, viz., "Moses Gleason is a thief; he stole my

hay on the wild meadows." Mr. Lathrop for the plaintiff and Samuel Stokely, who had been added to the counsel for defendant, both made their maiden speeches. In the days when this case was tried the wild meadows in the northeastern part of Perry township were Government lands, and the new comers, who had not been able to clear their own land and raise food for their cattle, often relied upon them for fodder. Mr. Skinner had cut and put up several tons of hay, some of which was taken, and he charged Gleason with the larceny. The legends which have filtered down indicate that the trial of the case was masterly on both sides, and from the citizens of those days—settlers of Perry and Jackson townships—the knowledge has also reached the present, that among the witnesses brought into the case were Thomas A. Drayton, Aaron Chapman, Nathaniel Ray, Edward Nelson, Matthew Macy and Alexander Johnson. Unfortunately for the completeness of the record, there is nothing to indicate whether Mr. Gleason recovered any damages for Mr. Skinner's "malicious, false and slanderous words."

CHANGES MADE BY 1851 CONSTITUTION

Under the present constitution, which was adopted at the Cincinnati convention, March 10, 1851, instead of a Common Pleas Court with four judges—one learned in the law and three country gentlemen—the new body was reduced to one judge, who must be learned in the law, and instead of the State Supreme Court meeting annually in each county, two out of the four judges being competent to hold the court, the constitution of 1851 provided for a District Court composed of three judges of the Common Pleas courts within the defined judicial district, and one supreme judge, any three of whom should constitute a quorum. Such territorial divisions are called appellate districts. In each district there is a Court of Appeals. The judges of the State Supreme Court, consisting of a chief justice and six judges, as well as the judges of the Court of Common Pleas are still elected for terms of six years. The most important change in the judiciary made by the new constitution was the creation of Probate Courts, which became the successors in the several counties of the Courts of Common Pleas, in so far as the latter had jurisdiction over matters constitutionally pertaining to probate business. The probate judges are elected for terms of four years.

For judicial purposes the state was divided into nine districts, each composed of three subdivisions. The first subdivision of the Ninth District was composed of Stark, Carroll and Columbiana, and it has so remained.

GEORGE W. RAFF, FIRST PROBATE JUDGE

George W. Raff, the first judge of the Probate Court in Stark County, was a native of Tuscarawas township, this county, where he was born in 1825. His father, a Pennsylvanian, died when the son was a mere boy, so that George was early thrown upon his own resources. After living for a few years in the Village of Bethlehem, the youth obtained a clerkship in the office of his uncle, Daniel Raff, then county recorder. In 1844 the latter was elected county clerk and the nephew held various positions under him for six years. In the meantime he had commenced the study of law in the office of Hiram Griswold, who was then considered at the head of the Stark County bar, and in July, 1850, was admitted to practice. Soon afterward he formed a partnership with James D. Brown, but in the following year the democrats elected him to the probate judgeship, which had just been created under the new constitution.

In 1855, at the expiration of his term, Judge Raff formed a partnership with John Lahm, and the firm prospered for many years. During that period, he issued a number of standard works on professional subjects, such as "A Guide to Executors and Administrators in the State of Ohio," and "The War Claimant's Guide." In 1870 Judge Raff associated himself in practice with George E. Baldwin, under the firm name of Raff & Baldwin, but, after about a year, withdrew from general practice on account of ill health. He then entered the employ of Cornelius Aultman, the manufacturer, with whom he continued until Mr. Aultman's death in 1884. Judge Raff acted as one of the administrators of the extensive Aultman estate, and in 1888, in company with his son Edward, organized the Central Savings Bank of Canton. He was president of that institution at the time of his death April 14, 1888.

COMMON PLEAS JUDGES, 1851-1882

At the first election under the constitution of 1851, Judge Belden was unanimously elected to the Common Pleas bench, holding office until 1855, when he resigned and John Clark, of New Lisbon, Columbiana County, was appointed by the governor to fill the vacancy until his successor could be chosen at the regular election. On his resignation Judge Belden returned to the bar and continued a good practice until his death in 1869.

Lyman W. Potter, of New Lisbon, succeeded Judge Clark at the coming election, but resigned in 1858, and Jacob A. Ambler, of Salem, Columbiana County, was appointed to fill out the unexpired term, and

by later elections held the judgeship until 1864. He was followed by Joseph Frease, of Canton, who served for two terms, and was succeeded, in turn by S. Meyer. At various times, the counties in the district including Stark have passed special acts providing for additional judges, John W. Church and Peter A. Laubie, having thus served during the incumbencies of Judges Ambler and Meyer.

JUDGE JACOB A. AMBLER

The late Hon. Jacob A. Ambler, although a resident of Salem, Columbiana County, was well known in Canton, both as a practitioner and as judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1858 to 1864. He resigned his seat in the State Legislature to ascend the bench; represented the Seventeenth Ohio District in the Forty-first Congress, 1869-70; was a member of the United States Tariff Commission in 1882, and died at his home in Salem in 1906, where he had commenced practice with his brother, the late Henry Ambler, more than half a century before.

JUDGE JOSEPH FREASE

Judges Belden and Frease were among the best known lawyers and judges who were ever connected with the bench and bar of Stark County. From 1856 to 1867 the firm of Belden & Frease was widely known, and when William McKinley came to Canton in the latter year he commenced his career as a lawyer by succeeding Mr. Frease, who had been elected judge of the Common Pleas Court, as the partner of ex-Judge Belden. The firm of Belden & McKinley continued until the death of the senior partner in 1869. Mr. McKinley's law practice until he went to Congress in 1877 was almost entirely in the courts presided over by Judge Frease; the last term of Judge Frease on the Common Pleas bench, in fact, ended about the time that President McKinley commenced his long term of service as a public man of national fame. And this intimate connection, both professional and personal, between the McKinleys and the Freases is carried down, in the latter family, to the living generations; for Col. Harry Frease, son of Judge Frease, was the chief organizer of the demonstrations at Canton which paid such imposing tribute to the memory of the dear President and faithful friend.

Joseph Frease was admitted to the bar of Ohio in 1851. From 1856 to 1858 he served as prosecuting attorney of Stark County, and from 1867 to 1877 as Common Pleas judge for the Ninth Judicial District of Ohio. In 1856, as stated, he formed a partnership with his father-in-law, Judge Belden, which continued until he ascended the

Common Pleas bench. Judge Frease resumed private practice at the conclusion of his judicial term in 1877 and was thus actively engaged at the time of his death September 3, 1909. He is buried in West Lawn Cemetery.

THE BAR FORTY YEARS AGO

A survey of the bar of Stark County in the late '70s and the early '80s, when Judge Meyer was at the head of the Common Pleas Court, discloses the following: Canton—Hon. S. Meyer, Judge, Messrs. Frease & Case (this firm is composed of Hon. Joseph Frease and F. E. Case), A. D. Braden, J. J. Parker, J. P. Fawcett, A. C. Hiner, George E. Baldwin and Robert S. Shields, of the firm of Baldwin & Shields, Louis Schaefer and Louis M. Schaefer, firm of Schaefer & Son, Peter Chance, Anthony Housel, Charles R. Miller, John M. Myers, Will Wynn, William A. Lynch, William R. Day, and Austin Lynch composing the firm of Lynch, Day & Lynch, Turenne C. Meyer, and William J. Piero, firm of Meyer & Piero, John Lahm, J. W. Underhill, F. W. Bond, Charles C. Upham, E. E. Russell, Julius Whiting, Jr., L. M. Jones, H. R. Spencer, Henry A. Wise, Hon. William McKinley, member of Congress, Abner McKinley, Allen A. Carnes, T. T. McCarty, J. S. Hudson, B. F. Faust, Henry W. Harter, prosecuting attorney, Stark County, William W. Clark and James J. Clark, firm of W. W. & J. J. Clark, A. W. Hildenbrand, probate judge, G. W. Raff, Col. P. S. Sowers and John C. Mong.

Massillon—Anson Pease and F. L. Baldwin, firm of Pease & Baldwin; R. H. Folger and John O. Garrett, firm of Folger & Garrett; L. C. Cole, mayor of the city, and Robert W. McCaughey, firm of Cole & McCaughey; Isaac Ulman, Eugene G. Willison, Robert A. Pinn, Otto E. Young, William McMillan and Andrew C. Robertson.

Canal Fulton—William G. Myers and James Sterling.

Hartville—S. S. Geib.

OTHER COMMON PLEAS JUDGES

Among the best known judges of the Common Pleas Court who have served Stark County since Judge Meyer's time are Anson Pease, Massillon; Peter A. Laubie, Columbiana County; William A. Nichols, Columbiana County; Isaac H. Taylor Carroll County; T. T. McCarty, Canton; Ralph S. Ambler, Canton; Henry W. Harter, Robert H. Day, Massillon; John Femple, Carroll County; Harvey F. Ake, Canton; Harvey J. Ecklev, Carrollton; Charles Krichbaum and Abram W. Agler.

OTHER PROBATE JUDGES

Of the other Probate Judges mention should be made of George W. Raff, two terms; Isaac Hazlett, one term; William Burke, one term; J. W. Underhill, four terms; A. W. Heldenbrand, three terms; Seraphim Meyer, two terms; J. P. Fawcett, two terms; H. A. Wise, two terms; M. E. Amigst, two terms; C. C. Bow, two terms; Chas. Kirchbaum, and A. L. Deal.

JUDGE HENRY A. WISE

Judge Henry A. Wise is one of the men to whom Canton is much indebted for its solid standing as a notable center of law and jurisprudence and an exponent of substantial and conservative finances. He was born on the old family homestead near Middlebranch, Plain township, Stark County, more than seventy years ago, and his father was also born thereon in 1819. Evidently the family must, by 1915, feel at home in that part of Ohio. Judge Wise's father spent his entire life in Stark County, operating his farm, his store, his flouring mill and his tannery, and died in 1858. Both the grandparents also passed their last years on the family homestead in Plain township.

After passing through the district schools of his home neighborhood and the Canton High School, Judge Wise studied at the University of Michigan and the Dennison University (at Granville, Ohio), graduating from the latter in 1870. After leaving college he read law in the office of Alexander Bierce, then in Canton, two years later was admitted to the bar and forthwith associated himself with Anson Pease, afterward judge of the Court of Common Pleas, with whom he remained for ten years. In July, 1882, he was appointed to serve out the unexpired term of Timothy Sullivan as county treasurer, and in September of the following year accepted the cashiership of the City National Bank, which he retained until the autumn of 1890. He then resigned, resumed practice, became vice president of the Farmers Bank, and in November, 1894, was elected Probate judge. He occupied that bench until February, 1900, and in the following year became secretary and treasurer of the Canton & Malvern Fire Brick Paving Company, remaining thus until the business was sold. For twenty-nine years Judge Wise was treasurer of the Stark County Agricultural Society; has been identified with the Canton Cemetery Association for many years; is vice president of the Dime Savings Bank of Canton; is president and treasurer of the Columbia Fire Brick Company, and has farming interests and real estate investments in

various parts of the county. He served during the later period of the Civil war and is one of the most prominent Masons in the state.

Note: Judge Wise is now deceased.

APPELLATE COURT JUDGES

Stark County is in the Fifth District of the Appellate Court, or Courts of Appeals, which also embraces Ashland, Coshocton, Delaware, Fairfield, Holmes, Knox, Licking, Morgan, Morrow, Muskingum, Perry, Richland, Tuscarawas and Wayne. Robert S. Shields of Canton, is one of the three members of the court for the Fifth District, his term expiring in February, 1917.

JUDGE ROBERT S. SHIELDS

Judge Shields' record speaks for itself. A son of William and Anna (Hance) Shields, both natives of New Jersey, he was born at Washington, New Jersey, September 28, 1845. After preparing for college at Allentown, Pennsylvania, he entered Union College at Schenectady, New York, and was graduated Bachelor of Arts from that institution in 1867. He began the study of law in the office of Hon. E. W. Stoughton of New York City, who was subsequently United States minister to Russia during the administration of President Harrison. Later he was a student with his paternal uncle, Judge Joseph C. Hance of New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1870 on examination before Judge McIlvaine at Cadiz, Harrison County.

Since August, 1887, Judge Shields has resided in Canton. He came to the city well recommended, possessing ability as well as ambition, and from the first thoroughly identified himself with the life of the community. In 1871 he was elected mayor of Canton, and served in that office two consecutive terms. He was soon rewarded with a good clientage as a lawyer, and in 1876 was elected prosecuting attorney of Stark County, an office he also held for two terms of two years each. This service increased his reputation as a resourceful trial lawyer.

In 1885 Judge Shields was appointed by President Cleveland as United States District Attorney for Northern Ohio, and that office he also held four years. During the succeeding twenty years he was engaged in successful private practice and in 1910 was elected to the bench of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, which subsequently became the Court of Appeals of the Fifth Appellate District. On the bench his record has fulfilled the expectations based upon his long and noteworthy career as a lawyer.

In December, 1871, Judge Shields married Miss Clara A. Wikidal, daughter of the late Martin Wikidal of Canton. They have one daughter, Clara.

STARK COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION

Although the present members of the bar have an association, its functions are closely confined to the gathering of its members in case of death, or for any other stated purpose. It has a very large membership at the present time.

THE LAW LIBRARY

The law library, in several upper rooms of the courthouse, is an institution in which the profession takes much pride. It is more than a quarter of a century old and has nearly 8,000 volumes, which are really used. The library is controlled by a corporation formed in June, 1889, its articles having been prepared by George E. Baldwin, David Fording, John C. Given, John C. Mong, and Robert W. McCaughey. There were sixty-one original stockholders, of whom thirty-seven have dropped out, mostly by death.

The first meeting of the board of trustees was held October 6, 1890, and was called to order by Col. James J. Clark, who was elected president; T. T. McCarty, vice president. Other members of the board: David Fording, F. L. Baldwin, W. R. Day (afterward associate justice of the United States Supreme Court), A. A. Thayer, and R. S. Shirilas. Ralph R. Ambler was chosen secretary and treasurer. In December, 1890, Clarence S. Greer was elected librarian, and in January, 1891, was succeeded by William A. Nutt.

The following have served the Law Library since its organization:

Presidents—James J. Clark, 1890-93; A. A. Thayer, 1893-94; William R. Day, 1894; J. J. Clark, 1894-96; George E. Baldwin, 1896-97; William R. Day, 1897-98; George E. Baldwin, 1898-99; James J. Clark, 1899-1901; R. S. Shields, 1901-02; Isaac H. Taylor, 1902-04; James J. Clark, 1904-10; Isaac H. Taylor, 1910-12; Ralph S. Ambler, 1912-15.

Vice Presidents—T. T. McCarty, 1890-91; David Fording, 1891-93; George E. Baldwin, 1894-96; William R. Day, 1896-97; R. S. Ambler, 1897-98; F. L. Baldwin, 1898-1904; C. C. Bow, 1904-05; Isaac H. Taylor, 1905-08; Robert S. Shields, 1908-10; Thomas F. Turner, 1910-12; A. M. McCarty, 1912-15.

Secretaries and Treasurers—Ralph S. Ambler, 1890-93; Atlee Pomerene, 1893-94; A. M. McCarty, 1894-96; Ed L. Smith, 1896-97; Lorin C. Wise, 1897-99; E. H. Smith, 1899-1901; H. F. Ake, 1901-05;

Charles Kirchbaum, 1905-08; John T. Blake, 1908-12; Russel J. Burt, 1912-15; Edwin R. Casper, 1915.

Librarians—Clarence S. Greer, 1890-93; W. S. Mobley, 1893-94; C. E. Pippitt, 1898-99; John F. Spitler, 1900-03; Miss Lulu Rackle, 1903-05; Miss Sarah Crevoisie, 1905-15.

THE LATE WILLIAM A. LYNCH

As an example of the broad, brilliant and learned lawyer, who refused to be diverted from the labors and honors of his profession by either political or judicial honors, no member of the Stark County bar has furnished so striking an example as the late William A. Lynch. His legal genius was never diverted except into such large fields as those of corporation developments connected with railroads, coal mining and other leading industries, and only then, when he saw the opportunity to apply himself as a member of his profession in the organization and management of broad interests within the well-ordered domain of the law. He had no dealings with anything of a petty nature, either in his capacity as a lawyer or as a citizen, and although repeatedly urged to accept both judicial and political honors he steadfastly pursued the course which he had evidently marked out with care and determination.

Mr. Lynch was a native of Canton, Ohio, born August 4, 1844. His parents were natives of Ireland, who met in Stark County and were there married. The father was county surveyor, county recorder, a developer of coal mining both in Stark County and Western Pennsylvania, and one of the projectors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago and the Mahoning Valley railroads. His death occurred just previous to the financial panic of 1857, which was especially disastrous to railroad properties and threw the Lynch estate into heavy debt. Several years thereafter the son, when he had reached his majority, shouldered his father's honorable debts and eventually paid them. In his sixteenth year he had entered the office of Louis Schaefer to study law, and was taken into partnership by his preceptor on September 1, 1865, having reached his majority about a month before.

While studying law and in the early period of his practice, Mr. Lynch found an elder friend and admirer in John McSweeney, who took delight in aiding him in various ways from the store of his wide experience. The advice and assistance of the elder attorney was so effectively utilized that Lynch soon became McSweeney's strongest opponent in the courts of Northern Ohio. The partnership with Mr. Schaefer was dissolved at the end of four years, and Mr. Lynch remained alone until 1872, when he was joined in practice by William R. Day. In April,

1878, an addition to the firm was made in the person of Austin Lynch, a brother of the senior partner, making its style, Lynch, Day & Lynch.

In 1885 William A. Lynch retired from the firm and thereafter, until his death, practiced alone. He was twice elected prosecuting attorney of Stark County. The first time his opponent was the late Charles F. Manderson, long afterward United States senator from Nebraska. Major McKinley then ran against him successfully, but failed to be elected the second term, which honor again fell to Mr. Lynch. The offices of prosecuting attorney and city solicitor were the only ones to which Mr. Lynch aspired, or to which he was elected, and his elections to the former office were accomplished as a democrat.

In 1885, upon retiring from the firm of Lynch, Day & Lynch, William A. adopted corporation law as his specialty, and actively participated in the management and development of several enterprises of great magnitude. He was one of the projectors of the Pittsburgh, Akron & Western Railroad, and became the head of the Canton & Massillon Electric Railway, one of the first lines of the kind in the country to carry baggage, mail and express matter. In December, 1901, this system was sold to a syndicate and Mr. Lynch retired from the management. In 1895 he had reorganized the Aultman Company, became its president and greatly advanced its interests. He was a number of times appointed receiver for large institutions, while, in matters of litigation and organization of railroad, coal, iron and manufacturing properties, his counsel and active coöperation were frequently enlisted.

Despite his refusal to be drawn into active politics, Mr. Lynch became quite prominent in the presidential campaigns of 1896 and 1900. He was an ardent supporter of the hard money wing of the democracy, being a delegate to the Indianapolis National Sound Money Convention in 1896 and one of the electors-at-large on the Palmer-Buckner ticket for the State of Ohio. But he realized the hopelessness of victory for his party, and therefore openly declared for his friend and fellow townsman, Mr. McKinley. It was during this memorable campaign of 1896 that Mr. Lynch delivered at Canton what was pronounced by many public men to have been the greatest speech on the financial question in the country, with the possible exception of the oration of Carl Schurz, at Chicago. Again, in the presidential campaign of 1900, Mr. Lynch opposed the election of Mr. Bryan and, with John Cowen, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, spoke to a large meeting under the auspices of the Maryland Sound Money Democratic League. Those were his most memorable appearances as a figure in national politics and, had he elected to enter that field, he would undoubtedly have achieved a great reputation..

THE ALLIANCE BAR

Prepared by William L. Hart

The Alliance Bar, while an integral part of the Stark County Bar, has had in former years a somewhat distinctive character because of the isolation of its members from Canton, the county seat of the county, and because of the localization of legal business which has been generally handled by Alliance lawyers.

Thirty years ago, the means of transportation and access to the county seat was quite in contrast with that of today. Then there was no street railway between Alliance and Canton; no automobiles or hard surfaced highways; no adequate telephone service; in fact the only rapid means of transit was by steam cars with very inadequate and inconvenient schedules. The lawyer who was required to be in Canton for the opening hour of court was obliged to hunt up a local freight train somewhere in the Alliance Railroad Yards at five thirty in the morning, which carried a passenger coach but which did not leave from the depot as other passenger trains did, and then after two hours, perhaps most of which time was consumed in switching and making up the train at local stations, the lawyer passenger was landed in Canton three quarters of a mile from the courthouse and an hour and a half before the time for court to convene; and on his return trip, if he was unable to conclude his business so as to leave Canton at 1:20 in the afternoon—in other words, if he was required to remain in court the full day or until 4:30 in the afternoon—he could not reach Alliance, his home, until 10:20 in the evening.

The present day Alliance lawyer has no conception of laboring under such handicaps when he may go every half hour by trolley car to the county seat in from thirty to forty minutes and may make the trip by automobile over two or three hard surfaced highways in the short space of a half hour, and may call any of the county offices from his office phone almost instantly. In fact, the Alliance lawyer today does business at the county seat with as much convenience and dispatch as the city lawyer whose residence is thirty minutes away from his downtown office. As a result of this facility of rapid communication and transportation, the business of the Alliance lawyer is not wholly local but he is serving clients conveniently to himself and satisfactorily to such clients in other parts of the county; he comes in daily business contact with the other lawyers of the county, and the distinctive character of the Alliance Bar on account of isolation from other parts of the county has largely disappeared.

Alliance as an incorporated city is now seventy-five years old. Its



FIRST JURY IN ALLIANCE MUNICIPAL COURT WHICH CONTAINED
WOMEN JURORS

population is now more than three times as large as it was thirty years ago. It has changed from a country village to a thriving industrial city, and with this change the law business of the local bar has likewise changed in character so that there is now no practical difference in the practice of law than is to be found in the larger cities of the state. The practice has also been favorably affected by the institution of the Alliance Municipal Court, established January 1st, 1918, by means of which a large amount of legal business may now be transacted in Alliance, which formerly required court attendance at the county seat.

The Alliance Bar has had in its membership throughout the years men of integrity and character and splendid educational and legal attainments. In the remainder of this sketch there will be noted the names and the brief biographical data of those men who were members of the Alliance Bar and who have removed from Alliance or who are now deceased.

HARVEY LAUGHLIN was born in Deerfield, Portage County, Ohio, January 10, 1813, of parents who emigrated from Virginia. His education was obtained in the common schools and at Sturtevant Academy of Tallmadge. In 1842 he began the study of law with Griswold & Grant of Canton and in 1844 he was admitted to the Ohio Bar. In 1852 he opened a law office in Alliance and continued the practice of law there until the date of his death. He was the first mayor of the City of Alliance, elected to that office in 1854 and being reelected for five additional terms. Mr. Laughlin died in 1903. His son, James Laughlin, has been for many years a teacher of economics in the University of Chicago.

A. L. JONES was born in Columbiana County, November 27, 1826. He attended an academy at Washingtonville and later at Marlboro. When about twenty-six years of age, he began to read law with W. D. Ewing of New Lisbon, and in May, 1854, he was admitted to the Ohio Bar. On October 2, 1849, he married Ruth A. Coffee, daughter of Joseph Coffee of Columbiana County. Mr. Jones practiced law at Alliance from 1854 until about 1885, when he moved to Canton where he continued to practice law until the time of his death.

JAMES AMERMAN was born in Genesee, Michigan, August 20, 1848, the son of Scottish parents, John and Mary Laidler, who emigrated to America in 1842. Mr. Amerman was adopted by Daniel and Mary Amerman of Thornville, Michigan, in 1850. He came to Alliance with his adopted father in 1858. Served three years in Company B, Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, enlisting in April, 1862. He was wounded at the battle of Bull Run and was taken pris-

oner at Gettysburg. He studied law with A. L. Jones at Alliance and was admitted to the bar in 1867 and enjoyed a large practice. He was married November 7, 1870, to Rachel Teeters, who still survives. Three children survive, Maude M. Excell, the widow of Hon. M. B. Excell of Cleveland, Ohio; Allen E. Amerman residing at Alliance, Ohio, and James L. Amerman, a leading attorney of Canton, Ohio.

DAVID FORDING was born in Salem, Ohio, on July 3, 1842. In early years his family moved to a Mahoning County farm where he as a young man grew to manhood. He attended Mount Union College, of which, for thirty years before his death, he was a trustee. He studied law with W. C. Pippitt and was admitted to the Ohio Bar in September, 1870, and continued to practice law from that time until his death. In 1875 he formed a law partnership with J. J. Parker, under the firm name of Parker & Fording. He formed a law partnership with Mr. Heaton W. Harris in 1888 under the firm name of Fording & Harris, the partnership continuing until Mr. Harris went into the Consular service in 1898. Mr. Fording continued to practice alone until the date of his death, November 13, 1919. He was married to Esther J. McConney, who still survives, on October 5, 1870. Mr. Fording possessed a strong physique, a vigorous mental grasp and a striking personality. He was a student of politics, government, history and economics, and on this account was an intellectual, as well as social, favorite in any company of educated persons.

MARION M. KING was born near Georgetown in Columbiana County, Ohio, on May 31, 1852. He attended Mount Union College and in 1872 began the study of law with A. L. Jones then practicing in Alliance. In 1874 he was admitted to the Ohio Bar and began the practice of law alone at Alliance. In 1880 he formed a partnership with Mr. Jones, under the firm name of Jones & King. March, 1870, he married Dora Jones, daughter of Mr. Jones his preceptor and subsequent partner. The law partnership continued until Mr. Jones moved to Canton about 1885, when Mr. King entered the governmental service and was stationed in South America.

JAMES W. COULTER was born in Butler County, Pennsylvania on August 27, 1854. He moved with his parents to Iowa when quite young and received a part of his education at Iowa State University. In 1873 he returned to Ohio, studied law with Marion M. King of Alliance. In 1877 he was admitted to the Ohio Bar and in 1879 he opened a law office in Alliance, where he practiced for quite a few years when he moved to Denver, where he continued the practice of law. In July, 1879 he married Phoebe V. Peet of Alliance.

WILLIAM C. PIPPITT was born May 17, 1840, near Salem,

Ohio, and moved with his parents to Alliance at an early age. He attended the Alliance Public Schools and later Mount Union College where he became a dominant leader in the student body. He had a strong personality, was able in debate and was a great reader, both of literature and law. He left college in 1863 and was admitted to the bar in 1865. He immediately began the practice of law in Alliance and continued until 1890 when he retired, moving first to Canton and later to Ashland, Ohio, where he died July 4, 1910. Mr. Pippitt was married December 25, 1866, to Anna Grice at Cleveland, Ohio. To this union four sons were born, Joseph L. Pippitt of Ashland, Ohio; William Glen Pippitt and Clifford Edward Pippitt, of Pasadena, Cal.; and Carl LeRoy Pippitt of Wooster, Ohio. Mrs. Pippitt died in 1905.

ALONZO C. STRONG was born at North Benton, Mahoning County, Ohio, on January 2, 1858. He taught school and studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1884 from which time until the date of his death he practiced law in Alliance. He was a fine student and energetic worker. For a time he was a member of the law firm of Strong & Phillips and upon the death of the latter Mr. Strong succeeded him as City Solicitor for the City of Alliance. He was married to Miss Livonia Case in 1888 and to this marriage three children were born and with the mother survive. They are Mrs. Corrine Tice, Miss Louise Strong, a practicing lawyer in Alliance, and Miss Thalia Strong, of Alliance, Ohio. Mr. Strong died at his home in Alliance on May 31, 1900.

JUDSON D. LEWIS was born August 17, 1848, at Limaville in Stark County. He attended the public schools and afterwards Mount Union College, from which institution he graduated in 1870. He studied law with Joseph J. Parker and was admitted to the bar in 1871. He practiced law for thirty years in Alliance until his death, September 21, 1901. Mr. Lewis had a keen mind, was a good lawyer and possessed a great resource of wit and humor. He was married to Malissa Strong in 1871 who died March 8, 1921. To this union one son, Herbert Lewis, was born and he is now a resident of Alliance.

WILLIAM M. ROACH was born at Augusta, Carroll County, Ohio on December 1, 1850, the son of Dr. Jason B. Roach and Delila Ashbrook Roach. He was educated in the public schools and attended Mount Union College in 1867. He studied law with John H. Tripp and Judge Harvey Eckley of Carrollton, being admitted to the bar in 1889. He came to Alliance in 1889 and practiced law alone until 1918 when he formed a law partnership with Earl D. Bair under the firm name of Roach & Bair, which continued until Mr. Roach's death, which occurred November 20, 1921. He was City Solicitor of Alli-

ance in 1910-1912. He was married July 25, 1871, to Malora Norris and to this union four children were born, Harry J. Roach of Canton, Ohio; Paul D. Roach, a practicing lawyer of Canton, Ohio; Mrs. Myrtle Conabee and Edwin J. Roach of Akron, who preceded his father in death. Mr. Roach was a born wit, a great reader and a good lawyer.

JOHN W. CRAINE was born at Wellsville, Ohio, March 5, 1858. When one year of age he moved with his parents to Carrollton, Ohio, and later to Leetonia, Ohio. When sixteen years of age he mastered telegraphy and was employed at Leetonia and at Allegheny by the Western Union Telegraph Company, in this way earning the money for his college expenses. He first entered Mount Union College in 1878 and was graduated in 1882. He was one of the five charter members of Alpha Nu Chapter of Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity organization at Mount Union College in February, 1882. He studied law in the office of William C. Pippitt and was admitted to the bar in 1884. He took up his residence in Mount Union but opened his law office in Alliance and was one of the leaders in the consolidation of Alliance and Mount Union in 1889. He became City Solicitor of Alliance in 1894, continuing his practice he moved to Canton in 1900 to become a member of the law firm of McCarty, Craine & McDowell. Later he became the senior member of the firm of Craine & Snyder. In 1912 he was appointed a Judge of the Court of Appeals of the Fifth Judicial District and served for almost two years on that Court. At the expiration of the term he resumed the practice of law at Canton where he died September 19, 1924. In 1885 he was married to Lydia Graff who with a daughter, Helen Craine of New York, survive him.

DENNIS E. ROGERS was born at Randolph, Portage County, May 16, 1868. He received a common school education and worked on the farm until young manhood. He attended Ohio Northern University for one year. He read law with John H. Dussel of Ravenna and was admitted to the bar October 21, 1890. He was married to Florence M. York of Randolph on December 21, 1890, who survives him. One son, Floyd, was born to this marriage and resides in Cleveland. Mr. Rogers began the practice of law at Ravenna in 1890 and in 1893 he came to Alliance where he was engaged in practice until his death which occurred January 15, 1903. In 1898, he formed a law partnership with William L. Hart under the firm name of Rogers & Hart, which continued up to the death of Mr. Rogers. Mr. Rogers was elected City Solicitor of Alliance in 1898 and was reelected for a second term. He was a forceful speaker, good lawyer and ardent church worker.

HEATON W. HARRIS was born near Alliance April 23, 1858, and died at his home in Alliance on July 11, 1928. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joel Harris who were member of the Quaker Society.

Mr. Harris attended the public schools and Mount Union College from which he graduated in 1882 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He taught school at Akron and taught classes in Scio College. In 1885 he entered the law school of the University of Cincinnati from which he was graduated two years later when he was admitted to the bar. Soon after he formed a law partnership with David Fording under the firm name of Fording & Harris and practiced in Alliance until 1899, when by the appointment of President McKinley he entered the American diplomatic service as consul at Mannheim, Nuremburg and Frankfort in Germany and later at Havana, Cuba, and served thus continuously until 1920 when he came back to his home in Alliance and associated himself with all the forward movements of the community. He was painstaking and careful in his work, was a careful student and a good lawyer. He was at one time a member of the Alliance City Council, was at the time of his death a Trustee of Mount Union College and president of the Carnegie Library Board of Trustees and a member of the Kiwanis Club and Alliance Circle. Mr. Harris is survived by his wife, Effie Leek Harris, to whom he was married in 1889 and by one daughter, Corrine Harris Smith, the wife of Kirk Smith, a lawyer of Providence, R. I.

ARTHUR W. MORRIS was born at Marlboro, Stark County, January 20, 1883. He lived most of his life in Alliance where he attended the city school and graduated from Mount Union College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1905. He studied law with Hart & Koehler and later entered Western Reserve Law School, graduating therefrom in 1908. He became associated in the practice of law with John D. Rockhill under the name of Rockhill & Morris, which firm continued business until 1912, when Mr. Rockhill moved to Detroit and Mr. Morris formed a partnership with Sydney L. Geiger under the firm name of Morris & Geiger, which continued until Mr. Morris' death, which occurred March 24, 1919. From January 1, 1914, to January 1, 1918, he was City Solicitor of the City of Alliance. He was a Rotarian and member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity. His wife, Blanche Wadsworth, to whom he was married October 21, 1908, and two sons, Evan W. and Arthur William Morris, survive him. He was a talented, genial gentleman and a good lawyer.

Other lawyers who practiced in Alliance at an early day or who have since deceased, should be mentioned as follows: Amos Burden, who perhaps was the first lawyer in Alliance, practiced prior to 1857;

O. B. Hoover, who later moved to and died in Cleveland; Robert Barr; John Stallcup, who many years ago moved to the state of Washington where he continued the practice; Joseph J. Parker, who is now a practicing lawyer in Chicago; Judson Phillips, who practiced in Alliance for a few years and died in the later '80s; Oliver D. Coxon, who practiced a few years, became Clerk of Courts of Stark County and afterwards a business man of Canton; Wm. H. Dressler, who was at one time Superintendent of Schools in Alliance, afterwards its mayor, practiced law in Alliance a few years before his death, which occurred about 1910; John D. Rockhill, who practiced a few years and moved to Detroit in 1912; Edward Saltsman, who practiced some three years prior to his death in 1895; D. E. Carlin, who practiced in Alliance for a short time about the year 1900 and later moved to Columbus, Ohio, where he is now a successful lawyer; Paul D. Roach, who began his practice in Alliance as a member of the firm of Bair & Roach and who in 1926 removed to Canton where he is engaged in practice.

The following are the names of the present judges and practicing lawyers in the City of Alliance: Hon. Edwin W. Diehl, Common Pleas Judge; Hon. John J. Brown, Judge of the Municipal Court; Hon. Milton C. Moore, ex-judge of Municipal Court; William L. Hart, Hugo C. Koehler, J. S. Miller, Edward P. Spiedel, Sydney L. Geiger, Francis E. Hunter, Louise C. Strong, J. Bernard Blumenstiel, Earl D. Bair, Franzo D. Miller, Harry S. Wykoff, Frank Andrews, Harry E. Moorland, Vincent L. Fishel, Elsie Whittingham, Michael Furcolo, A. L. Baker, Norman W. Clark and Fred Miller.

CHAPTER XXVII

THE STARK COUNTY MEDICAL PROFESSION

EARLY PHYSICIANS OF THE COUNTY—STARK COUNTY PHYSICIANS AND
SURGEONS—MEDICAL PRACTICE TODAY

EARLY PHYSICIANS OF THE COUNTY

By John Danner

The question has often been asked, who were the first physicians to locate in Canton and vicinity. It is undoubtedly certain that the first practitioner to locate in Canton was Dr. Andrew Rappe, who came here from Baltimore in 1808. He was a native of France and his wife, Mary, was a sister of John and Joseph Shorb, who were among our first merchants, and of Adam A. Shorb, the potter. Dr. Rappe was the father of the late Mrs. Henry H. Myers and Mrs. George Faber, who after the death of Mr. Faber became the wife of V. R. Kimball, a leading merchant here. John S. Rappe, the only son, settled in Little Sandusky, and was quite successful in trading with the Indians, who then abounded in that part of the state. Dr. Rappe opened the first drug store in Canton. He lived and had his store in a two-story building that stood on the northwest corner of Seventh and Market streets. He attained quite a reputation for his eye salve, known somewhat extensively at one time under the name of "Dr. Rappe's Invaluable Eye Salve." Old Mrs. Rappe was fond of telling the story that when this first house was built on the site mentioned the cellar was dug by an Indian squaw. At one time Dr. Rappe was working with some chemical in his drug store and an explosion took place, destroying one of his eyes.

Dr. William Gardner was probably the next physician to settle in Canton, while his wife, whose maiden name was Sarah B. Earl, came here from Kendal, now a part of the City of Massillon. He had his office and residence in a two-story frame building that stood on South Market Street, on the lot now occupied by the grocery store of Louis Dumont. Dr. Gardner died about 1833, and his office and residence building was thereafter used by Dr. Robert Estep and after his death by his son, Dr. Joseph Estep. Then there were Drs. John and Thomas

Bonfield, who also came from Baltimore or that vicinity. Dr. John Bonfield had at one time been a surgeon in the army and was a well-informed man, but rather eccentric in certain ways, careless in the makeup of his apparel and slow of speech. As he was more or less of an office seeker he never became very popular as a physician. His wife was a sister of Thomas Cunningham, the carpenter, whom many of the old citizens will remember. Dr. Thomas S. Bonfield, a brother of John, was quite popular and successful as a physician and built up a very larger practice. He built the two-story brick house which stood for many years on the lot now occupied as the residence of A. B. Walker, on West Tuscarawas Street. Dr. Bonfield was the first to improve the fine farm now known as the Raff farm, two miles west of Canton.

Dr. Thomas Hartford settled in this town in 1818, having come here from Connecticut. He was very kind hearted and very considerate of the wants of the poor. When they came to him for medicine or advice he did all he could for them, regardless of whether or not any pay was forthcoming. After he left Canton, about 1830, he manifested his great interest in the poor by leaving his entire property here for their benefit. Thus it is that Canton has what is known as the Hartford poor fund. The Doctor was a true Christian and a member of the Baptist church. Dr. James Jerome came to Canton from New England about 1820, and died about five years later. He had as a student Dr. John Coulter, who is remembered by a few of our old citizens. Dr. Joseph Simmons was one of the early doctors in Canton, was competent in his profession and a man of fine appearance. He did not succeed, however, in securing a very large practice, and within three years he went to Cincinnati and several years later removed to St. Louis, where he built up a large practice, which he continued until his death, about twenty-five years ago.

Dr. George Breysacher, a German by birth and a brother-in-law of the late John C. Bockius, settled in Canton as early as 1820, possibly a year or so before that time. It was claimed that he had been a surgeon in Napoleon's army. In those days deer and other game abounded in this section and as Dr. Breysacker was an expert horseman and fine marksman, he often went into the plains of the county for game of various kinds. In later years, and well known to many of the present day, was Dr. L. M. Whiting, who came here about 1836. He had a larger practice and was one of our most progressive citizens. Some years thereafter Dr. A. W. Whiting also settled in Canton, becoming associated in practice with his brother and continuing there for a number of years after the latter's death. Dr. Perkins Wallace at one time had

quite a practice in Canton, as did he later for several years in Massillon, and he finally returned to Canton, where he passed the remainder of his life. The late Dr. J. H. Matthews first studied with Dr. Wallace and eventually built up here an extensive practice, continuing his professional labors here until his death. In 1812 a physician and surgeon by the name of Justus Scott located in Kendal, which is now a part of Massillon, and he there enjoyed an extensive practice for a number of years. Dr. Joseph Watson, of Massillon, will be remembered by many of the present day. He located there in the early history of the city and while he was an able physician and much liked, he much preferred to give his attention to his drug store and to not respond to many professional calls. He was a most excellent and conscientious man, a Quaker by birth and early education, but in later years he identified himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church in Massillon. He was more than ninety years of age at the time of his death. In Massillon was Dr. John Shertzer, who also controlled an excellent practice. Dr. J. P. Barrick, of Massillon, was likewise a successful medical practitioner of Massillon and was quite well known in Canton and vicinity. Dr. D. L. Gans, of Sparta, had a wide practice and acquaintanceship. He died a few years ago, having lived in that vicinity for more than half a century. His wife was a woman of more than ordinary ability, was active in religious and temperance work and had an extensive acquaintance throughout the county. She passed away a few years prior to the death of her husband. Others could be named, but this article has already reached sufficient length. It may be added that changes in methods of practice and in the use of remedial agents have been radical in the intervening years and apparent to all, whether versed in the science of medicine or not.

Stark County Physicians and Surgeons

TREATMENT OF PREVALENT DISEASES

The diseases most prevalent in early times were of a malarious character—fever and ague, bilious fever, and dysentery, during the summer, and pneumonia and pleurisy in the winter. The orthodox treatment of the former was by bleeding, emeto-cathartics, and Peruvian bark. Quinine had not then been introduced. The chief domestic remedies were boneset, dogwood, and snakeroot. The treatment of pneumonia and pleurisy was bleeding, blistering, calomel, opium and tartar-emetic. The absurd practice of interdicting cold water in fever and excluding fresh air from the sickroom was religiously observed.

PHYSICAL LABOR OF GETTING THERE

The physical labor attending practice at that day was at times very great. The only way of getting over the country was on horseback. The roads were rough, and in the winter very muddy. Often much of the distance to a house was by a bridle-path. But few of the streams were bridged, and in time of high water there was no alternative but to plunge in and swim across. It was not an infrequent occurrence for the physician to be called after night, fifteen or twenty miles away, much of the distance over muddy roads and through dense forests; the place, a log-cabin with only one room, and no resting-spot save the puncheon floor.

PIONEER DEATH AND BURIAL

John Bowers, the first settler of Nimishillen township and one of the first to make his home in the county, came from Maryland and in the winter of 1806-07 his young son was taken down with one of those malarial fevers which were so common then and there. The few neighbors proffered their medical advice and practical assistance, but the poor boy lingered and died. He was buried in the woods, and a tree was so cut that it covered the grave and protected the body from the wolves.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE OFF-COLOR

Not long after, Philip Smith came to the same township, and while clearing his land was struck by a falling tree and his leg broken in two places. A young son, who was with him at the time, immediately started for help and in a few hours several of the neighbors, who had come from several miles away, reported at the place of accident. A few minutes' consultation decided a plan of action. They straightened the fractured limb, enveloped it with elm bark freshly peeled from a tree, and held the splints in place by wrapping them with withes. He was taken home in a sled, and, as he was addicted to drink, begged for his "dram." That only excited a taste for more, and a creditable friend and witness afterward reported that during the six weeks that Smith was confined to his bed with his broken leg he consumed six gallons of whiskey. At the end of that period, the splints were removed and the leg was found well healed and strong. The surgeons, who furnished first and only aid to the injured were doubtless skillful, and their methods probably would not be criticized by regular members of the profession whose means were as limited as theirs, but from a modern standpoint the medical attendance, with its six gallons of whiskey, was decidedly off-color.

THE COMING OF THE CHILDREN

In 1806 a boy was born to the wife of Hugh Cunningham, a resident of Plain township, which was the first birth in the county. Regular physicians or midwives there were none, but when Mrs. Cunningham's time came Mrs. Jacob Loutzenheiser, mother of the judge, officiated. The result was satisfactory to all concerned. Regarding this large field for medical and surgical services, it has been said that "for many years after the settlement of the county, and long after physicians were within reach, it was the custom to employ females in cases of this nature. It was a rare case that a physician was called in.

DR. ANDREW RAPPE

The first physician who located in Stark County was Andrew Rappe. He was born in Paris, France, 1779. Having lost both his parents when quite young, he was left to the care of an aunt, residing near the border of Germany. His medical education was obtained in Frankfort-on-the-Rhine. After serving several years as surgeon in the army, he emigrated to America, sailing from Hamburg, September 11, 1804, and landing at Baltimore, May 5, 1805, the voyage occupying over seven months. He remained in Baltimore about one year, then came to Steubenville, where he resided until 1808. The same year he changed his location to Canton, where he remained the rest of his life. His practice extended over a wide range of country—beyond the Tuscarawas River and east of Sandy. The difficulty of obtaining foreign drugs at that early day, compelled him in many instances to rely upon indigenous plants. To prepare them for use involved much time and labor, and he was often compelled to work late at night after a day spent in visiting distant patients. On one occasion, while manipulating with an acid, an explosion took place, throwing some of the ingredients into his eye whereby it was destroyed. He was very exacting in his treatment of patients, insisting upon every direction being carefully observed. He was proprietor of an eye salve, known as "Dr. Rappe's Invaluable Eye Salve," selling large quantities and gaining for it considerable local reputation. He obtained the formula from a French physician aboard the vessel in which he sailed to America. During the voyage, this physician was taken seriously ill, and Doctor Rappe gave him special attention. On his recovery, feeling grateful for the services rendered him, he said to Doctor Rappe that money he had none, but he had the recipe for an "invaluable eye salve" which he would give him, with the request that he would never part with it—and he never did, it being kept in the family to this day. Doctor Rappe was married

in Steubenville to Mary Shorb, daughter of John Shorb. They had seven children, only three, however, lived through infancy. These were John S. Rappe, afterward of Upper Sandusky, Ohio; the late Mrs. Henry H. Myers, and the late Mrs. Louisa Faber Kimball. The doctor died February 5, 1842, of pleurisy, after a short illness, leaving property of considerable value, acquired by professional industry.

DR. WILLIAM GARDNER

William Gardner came from Albany, New York, and located in Kendal (now the Fourth Ward of Massillon) in 1813. He was married in 1816 to Sarah B. Earl, daughter of the hotel proprietor with whom he boarded. The year following he removed to Norwalk, Huron County, where he continued in active practice until 1825, when he returned to Stark County and settled in Canton. Here, he remained until his death in 1833. Doctor Gardner was heavy set, broad shouldered and quick in action, and highly esteemed for integrity. He was regarded a man of more than ordinary ability, and had an extensive practice.

FIRST MAL-PRACTICE CASE

Independent in thought, Doctor Gardner did not hesitate to express his opinions, though in opposition to the popular current. His lawsuit with Nicholas Lichley is a case in point. A daughter of Lichley had some trouble of the eyes and was brought to Gardner for treatment. Instead of improving, under various applications, her sight became worse, and finally she became totally blind. Lichley, being an impulsive man, and rather a free talker, did not hesitate to charge Gardner with mal-treating the case whenever the subject was introduced in his presence. This talk became very annoying to Doctor Gardner and for the purpose of vindicating himself he brought suit for slander, laying his damages at \$2,000. His attorneys were Harris & Belden. Lichley employed Starkweather & Jarvis. They were the two strongest firms at the Stark County bar. The case excited a widespread interest, and the courthouse was crowded during the progress of the trial. Starkweather was then in the zenith of his reputation as a jury lawyer. He had the blind girl seated in front of the jury while he addressed them, and whenever he made an appeal in behalf of his client the poor girl would turn up her sightless orbs, imploring, as it were, sympathy for her father. The defense claimed that the blindness was caused by culpable carelessness—introducing into the eyes something different from what was intended—and this theory was sustained by the testimony of Doctor Bennett, a well known reputable physician of Bolivar. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant; thereupon Lichley brought

suit against Gardner for mal-practice, laying his damages at \$10,000. Before the trial was reached Gardner died and the case was withdrawn. This was the first mal-practice suit in the county.

DRS. JOHN AND THOMAS S. BONFIELD

The two Bonfields, John and Thomas S., brothers, settled in Canton soon after the War of 1812. They were from Baltimore, and both graduates of the medical school of that city. John was an assistant surgeon of the army at the time of the attack upon Fort McHenry. He was a strange genius, and many thought too much learning had disturbed his balance. He was slovenly dressed, wore his hair long and straggling, and would often appear with a red bandana as a necktie. He was slow of speech, and kept his horse so poor that the boys would "caw" after him on the streets. Many reposed great faith in his medical skill, particularly in the treatment of fevers. He had an itching for office and was repeatedly a candidate, though never successful. He came within one in a race of half a dozen for the county treasurer's office. He married a daughter of William Cunningham, by whom he had several children. Several years after her death he returned to Baltimore, where he died in 1835.

Thomas S. was very unlike his brother John. He was a tidy, dapper young man, a fluent talker, quick in his movements and prompt to respond to calls. He was a fast rider, stood in his stirrups, projecting his body forward, apparently going faster than his horse. He was popular as a physician, and had an extensive practice. He died in 1855, leaving a large landed estate which became very valuable.

JUSTIN SCOTT, PIONEER SURGEON

Justin Scott, a surgeon in the War of 1812, located in Kendal about the year 1815. From what can be learned of him he was regarded by the community as a well qualified physician and a skillful surgeon. He remained in Kendal several years, then removed to Burton, Geauga County, Ohio.

THE BENEVOLENT DR. THOMAS HARTFORD

The physicians who located in Stark County previous to 1840 would fall well within a score. Among the first to appear after the Doctors Rappe, Gardner and Bonfield was Dr. Thomas Hartford, a Connecticut gentleman who located in Canton during 1818 and was long remembered not only for his skill but for his kindness to the poor. He was in the habit of advertising in the local press that he would treat the indigent free of charge. Although he practiced in Canton but ten

years, afterward engaged in business and moved to Pittsburgh, his will provided for generous bequests designed to assist the poor of that city.

A NAPOLEONIC SURGEON

In 1819 Dr. George Breysacher, a German, settled in Canton and became well known as a surgeon, a horseman and a hunter. He claimed to have practiced under Napoleon the Great—at least in one of his armies. He died in 1844. One of his sons, Dr. Augustus L. Breysacher, was a surgeon in the Confederate Army, being medical director of Hardee's corps.

DRS. JAMES JEROW AND JOSEPH SIMMONS

In 1920 two physicians settled in Canton, both able but eccentric—Drs. James Jerow and Joseph Simmons. Doctor Jerow was a Yankee, well educated, but so positive that he was right in everything, and that those who differed from him were all wrong, that he failed to work up a large practice. He died in 1825 of a malignant fever. Doctor Simmons was from Pennsylvania, a man of fine appearance and careful attire, but so aristocratic and haughty in his bearing as to freeze and repel all who approached him. After a decade he moved to Cincinnati.

DR. ROBERT ESTEP AND DR. JOSEPH E. ESTEP

Dr. Robert Estep, a native of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, was a silversmith by trade, but a natural surgeon. After reading medicine for eighteen months, in 1824 he was licensed to practice in Paris, and despite his lack of a professional degree soon acquired a wide reputation. He was the first in Stark County to attempt the Caesarean operation, and he twice performed it successfully, besides removing cataracts, gall stones and accomplishing such marked results that in 1835 Ohio Medical College conferred upon him the honorary degree of M. D. He had moved during the previous year to Canton, where he enjoyed an extensive practice until his death in 1852, at the age of fifty-nine. His son, Dr. Joseph H. Estep, was a graduate of Cleveland Medical College, attained a good standing at Waynesburg, went to California during the gold excitement and served in the California Legislature. Dr. Estep afterwards located in Canton, where he had an extensive practice for many years.

MASSILLON PHYSICIANS

Massillon had a number of physicians, well known in the '20s and '30s. Dr. Beriah Brooks located in Kendal, but moved over to Massil-

lon as soon as he could, and died there in 1831. Dr. Gale abandoned his practice for a canal contract and Dr. Shaw dropped out of sight after a time. The brothers, Drs. Thomas and John Townsend, moved from Wooster to Massillon about 1828, and remained in practice for several years.

DR. JOSEPH WATSON

Dr. Joseph Watson, for nearly forty-five years either a medical practitioner, or a druggist at Massillon, was of Quaker descent, and first came West into Belmont County when he was twenty-four years of age and after he had been studying medicine for about a year. He continued his studies for some time longer before locating at Dover (now Dayton), Wayne County. Ten years of country practice in the wilds of that western country decided him to move to Massillon, in the fall of 1833. At that time it was, even more than now, one of the rising towns of the state. While in practice at Massillon for about ten years Dr. Watson had several partners, including Dr. Michener and Dr. Bowen, both of high professional reputation. In 1843 he engaged in the drug business, in which he was very successful and continued until his retirement in 1877.

DR. BARAK MICHENER

Dr. Barak Michener was also a Pennsylvanian, and when a youth engaged in teaching near Kendal. He afterward followed that profession at Canton, where he commenced to read medicine under Dr. William Gardner, with whom, also, he entered practice. In 1834 he moved to Massillon, and for several years, as stated, was in partnership with Dr. Watson. It was about that time that Asiatic cholera made its appearance as an epidemic in the neighborhood and spread with alarming rapidity and fatality. In the treatment of that disease Dr. Michener met with marked success. But in 1839 he moved to a farm near West Brookfield, where he continued country practice for ten years. Subsequently, he migrated westward into Illinois and Iowa, and died on his farm in the latter state in 1878.

DR. JOHN SCHERTZER

Dr. John Schertzer, a Pennsylvanian, obtained his professional degree from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, before he ventured beyond the mountains. In 1835 he located at Massillon, where he continued in active practice until President Lincoln appointed him postmaster of that city, which office he held nine years. He was elected state senator in 1850, serving one term. He died in 1880. A son, Dr.

Jeremiah V. Schertzer, began practice with his father in 1844, having also graduated from Jefferson Medical College.

TWO GERMAN PHYSICIANS OF CANTON

Drs. F. D. H. Dallwick and Carl F. Brackebush were well known German physicians of Canton. Dr. Dallwick first settled in Greentown when he came to Stark County. He was the first physician appointed to the County Infirmary. From Canton he moved to Canal Fulton, where he died in 1849. Doctor Brackebush resided in Osnaburg for a short time before locating in Canton, where he also died in 1849.

DR. LEVI HALDEMAN, MINERVA

Dr. Levi Haldeman, a native of Columbiana County, commenced practice at Minerva in 1839. He thus continued with professional success for about twenty-one years, when he commenced to speculate in oil and, strange to relate, made several large fortunes—which implies, also, that he lost a number.

DR. JOHN SCHILLING, LOUISVILLE

Dr. John Schilling, a practitioner of the early '40s, was a popular physician at Louisville. He was a native of Germany, with a thorough education both in the classics and medicine when he came to the United States in 1837. He practiced first at Bolivar, Ohio, and later at Louisville and Osnaburg. In 1852 he opened a drug store at Crestline, but within the succeeding two years returned to Louisville and again began practice, only ceasing active work in 1876, four or five years before his death.

DR. L. M. WHITING, VETERAN CANTON PHYSICIAN

Dr. Lorenzo M. Whiting, a native of Litchfield County, Connecticut, with a degree from Williams College, located in Canton for the practice of his profession. He continued active and progressive for more than fifty-four years, and his career is believed to be unique in Stark County. His attainments were various, as he was versed in literature and science, as well as in professional matters. Besides attending to a constantly broadening practice, he served as a trustee of the Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum (1856); during the Civil war as a member of the Board of Examiners of Surgeons to Ohio Regiments and examining surgeon for Stark County, and as pension surgeon from 1862 to 1880. He was stricken with paralysis in the summer of 1879, which compelled him to abandon active practice. He died on the 30th of June, 1884, at the age of seventy-three.

Dr. Whiting was widely known outside of his profession, his mind being well informed and clear regarding all public questions, and his personality especially pleasing and striking. He was six feet in height, dignified in bearing and with a mild, but strong face. He was an earnest, positive whig and republican, was one of the organizers of the latter party in Ohio, active in its cause, a warm friend of William McKinley and delegate to one of the conventions which nominated him for Congress. His genial personality and distinguished attainments attracted the friendship of many other prominent men, among whom may be mentioned Samuel P. Chase, Horace Greeley and Theodore Parker.

DR. LEWIS SLUSSER

Dr. Slusser's grandfather came to Stark County with a large family in 1805, and he was born in 1820 on the family homestead, now within the city limits of Canton. His boyhood was spent at the county seat, but he was educated in Pennsylvania, Georgia, the District of Columbia and Ohio. His professional education was acquired through the National Medical College in Washington, and the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati. After being graduated from the latter in 1848 he began practice at Canal Fulton, where he continued until 1861. In that year he was appointed surgeon of the Sixty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and subsequently became medical director both of the brigade and the division of which that regiment was a part. After his regiment was mustered out, he accepted a commission as surgeon of the Twenty-sixth Ohio Infantry, which was sent to the Mexican border, where he remained until 1865. He then located in Canton, and continued the practice until his appointment, in 1873, as medical superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane at Cleveland. That position he resigned in 1876 to resume his practice at Canton.

Dr. Slusser served for a number of terms in the State Legislature, from 1858 to 1861, and two terms from 1885. For ten years he was surgeon of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad and about 1889 was appointed a member of the Board of Pensions. In 1889 his health became greatly impaired and he devoted much time to the writing of historical reminiscences of Stark County, from which the author of this history has sometimes drawn, with thanks. The Doctor, whose life was of such varied and broad usefulness passed away, after a short illness, in December, 1892.

OTHER PRACTITIONERS OF THE '40S

At a later date, but still in the '40s, Dr. Frederick T. Hurxthal, a native of Maryland with a New York education, who located at Massil-

lon in 1847, served as surgeon of the Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and died at Canton, as the result of an accident, in 1865; Dr. J. L. Leeper, a West Virginian, who practiced in Navarre from 1847 to 1867, and Dr. Levi L. Lamborn, who commenced practice at Mount Union in 1849 and in Alliance from 1863 to 1866, when he engaged in banking and became quite a public character.

DR. J. P. BARRICK

Dr. J. P. Barrick practiced medicine at Massillon from 1842 to 1879, or until his death there. He was a man who had made the most of rather limited opportunities, and was prominent locally, outside of his profession. He received the honorary degree of M. D. from the Cleveland Medical College in 1866.

DR. ABRAHAM METZ, OPHTHALMOLOGIST

Dr. Abraham Metz, another native of Stark County, son of one of its pioneers, also made a wide reputation as an ophthalmologist. He began the study of medicine in Columbiana County, but at the age of twenty enlisted in the Third Ohio Regiment and served in the Mexican war as hospital steward and assistant surgeon. At his return he resumed his medical studies and in 1848 graduated from the Cleveland Medical College. After practicing at various points in Ohio, in 1854 he finally located at Massillon, and soon after confined his work to diseases of the eye and general surgery. He was one of the founders of the Charity Hospital Medical College (now the medical department of Wooster University, Cleveland), of which he was one of the original faculty. He held the chair of ophthalmology, which he occupied at the time of his death, in February, 1876. He was the author of a work entitled "Histology of the Eye," which was a text book in many medical colleges some years ago.

DR. PERKINS WALLACE

Dr. Perkins Wallace was a Massillon physician of the early times. He came from Akron, practiced at Massillon until about 1850, and spent his last years previous to his death in 1868 at Canton.

DR. KERSEY THOMAS

Then there was Dr. Kersey Thomas, a Quaker, who came to Salem with his parents when quite young and studied medicine with Dr. Benjamin Stanton and under various practitioners in Philadelphia. In 1857 he located for practice at Alliance. He served as surgeon of the One

Hundred and Fourth Ohio Infantry for a time, during the Civil war; was a surgeon of two railroads, and stood well. He died in 1869.

DR. A. S. SHEETS AND DR. W. O. BAKER

Dr. A. S. Sheets, a Columbiana County man, was well known to the people of Harrisburg, where he settled for practice in 1857, and Dr. W. O. Baker, a student at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, commenced practice at Louisville in the late '50s and earned local honor. Doctor Baker, though quite advanced in years, yet does professional work and is highly respected as a man and as a physician. He is probably the oldest member of his profession in Stark County at this time.

Physicians and Surgeons of a Later Period

Of a still later period may be mentioned such members of the profession as Dr. Thomas H. Phillips, a Canton physician, who commenced practice in the late '60s and was connected with the County Infirmary; Dr. James F. Gardner, an Englishman, who received a portion of his education at Mount Union College, received his degree in Cleveland, served professionally in the Civil war and afterward practiced at Canal Fulton and West Brookfield; Dr. Thomas J. Reed, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, an army surgeon and a Massillon physician for many years after the war; Dr. William H. Kirkland, a graduate of the Cleveland Homeopathic College, a private in the War of the Rebellion, and subsequently a practitioner at both Canal Dover and Massillon; Mrs. Sarah C. Heaton, one of the first of the female physicians, who graduated from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania before her marriage to Dr. J. G. Heaton, practiced with her husband for a few months until his death, and continued thereafter to follow her profession; Dr. R. P. Johnson, a Stark County man, a graduate of the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, an army surgeon and after the war a well known practitioner at Alliance and Canton; Dr. Marcus M. Catlin, a Civil war veteran and the first homeopathic physician to establish himself in Stark County, locating first at Massillon in 1871 and at Canton in 1875; Dr. W. E. Drukenbrod, who commenced his professional career at Canton during the same year; Dr. Henry C. Royer, another homeopath who located at Massillon in 1876 and associated himself for a time with Dr. W. H. Kirkland, and Dr. James Fraunfelter, a graduate of two medical colleges, who moved from Canal Fulton to Canton in 1881. Dr. James Fraunfelter is a native of Ashland County, Ohio. He educated himself after he was eighteen years of age, and pursued his medical studies under Dr. T. S. Hunt of Ashland. In 1870-72 he graduated from the Cincinnati Medical College, the Long

Island College Hospital of New York and Jefferson College, Philadelphia, immediately commencing practice at Canal Fulton, where he remained until 1881. During that period he established a large and profitable practice and invested in real estate as well, but his professional circuit was so extended that the labor connected with it came to exceed his strength, and he located at Canton that his activities might be more centered. Doctor Fraunfelter has, therefore, practiced in Canton for forty-four years. His death occurred in August, 1928.

DR. T. H. PHILLIPS

Thomas Hanson Phillips was born on a farm near Cannonsburg, Pa., March 25, 1839. He entered Jefferson College in 1854 and continued the regular course for four years. In his sophomore year he withdrew for some months to teach in a country school, and in 1859 entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1864. In the meantime he spent part of three years as a contract surgeon in the Civil war. After the battle of Gettysburg he remained six weeks upon the field ministering to sick and wounded. He was with Sherman on his march to the sea. At the time of his graduation from medical college Doctors Agnew and Goss urged him to settle in Philadelphia, but the West was calling the young men of the day and he decided to make his home in Clinton, Iowa. Upon a visit to his home in Pennsylvania he met Irene May Lindsey of West Middletown and in 1868 she became his wife. On their way to Clinton they stopped to visit relatives in Ohio and decided to locate in Canton. Major and Mrs. McKinley were bride and groom at that time and the two couples lived at the old St. Cloud Hotel. Doctor Phillips became the family physician to the McKinleys and was a lifelong friend of both. One of his last professional calls was made upon Mrs. McKinley. He died August 30, 1902. There was no more prominent physician in Canton for many years before his death.

After the '80s the incursion of physicians was so rapid that it would be impossible, within a reasonable space, to even mention them by name; but it would be inexcusable not to note the fact that for many years such names as Drs. J. F. Marchand, E. O. Portman, E. J. March, H. M. Schuffell, George F. Zininger, E. O. Morrow, E. P. Morrow, H. P. Pomerene and A. C. Brant have stood for honorable service in the trying and humane fields of medicine and surgery in Stark County.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES

The physicians of the county and the county seat have fraternized for many years in a way which does credit to the profession. As early

as 1836 a medical society was formed of the leading physicians and surgeons in the county. They continued to meet regularly semi-annually and for a time quarterly, until internal dissensions arose, created by the introduction of personal quarrels, based on alleged violations of the medical code of ethics. For a time the society would be dissolved and again convoked under a new regime, flourish temporarily and again wane. Most of the members belonged to the Union Medical Association of Northeastern Ohio, which met quarterly and had a representation from a number of counties.

The Stark County Medical Society was reorganized, under a state charter, January 22, 1889, as the Stark County Academy of Medicine. Its first officers were Dr. T. H. Phillips, president, and Dr. J. F. Marchand, secretary, both of Canton. The present officers are: Dr. W. C. Steele, of New Berlin, president; L. A. Buchman, secretary and treasurer, and Dr. D. C. Goudy, corresponding secretary. The Stark County Academy of Medicine has a membership of about one hundred and twenty-five. Among those who have been long connected with it may be mentioned Drs. James Fraunfelter, T. Clark Miller and A. B. Walker.

The Canton Medical Society was organized in January, 1901, with Dr. E. O. Morrow as president; Dr. J. P. Dewitt, recording secretary; Dr. F. W. Gavin, corresponding secretary, and Dr. Frank Dahinden, treasurer. In 1915 it had a membership of sixty, with the following officers: Dr. C. A. Crane, president; Dr. D. C. Goudy, recording secretary and treasurer; Dr. I. B. Smock, corresponding secretary.

In more recent years the doctors and physicians, dentists and allied professions have greatly increased in number and many of them have become specialists along a particular line of practice.

CHAPTER XXVIII

STARK COUNTY OFFICIALS

COUNTY OFFICIALS TODAY—OFFICIALS OF CITY OF CANTON—OFFICIALS OF CITY OF MASSILLON—OFFICIALS OF CITY OF ALLIANCE—CORPORATION HISTORY OF THE VILLAGE OF MASSILLON—CORPORATION HISTORY OF THE VILLAGE OF ALLIANCE.

STARK COUNTY OFFICERS, 1928

Robert S. Shields, Judge, Court of Appeals.
Charles Krichbaum, Judge, Court of Common Pleas.
Abram W. Agler, Judge, Court of Common Pleas.
Edwin W. Diehl, Judge, Court of Common Pleas.
Alva L. Deal, Judge, Probate Court.
W. C. Shick, Clerk of Court.
Edward Gibson, Sheriff.
Walter G. Agler, County Commissioner.
Charles A. Fromm, County Commissioner.
Ned L. Perkins, County Commissioner.
A. T. Bowman, County Treasurer.
A. A. Van Dorsten, County Auditor.
Jeannette Smith, County Recorder.
Atlee Wise, County Surveyor.
Henry W. Harter, Jr., Prosecuting Attorney.
T. C. McQuate, Coroner.
Frank C. Wise, State Senator.
James T. Anderson, Representative to General Assembly.
I. J. Hoover, Representative to General Assembly.
Will J. Robinson, Representative to General Assembly.

COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION

A. A. Kurtz, Hartville.
J. E. Finefrock, Canal Fulton.
Emery Steinmetz, North Industry.
C. L. Snively, Massillon, Rural Delivery.
L. H. Deckard, Canton, Rural Delivery.
Superintendent of Schools, H. D. Teal.

COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS

Charles Raedel, Chief
 H. Ross Ake, Member
 William J. Pontius, Member

Clark W. Metzger, Member
 George H. Shauf, Clerk

OTHER OFFICERS

Congressman, Sixteenth Ohio District, John McSweeney, Wooster.
 Member State Supreme Court, Robert H. Day, Massillon.

CITY OFFICIALS CITY OF CANTON, 1928

C. C. Curtis, Mayor.
 Harry M. Kimbel, Safety Director.
 Russel Chase, Secretary.
 Gerald E. Mudge, Service Director.
 Marian Machamer, Secretary.
 J. E. Kinnison, City Solicitor. Office 820 Renkert Building.
 Russell Mack, First Assistant Solicitor, twelfth floor Geo. D. Harter
 Bank Building.
 Earl F. Shadrach, Police Prosecutor and Second Assistant Solicitor.
 Office 820 Renkert Building.
 Samuel E. Barr, City Auditor.
 James W. Casner, Deputy Auditor.
 Homer H. Hill, Treasurer.
 William E. Sarver, City Engineer.
 Victor I. Fornes, Chief Clerk.
 Jerome Haller, Office Engineer.
 L. B. Ohliger, Superintendent of Waterworks.
 Clara E. Hieber, Secretary to Superintendent.
 Frank L. Smith, Superintendent of Garbage.
 Lottie Raber, Chief Clerk.
 C. C. Hommon, General Superintendent and Chemist, Sewage Dis-
 posal Plant.
 Fred L. Craig, Superintendent of Streets.
 J. B. Norman, Superintendent of Parks.
 Clifford W. Schnake, Recreational Director.

CITY COUNCIL AND VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF THE CITY OF CANTON,
OHIO, 1928-1929

Term expires December 31, 1929

President—Harry W. Oliver, 934 Shorb Avenue N. W.
 Vice President—John Burkhardt, 2056 Tuscarawas Street E.

Clerk of Council—Earl H. Hafer, 1236 Woodland Avenue N. W.

Stenographer of Council—Bernice Jackson, 929 McGregor Avenue N. W.

COUNCILMEN-AT-LARGE

Ross Hurford, 506 Eleventh Street N. W.

Charles J. Hexamer, 3404 Mahoning Road N. E.

John F. Burkhardt, 2056 Tuscarawas Street E.

COUNCILMEN

First Ward—L. R. Jackman, 930 Seventh Street N. W.

Second Ward—Ed. J. Hopkins, 1413 Rowland Avenue N. E.

Third Ward—Karl A. Bauer, 909 Third Street N. E.

Fourth Ward—E. W. Brown, 207 Tyler Avenue S. E.

Fifth Ward—James Seccombe, 1606 Dueber Avenue S. W.

Sixth Ward—C. H. H. Rost, 707 Cleveland Avenue S. W.

Seventh Ward—G. S. McKee, 706 Twenty-second Street N. W.

Eighth Ward—James H. Emsley, 411 Columbus Avenue N. W.

Ninth Ward—James Roberts, 936 Dueber Avenue S. W.

Tenth Ward—Robert Graham, 2020 Harrisburg Road N. E.

Park Commission:

Henry R. Bauhof

William R. Thom

Mrs. H. H. Timken

Marian Machmer, Secretary

Civil Service Commission:

James B. Allardice, President

David E. Eschilman

Harley J. Homan

Alfred W. Turner, Secretary

Planning Commission:

C. C. Curtis, Mayor

Gerald E. Mudge

Henry R. Bauhof

Corwin J. Miller

Municipal Court:

A. Talmadge Snyder,

Judge Municipal Court

U. S. Johnson,

Judge Municipal Court

Edgar Jackson, Clerk

Harry E. Conrad, City Sealer

Mrs. M. F. Schwab

Earl Blanchard

Edwin Fenton

R. B. Kelley, Engineer and Sec'y

A. G. Maurer, City Electrician

Sallie Wright, Welfare Worker

J. A. Rhiel, City Physician

Fred E. Lucas, Building Inspector

Emil Wirth, Electrical Inspector

E. L. Coffman, Plumbing Inspector

F. M. Sayre, M. D.,

Health Commissioner

G. D. Watkins, Clerk and Registrar

Helen I. Parson, Bacteriologist

Sinking Fund Trustee:

John T. Blake, President

Louis J. Elsaesser

E. E. Holland

William Daberko

O. E. Pfouts, Secretary

ALLIANCE CITY OFFICERS

Mayor, Carl F. Hari.
Auditor, Elsie H. Whittingham.
Treasurer, George F. Schweikart.
Solicitor, F. E. Hunter
Municipal Judge, J. J. Brown.
Engineer, Homer E. Anderson.
Fire Chief, J. E. Held.
Police Chief, Harry L. Stark.
Safety-Service Director, Norman Fettes.
Clerk of Municipal Court, Harry D. Wilcoxon.
President of Council, T. Elmer Trott.
Members of Council, E. L. Guthrie, Pat Scanlon, Norman Clark,
Fred C. Raber, Eb R. Jones, J. R. Hoiles, T. J. McCredie.

POLICEMEN

Chief, H. L. Stark.
Captain, H. L. Groves
Sergeant, D. V. Gemmill.
Ach. Sergeant, D. Miller.
First grade patrolmen: H. C. Shillenburg, James A. Coy, G. F. Lillick, L. S. Johnson, W. R. McDonald, J. H. Towns, J. W. Grimes, G. F. Davison, E. R. Schultz.
Second grade patrolman: W. M. Baker.
Third grade patrolmen: B. J. Miller, H. O. Lower, W. F. Kimes, H. J. Cleveland, Cecil Brown.

FIREMEN

Chief, J. E. Held.
Assistant Chief, R. T. Reddy
Captain No. 1, J. R. Knowles
Lineman, Frank Held.
Mechanical Engineer, H. H. Tanner.
First grade firemen: E. G. Patterson, Jacob Yoerns, A. G. Tanner, W. B. McGhee, V. H. Knowles, H. E. Blair, H. B. Tierney, C. O. Blume, E. P. Speaker, E. W. Blume, W. L. Fisher, Elmer T. Allcorn, Charles Henry.
Third grade firemen, Harold Smith and Milo Sights.
Emergency firemen, Carl Lillick and Matt Blume.

CITY OFFICIALS—CITY OF MASSILLON, 1928

Homer M. Johns, Mayor.
 Lester S. Lash, Auditor.
 Joseph A. Putman, Treasurer.
 Edward W. Lynch, Clerk of Council.
 Walter W. Leisy, President of Council.
 Maurice W. Wendling, City Solicitor.

COUNCILMEN-AT-LARGE

George L. Cecil Dr. E. V. Hughes L. E. McConnell

WARD COUNCILMEN

Dennis Doll, First Ward John Slicker, Third Ward
 E. H. Buttermore, Second Ward C. Brownell, Fourth Ward

William Weaver, Safety-Service Director.
 C. E. Rice, City Civil Engineer.
 John H. Williams, Health Officer.
 Milton B. Haines, Judge, Municipal Court.
 George T. Crawford, Clerk, Municipal Court.

FIRE DEPARTMENT OFFICERS

Edward J. Hunsinger, Chief	Stephen Lantz, Regular Fireman
Philip Krebs, Captain	John Englehardt, Regular Fireman
Fred Stryker, Captain	Harold Gabele, Regular Fireman
Roland Woollen, Captain	John Bonk, Regular Fireman
Harry Caldwell, Captain	Junius Farrett, Regular Fireman
Harold Boerner, Captain	Herbert Mannweiler
Walter Kritzer, Captain	Edward Heath
Ivan Getz, Electrician	Blanchard Fals
Jack Miller, Mechanician	George Eyler

POLICE OFFICERS

Edward M. Ertle, Chief	William Fellabom
August, Seifert, Captain	Wilbur Moore
Daniel Brady, Sergeant	Charles Swertfeger
Ferd Skolmutch	David Fritz
Harry Getz	Able Wilkens
Robert Smith	George Mantsch
Anthony Kromer	Frank Woods
John Burwell	Carl Getz
Max Kelso	

FIRST PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE INCORPORATED VILLAGE
OF MASSILLON

Be it remembered, that on the fifth day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-three, John R. Cecil, and others, being more than thirty in number of qualified voters, filed their petition in the office of the commissioners of the County of Stark, which petition is in the words and figures following, to-wit:

To the Honorable the Commissioners of the County of Stark, and State of Ohio:

The undersigned, citizens of the Township of Perry, in said county, represent that they are inhabitants of that part of said township of Perry in said Stark County, hereafter described, and residents within said territory, which said territory is not contained within the limits of any city or incorporated village, which said territory is bounded and described as follows:

Beginning on the west bank of the Tuscarawas River at a point where an extended line of Cherry Street on the north side thereof would strike said west bank, thence easterly along said north line of said Cherry Street, to the road known as the Akron Road, thence along the westerly line of said Akron Road to State Street, near the Town of Kendal, thence east along the north line of said State Street to the town plat of Kendal on the west side thereof; thence north along the west side of said town plat of Kendal to the northwest corner of the same; thence east along the north line of said town of Kendal until it intersects the west line of the tract of land known as the Furnace tract; thence south southerly along the west line of said Furnace tract to the southwest corner thereof; thence south to the south line of the Tremont Road, thence westerly along the south line of said Tremont Road to the west line of a tract of land containing ninety-two acres, owned by Mary D. Upham; thence southerly along the west line of tract to the south line of the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad; thence westerly along the south line of said railroad to the road known as the Richville Road, and intersecting the same at the east line thereof; thence southerly along the east line of said road and continuing in a southerly direction on said line to the southeast corner of lot number seventy-two, owned by D. Jarvis; thence westerly along the south line of said lot seventy-two, and continuing westerly in the same direction after passing the southwest corner of said lot to the west line of the towing path bank of the Ohio Canal; thence northerly along the west line of said towing path to the north line of Rawson's mill basin; thence westwardly at right angles with Erie Street to the west bank of the Tuscarawas River; thence along said bank of said river northerly to the south side of said Tremont Street at the river bridge; thence westerly along the south side of said

Tremont Street to a point opposite to the east end of the brickyard lot; thence northerly along the road to West Massillon and extended in that direction to the northwest corner of the town plat of West Massillon, thence easterly along the said town plat of West Massillon, and continuing in that direction to the west bank of the Tuscarawas River, thence along the said west bank of said river northerly to the place of beginning, that they desire to be organized as an incorporated village, to include the territory within the above boundary by the name and style of "The Town of Massillon" by virtue of the law of the state in such case made and provided; an accurate plat said territory being hereto annexed.

Your petitioners further represent to your honors that they have appointed Fordyce M. Keith, Samuel Pease and Robert H. Folger, who are fully authorized to act in behalf of said petitioners in prosecuting said petition.

And your petitioners will ever pray,

Signed:	J. D. Conrad	Thomas C. Shreve
John R. Cecil	Gust P. Reed	C. F. Uhl
L. Hurythal, Jr.	Samuel Burgess	E. Chidister
G. W. Williams	Samuel Oberlin	R. Breed
L. F. Jones	D. J. Bigger	Charles Martin
Fred Focke	S. Rawson	C. A. Hinderer
F. E. Keller	Wm. Penn Frailey	J. Terry
Wm. A. Withington	I. Steese	I. Parmer
H. Hursh	S. Hurst	Hugh Creighton
Wm. H. Burke	Wm. Brown	A. Allen
Isabella Trumbull	H. Willenborg	C. B. Cummins
H. B. Wellman	James Brannan	Isaac H. Brown
Joseph Heckman	A. M. Bigger	John Milton
D. R. Atwater	Z. M. Chorpening	Wm. P. Clay
H. K. Divkey	J. S. Kelley	C. J. Blackburn
C. W. Oberlin	James Miller	D. W. C. Bacon

And afterwards, to-wit, on the 10th day of March, in the year aforesaid, such other and further proceedings were had at said Stark County by and before the commissioners of said county, as that it was ordered "that the incorporated village, as named and described in the within petition, may be organized."

Signed:

MATHIAS SHEPLAR,

JACOB KURTZ,

SAMUEL SMITH,

Commissioners of said Stark County.

And afterwards, to-wit, on the day and year aforesaid, the said petition and proceedings were deposited in the office of the Recorder of said county, as appears by his certificate in the words and figures following.

Received March 10th, 1853. and recorded on the 15th.

Signed: PETER CHANCE, Recorder.

The State of Ohio, Stark County, ss:

I, Peter Chance, recorder of Stark County, Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing petition for an Act of L. S. Incorporation, according to the statute in such case made and provided, of the Town of Massillon, situated in said County of Stark, and state aforesaid, and the map of said town accompanying the same, are correct transcripts of the original papers which have been properly recorded in the records of said county; town plat record, volume one, pages 34 and 35, and remain on file in said office; and I further certify that a similar transcript has been forwarded to the Secretary of State, as provided in said act.

Given under my hand and official seal this 21st day of March, A. D. 1853.

Signed: PETER CHANCE, Recorder.

And, that on Wednesday, the 18th day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-three, we, the subscribers, agents of said petitioners by virtue of the authority in us vested as such agents, and more than sixty days having elapsed since the granting of the order aforesaid by said commissioners, gave notice to the qualified electors residing within the corporate limits of said Town of Massillon by posting up notices as required by law, that an election would be had on Saturday, the 28th day of May, A. D. 1853, which notice is in the words and figures following, to-wit:

Notice is hereby given to the qualified electors residing within the corporate limits of the Town of Massillon, in the County of Stark and State of Ohio, to meet at the usual place of holding elections in Perry township, Stark County, aforesaid, on Saturday, the 28th day of May, A. D. 1853, and then and there between the hours of 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. of said day, elect by ballot, according to the Constitution and laws of said state prescribing the mode of electing township officers, one person for mayor and one person for recorder, and five persons for trustees of the Town of Massillon.

Massillon, March, 18th, 1853.

Signed:

FORDYCE M. KEITH,

SAMUEL PEASE,

ROBERT H. FOLGER,

Agents of the petitioners of said corporation.

Eighteen hundred and fifty-three, May 23d, And now at this date, the subscribers, agents as aforesaid, gave additional and further notice of said election, by posting up in more than three of the most public places within the corporate limits of said Massillon, in the words and figures following, to-wit:

Corporation Election

Notice is hereby given to the qualified electors residing within the corporate limits of the Town of Massillon, in the County of Stark and State of Ohio, to meet at the usual place of holding elections in Perry township, Stark County, aforesaid, on Saturday, the 28th day of May, A. D. 1853, and then and there between the hours of 8 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, elect by ballot, according to the Constitution and laws of the state prescribing the mode of electing township officers, one person for mayor, one person for recorder, and five persons for trustees of the Town of Massillon.

Massillon, May 23rd, 1853.

Signed:

FORDYCE M. KEITH,

SAMUEL PEASE,

ROBERT H. FOLGER,

Agents of the petitioners of said
corporation.

We do hereby certify that the foregoing record exhibits fully and truly all things done, or caused to be done, by us, under and by virtue of our appointment as agents for John R. Cecil and others, petitioners for incorporating the Town of Massillon, in the County of Stark and State of Ohio.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto affixed our signatures, at said Massillon, this twenty-fifth day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-three.

Signed:

ROBERT H. FOLGER,

SAMUEL PEASE,

F. M. KEITH,

Agents of the petitioners of said
corporation.

And thereupon, pursuant to said notice, the qualified electors residing within the corporate limits of said Town of Massillon, met on said 28th day of May, A. D. 1853, at the "Massillon House," in said town, that being the usual place of holding elections in the township of Perry, said Massillon being located in said township, and did then and there elect by ballot, according to the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio, the following persons to the several offices for said town:

Samuel Pease, mayor; G. W. Williams, recorder; Hiram B. Wellman, Thomas McCullough, Isaac H. Brown, Valentine L. Buckius, Warren C. Richards, trustees.

And, whereas, afterwards to-wit, on the 31st day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-three, the said Samuel Pease and the said Greenbury W. Williams, mayor and recorder-elect, respectively, as aforesaid, and the said Hiram B. Wellman, Thomas McCullough, Isaac H. Brown, Valentine L. Buckius and Warren C. Richards, trustees-elect, met at the office of Hiram B. Wellman in said town and, after being duly sworn and affirmed by Robert H. Folger, a justice of the peace of said county, proceeded to organize the council of said town, and the same being fully organized after transacting miscellaneous business, the council adjourned until Tuesday evening, May 31st, 1853, to meet at the office of Samuel Pease at 7:30 o'clock.

Tuesday evening, May 31, 1853.

The council met pursuant to adjournment, and after the reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting the Mayor announced the following standing committees:

Judiciary—Hiram B. Wellman, Valentine L. Buckius, Warren C. Richards.

Finance—Isaac H. Brown, Greensbury W. Williams, Thomas McCullough.

Streets and Alleys—Thomas McCullough, Isaac H. Brown, Valentine L. Buckius.

On Rules—Hiram B. Wellman, Warren C. Richards, Greenbury W. Williams.

On Printing—Valentine L. Buckius, Isaac H. Brown and Thomas McCullough.

The Council then proceeded to appoint the following officers for the year 1853.

David R. Atwater, treasurer; A. Holderbaum, marshal; William Brown, Street Commissioner; Samuel F. Jones, A. Hammersmith, Frederick Shepley, Assistant Marshals; William Panbgurn, Inspector of Coal, Wood and Hay; Frederick T. Hurxthal, M. D., Thomas C. Shreve, M. D., John J. Hofman, M. D., Board of Health; 1st Clement Russell, 2nd James S. Kelley, 3rd Samuel F. Jones, 4th John J. Hofman, Engineers of Fire Department.

And afterwards, to-wit on the 22nd day of August, A. D. 1853 at a meeting of said Council, the trustees, as instructed by a resolution of the Council, passed at its last meeting August 19th, 1853, entered into a contract with the Massillon Water Company, and now report the same to the Council for its action. And thereupon Mr. Williams moved

that the contract reported by the trustees be approved by the Council, and the yeas and nays being called upon the motion resulted as follows:

Yeas, Messrs. Brown, Buckius, McCullough, Pease, Richards, Wellman and Williams. Nays, none.

Which contract is in the words and figures as follows, to-wit: second day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-three by and between the Massillon Water Company, by Hiram B. Wellman, Isaac H. Brown, Thomas McCullough, Valentine L. Buckius and Warren C. Richards, trustees of said town, who, by a resolution of the town council are duly empowered to act in the premises of the second part witnesseth, That the said Water Company for and in consideration of the agreement and undertakings of the said town of Massillon, hereinafter mentioned, covenants and agrees as follows, to-wit:

1st. To introduce into said town of Massillon, for the purpose of extinguishing fires, water from the reservoir, now in course of construction in the easterly part of said town, and to conduct said water by pipes through and along the center of the following streets in said town, to-wit:

From the reservoir aforesaid to the centre of Prospect Street, thence northerly along Prospect St. to the centre of North Street, thence westerly along North Street to the centre of Erie St, thence southerly along Erie St. to the centre of South St. From the centre of Prospect and Main St. thence westerly along Main St. to the centre of West St. and from the centre of Main and Canal Streets, thence southerly along Canal Street to the centre of Tremont Street.

2nd. To lay down water pipes through and along the centre of said streets of the diameter or bore following, to-wit:

From said reservoir to the centre of Prospect Street twelve inches; thence northerly along Prospect Street to the centre of Main Street, ten inches, thence northerly along Prospect Street to the centre of North Street, seven inches; thence westerly along North Street to the centre of Erie Street five inches; thence southerly along Erie Street to the centre of South Street, nine inches. From an intersection on Prospect Street, thence westerly along Main Street to the centre of Canal Street eight inches; thence continuing westerly along Main Street to the centre of West Street, six inches; and from an intersection on Main Street, thence southerly along Canal Street to the centre of Tremont Street, six inches.

3rd. To maintain the waters of said reservoir, as nearly as possible, seventy-three feet above the level of the waters of the Ohio Canal; to keep said pipes fully supplied from the waters of said reservoir, and when necessary for the latter purpose, to use the entire waters of the race-way leading to Sippo mill.

4th. To furnish water for any number of fire plugs said town of Massillon may require at such points as said town, by its proper officers, shall direct along the line where water pipes shall be laid of said company.

5th. To commence and without unnecessary delay to finish said water works, The reservoir to be completed in a permanent, substantial and tasteful manner.

6th. To keep said water works in good repair at all times, and the waters of said reservoir as pure as circumstances will admit.

7th. To furnish water for two public fountains, when in the opinion of said company, it has water to spare for that purpose, the fountains to be located west of Prospect Street; one jet to each, and to be constructed at the cost and expense of said town of Massillon.

8th. To lay down lateral pipes of four inch bore leading from said centre pipes to the sidewalk, fitted for attaching the plugs.

9th. To furnish water under this contract only, for the extinguishment of fires, and for the jets to the fountain as aforesaid.

In consideration whereof, the said town of Massillon by the trustees aforesaid, covenants and agrees for themselves and their successors, as follows, to-wit:

1st. To grant to said company the right to lay down water pipes, through, along, and across any or all of the streets and alleys of said town, and of fire access thereto for the purpose of repairing or changing the same. The said company to leave the streets and alleys in as good condition as they were in before laying down said pipes, or making such repairs or changes.

2nd. To furnish, by adequate legislation, protection to the said waters, and all the works connected therewith, by passing and enforcing stringent laws for those purposes.

3rd. To protect said company in the use of the waters of said reservoir for other purposes than the extinguishment of fires; the latter always having the preference in the use of the waters.

4th. To take along the line of pipes before-named, water for at least forty fire plugs, and to pay therefor annually, on the first day of January, the sum of twenty-five dollars for each fire plug; also, to pay the sum of twenty-five dollars, annually, at the time aforesaid, for each additional plug said town may elect to have supplied with water.

5th. To furnish and attach the fire plugs. It is mutually covenanted and agreed between the parties hereto that this contract shall be perpetual in its duration.

To the faithful performance of all which the parties aforesaid hereby bind themselves and their successors forever.

In witness whereof, the said Massillon Water Company by Charles K. Skinner, its president, and the said town of Massillon, by the trustees aforesaid, have hereunto affixed their signatures and respective seals, the day and year first above written.

In presence of

JAMES W. UNDERHILL

JOHN R. CECIL

GREENBURY W. WILLIAMS

CHARLES K. SKINNER, Prest.

HIRAM B. WELLMAN

THOMAS McCULLOUGH

ISAAC H. BROWN

VALENTINE L. BUCKIUS

WARREN C. RICHARDS

Trustees.

And afterwards, to-wit: on the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1856, the trustees reported the following supplement to the foregoing contract, which was on motion adopted and ordered to be placed on the records of the Council.

This agreement made and entered into by and between John E. McLain, Clement Russell, Benjamin F. Lauser, Sylvanus Buckius and James W. Underhill, Trustees of the Town of Massillon, who are duly authorized by a resolution of the town council passed March 11th, 1856, to make such contract of the first part and the Massillon Water Company, by Marshall D. Wellman, its President, who is also duly authorized by a resolution of the Board of Directors of said Company, to make said agreement, witnesseth, that whereas the said contracting parties on twenty-second day of August, 1853, entered into a contract to furnish water to said town for fire purposes which contract was perpetual in its character, now it is agreed hereby between said contracting parties to change the terms, conditions and limitations of said contract in the manner following:

First, said contract shall be limited in duration, to the term of twenty years from and after the first day of July, A. D. 1855.

Second, the hydrants connected with said water-works and belonging to said town, and such as may be added thereto, shall hereafter and for the term of five years from the first day of April, A. D. 1856, be under the exclusive control and superintendence of the said water company. Said Company contracting and agreeing to keep said hydrants in a thorough state of repair, during the whole of said term.

Third, said town of Massillon, agreeing to put the hydrants in a good state of repair, as soon as practicable, not including the connections between the hydrants and pipes, and to pay the said Water Company the sum of One Hundred Dollars per annum, payable half-yearly on the first day of July and January, of each year, for such superintendence and repairs.

Fourth. No rent shall accrue, under and by virtue of said contract, during any time that water shall not be kept in pipes, and the hydrants and pipes in good condition for use, provided that this provision shall not apply to the temporary shutting off of the water from any section of the pipes, for the purpose of repairs.

To the faithful performance of all which the parties aforesaid hereby bind themselves and their successors. In witness whereof the said Massillon Water Company, by Marshall D. Wellman, its President, and the said town of Massillon by the Trustees aforesaid, have hereunto affixed their signatures and respective seals this 18th day of March, A. D. 1856.

JOHN E. McLAIN

BENJAMIN F. LAUSER

CLEMENT RUSSELL

SYLVANUS BUCKIUS

Trustees of the town of Massillon

MARSHALL D. WELLMAN,

President.

RECORD OF THE INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF ALLIANCE

Petition for
the Incorporation

To the Honorable the County Commissioner of Stark County, Ohio. We the undersigned Citizens of Alliance, Freedom and Williamsport, situate in Lexington Township, Stark County, Ohio, humbly petition your honorable body that we are desirous of being organized in an incorporated village for general purposes under the name and style of Alliance. The territory included in said Incorporation to include the full Section of Land in said township Number twenty-five, and the south half of Section twenty-four. A plot of which is herewith presented and we also have hereby appointed Gideon Seymour of Alliance, the person authorized to act in our behalf in prosecuting this our petition. March 14th, 1854.

NAMES

Henry Mesenheimer
George Boohecker
Gideon Seymour
Joseph Green
Samuel Clapsaddle
T. G. Stanly
John Allen
Henry Chance
Joseph McDonald

NAMES

I. B. Raise
A. Scott
Joseph Miller
John F. Fleming
Wm. S. Feters
R. M. Buck
A. H. Bates
Daniel Joseph
Isaac Teeters

Wm. D. Peet	H. Hoover
Michael McGrath	Thos. Callahan
Wm. Ingledue	S. I. Fulerton
Hugh Lee	Samuel Schaeffer
John Battershell	John Griffeth
Hiram P. Hess	Jacob Shaffer
Richard Zillah	Clayton Kille
Henry Chapman	Isaac Reck
Daniel South	John McGowen
I. E. Pollock	Owen Evans
David Lamb	W. P. Preston
R. Pollock	Henry Altman
Jacob Aultman	Daniel Ross
I. W. Bondrye	Wm. Gilson
John Pealy, Jr.	A. G. Benson
David G. Hester	E. H. Finch
Perry Chance, Sr.	Denis Ryen
Linus Ely	P. H. McGowen
Jacob Warner	Wm. Byron
Limon Bardsley	Samuel Transue
Elias Jenkins	Nelson Gaskill
G. W. Rosenburg	B. Lunian
O. H. Sharp	I. M. Filson
George Robinson	S. Elberson
Josiah Elberson	Otis Hofman
Wm. H. Teel	Alpha Emerson
Samuel Sharp	Theodore Watson
James Gow	Wm. T. Lewis
Lehn Sharp	David Hoover
Hugh Chain	Solomon Shaffer
I. N. Pierce	Samuel Allerton
Thomas Thomas	Jason M. Webb
C. L. Cox	A. Joseph
Leyse Davis	I. M. Trago
I. R. Warrington	Christian Kynott
E. S. Oldham	Albert Blackford
Humphrey Hoover	G. W. Woodworth
I. B. Wilson	James Denison
John McGill	M. Hester
A. E. Hanger	Philip Sharer
Henry Miller	B. Weybreck

Charter

It is hereby ordered that the village as named and described in the within petition may be organized as amended, the amendment making the limits include all of Section twenty-five (25), and the South half of the South West quarter of Section twenty-four (24) of Lexington Township, June 9th, 1854.

Received for Record June 9th, 1852,
and recorded June 20th.

PETER CHANCE, Recorder.

SAMUEL SMITH,

MATTHIAS SHEPLER,

L. ALEXANDER,

Commissioners.

Certificate
of Recorder

The State of Ohio, Stark County, ss.

I, Peter Chance, Recorder of Stark County, Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the Plot. Signatures and Commissioners ordered vc as found Recorded in Volume One, Pages 57 and 58. Town Plot Record of the Stark County Record. And I do further certify that I have made out and forwarded, to the Secretary of State a true copy of the foregoing proceedings, as required by Laws.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my
(SEAL) name and Seal of office, officially this fifteenth
day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and
Fifty-Four.

PETER CHANCE, Recorder.

Certificate

I, David Hoover, Recorder of the Incorporated Village of Alliance, do hereby certify the foregoing Petition, Signatures, Plat, Charter and Certificate to be correct as the original one received from the recorder of Stark County, Ohio.

DAVID HOOVER, Recorder.

Notice of an
Election

There being a notice of an election given by Gideon Seymour, Agent for the Incorporation, for town officers to be held in the brick School house October 4th, 1854.

The Election

The election came off pursuant to notice, which resulted in the choice of the following persons for the different offices: Harvey Laughlin, Mayor; David Hoover, Recorder; Mathias Hester, A. C. Hanger, Henry Chapman, F. H. Pierce, and George Woodworth, Council.

Officers

October 5th, 1854

The officers elect met at the house of Harvey Laughlin. Present: Harvey Laughlin, Mayor; David Hoover, Re-

corder; Mathias Hester, A. C. Hanger, Henry Chapman, F. H. Pierce and George Woodworth, Council. They all being present proceeded to business. Mayor presiding. The officers were duly qualified into their several offices according to Law.

**First Style of
Ordinances
and By Laws**

Resolved by the town council of Alliance that the style of all ordinances and by-laws passed by this Council shall be, Be It Ordained by the Town Council of Alliance. On its final passed, on motion it was voted, yeas Hester, Hanger, Chapman, Pierce and Woodworth. Nays none.

HARVEY LAUGHLIN, Mayor.

Attest: DAVID HOOVER, Recorder.

**Appoint-
ment of
Marshal
and
Treasurer**

Be it ordained by the Town Council of Alliance, That the Marshal and Treasurer be appointed by the council until the next annual election after which to be elected by the people. On its final passage, on motion it was voted yeas Hester, Hanger, Chapman, Pierce and Woodworth. Nays none.

HARVEY LAUGHLIN, Mayor.

Attest: DAVID HOOVER, Recorder.

**Appoint-
ment of
Marshal**

Be it ordained by the Town Council of Alliance, That Robert Teeters be appointed Marshal until the next annual election. On its final passage, on motion it was voted Yeas, Hester, Hanger, Chapman, Pierce and Woodworth. Nays none. Resolved that the law requiring each ordinance to be read on three different days be suspended for the purpose of passing the above ordinance by three-fourths of Council.

HARVEY LAUGHLIN, Mayor.

Attest: DAVID HOOVER, Recorder.

**Appoint-
ment of
Treasurer**

Be it ordained by the Town Council of Alliance, That Isaac H. Webb be appointed Treasurer for the Incorporation. Resolved that the law requiring each ordinance to be read on three different days be suspended for the purpose of passing the above ordinance. On its final passage, on motion it was voted yeas, Hester, Hanger, Chapman, Pierce and Woodworth. Nays none.

HARVEY LAUGHLIN, Mayor.

Attest: DAVID HOOVER, Recorder.

**Dispositions
of Fines and
Penalties**

Be it ordained by the Town Council of Alliance, That all fines collected by the Mayor or other proper officer of the Incorporation, shall be paid into the Treasury of said Incorporation for the use of the same.

Sec. 2. Be it further ordained that all fines, forfeitures or penalties collected in consequence of. A violation of any Penal Laws of the State of Ohio, or any of the ordinances or By-Laws of this Incorporation not otherwise directed, shall be paid into the Treasury of said Incorporation.

October 5th, 1854 (Continued)

To Take
Receipt

Sec. 3 And that the Mayor, Marshal or other officer in whose hands any money may be by virtue of the first Section of this ordinance is hereby required when he pays the same to the Treasurer to take his receipt for the same and deposit with the Recorder.

Recorder to
Open Ac-
count With
Treasurer
and Post Up
Balance
Sheet

Sec. 4. And it is hereby made the duty of the Recorder to open an account with said Treasurer charging him with all money thus paid into the Treasury and credit him with all moneys paid out on the orders, the council or their order and also to settle with said Treasurer at least ten days before each annual election for the Incorporation officers and post up in some conspicuous place, at the place of holding election, a balance sheet of the same.

Resolved that the law requiring the reading of each ordinance three different days be suspended for the purpose of passing the above ordinance. On its final passage, on motion it was voted yeas, Hester, Hanger, Chapman, Pierce and Woodworth. Nays none.

HARVEY LAUGHLIN, Mayor.

Attest: DAVID HOOVER, Recorder.

Resolved that a committee of two be appointed to draft an ordinance to regulate the speed of Locomotives and cars through the Incorporated village of Alliance and report by the next night of meeting. Messrs. Pierce and Chapman was appointed said committee.

On motion ordered that the Mayor employ the County Surveyor to run the lines of the Incorporation boundary and to measure the length of both the railroads running through the same.

Resolved that a committee of two be appointed to draft a temperance ordinance and report by the next night the council meet. A. C. Hanger and M. Hester were accordingly appointed said committee.

Resolved that a committee of one be appointed to draft

an ordinance against profane swearing and report by the meeting and M. Hester was appointed said committee.

On motion we adjourn to meet on next Wednesday evening, October 11th.

HARVEY LAUGHLIN, Mayor.

Attest: DAVID HOOVER, Recorder.

CHAPTER XXIX

PIONEER FAMILIES OF STARK COUNTY

GEORGE AUSTIN, CENTENARIAN—THE BOCKIUS FAMILY—THE DANNER FAMILY—THE HERBRUCK FAMILY—ELLIS N. JOHNSON, CENTENARIAN—THE KAUFMAN FAMILY—THE LEMMON FAMILY—THE LOUTZENHEISER FAMILY—THE M'CALL FAMILY—THE PONTIUS AND CORRELL FAMILIES—THE RAYNOLDS FAMILY—THE SAXTON FAMILY—THE SLUSSER FAMILY—THE SHULL FAMILY—JESSE W. TEETERS, PIONEER—BEZALEEL WELLS, FOUNDER OF CANTON.

GEORGE AUSTIN, OF HARTVILLE, ANOTHER CENTENARIAN

After the death of Mr. E. N. Johnson of Alliance in 1889, probably the first citizen of Stark County to reach the century mark was the late George Austin of Hartville, Lake township. The following was written by a resident of the village shortly before his death:

“Hartville people see George Austin, nearly one hundred and one, the oldest man in Stark County, walk through town morning, afternoon and evening. A cabinetmaker by trade, he is still working each day, making foot stools, jardiniere stands and other household articles. He moves about as spryly as a man of seventy.

“Mr. Austin is by no means a stay-at-home. He still enjoys attending fairs and celebrations. Recently he was a central figure at a picnic of pioneers at Lake Brady, and in the past year or two he came to Canton several times, once to address a Sunday School. Last October his one hundredth birthday was the occasion of a celebration by villagers of his home.

“Mr. Austin is a no-tobacco and no-liquor centenarian. He has lived an ordinary life, finding enjoyment in his work as a carpenter. A side-board in his own home, and several others like it in other Hartville houses, are the result of his labor. His eyesight is dulled and he is able to read only the larger headlines in newspapers. He is a hearty eater.

“In 1830 he carried mail from Ravenna to the post office in Canton which, he says, then stood on the site of The Courtland. He made the trip on horseback or in a light wagon with leather springs. There were post offices along his route at Randolph, Hartville and at Wise's mills,

south of Hartville. The country was still overrun by animals, which often scampered off the road at the approach of the mail carrier.

"Mr. Austin cast his first vote for Henry Clay. He was an anti-slavery man and voted for Lincoln.

"His parents lived in Hartford, Conn., where he was born in 1808. In 1810 the family traveled overland to Little Rock, Arkansas, where the elder Austin was in command of a fort during the War of 1812. After the father's death the mother emigrated to Ohio, taking up a home at Charleston, Portage County, where George Austin learned the carpentering trade.

"In recent years the old man changed his residence to Hartville, where he lives with relatives. He has a working room in a down-town shop. Besides his tinkering, Mr. Austin finds enjoyment in visiting with townsmen and attending church. He is a Congregationalist, but since there is no church of that denomination in Hartville, he is a worshiper at the Reformed Church.

"Mr. Austin's one hundred and first birthday is on October 26, 1909. It is expected that the villages will arrange another 'birthday party' for him."

THE BOCKIUS FAMILY

By John McGregor, 1922

The Valentine Bockius family is one of the old families of Canton, being long identified with the business interests of the city.

Valentine Bockius, the great-grandfather of the present L. V. Bockius, was born in Fredericktown, Md., in 1771, and died September 4, 1863, being 92 years of age.

He was a large stalwart man, six feet or more tall. In his early days he went to Europe and while in England was pressed into the British service and served in Denmark, but soon deserted and went to Germany. He was a sailor on a man-of-war for some time when he went to France and was with Napoleon's army for a number of years.

It is related of old Valentine Bockius that at one time while in Berlin during a parade in which the "nobility" were celebrating, old Valentine did not doff his hat as the others did and was ordered by someone to take off his hat. Valentine said he was an American citizen and they did not do such things in America. Immediately some officious person knocked his hat off. He immediately replaced it and said if anyone knocked it off again he would knock him down. It was again knocked off and immediately he proceeded to do as he said and knocked the fellow sprawling. Others interfered and he proceeded to show them the

philosophy of American fisticuffs and did not stop until he had half a dozen of them sprawling on the ground. He was haled before a court and after explaining to the court the action of the parties and that he was an American citizen and that in America a man would brook no such insult, the court admired his pluck and set him at liberty. On coming out of the court room, a truck peddler's cart, loaded with vegetables, was passing when a wheel came off and in falling the cart axle pinned a man to the ground. Valentine at once jumped to the cart and by main strength lifted it up while they took the man out and replaced the wheel. The crowd that saw the feat shouted its applause and wondered at the strength of the man. Valentine told them "That's the kind of men we raise in America."

John C. Bockius, the grandfather of the present children of Louis V. Bockius, was born in Balefelt, Germany, in 1800. His wife, to whom he was married in 1825, was Rosanna Keller, a native of Baden, Germany. John C. Bockius, when only 12 years of age, attached himself to the army of Napoleon Bonaparte as drummer for a five year service and crossed the Alps with Bonaparte's army on foot to Italy, after which the division to which he was attached was ordered to Moscow and no one but those who were there can realize the severity of that campaign where they had to melt snow to quench their thirst and where they had no food but horse meat.

After coming out of Napoleon's army he returned to his father, and learned the shoemaker's trade in Prussia. At the age of 19 years in 1819, he emigrated to America. On his arrival here he was in debt for his passage and expected to be sold for his passage money, but a friend of his father paid the passage, and for this kindness Mr. Bockius gave the man his note with interest until paid. With his small pack he started afoot for Canton, where he had an uncle and started to work to obtain money to pay off his indebtedness. After a short time he had enough to cancel his debt to his benefactor, which he did with interest, and happy he was when he received his note, then knowing that he owed no one and that what he afterward earned was well and truly his own.

He at once started back for Canton and embarked in the boot and shoe manufacturing. He prospered well and was soon able to install a supply of ready-made goods.

The children born to John C. Bockius and his wife were seven sons and six daughters. Of the sons whom the writer well remembers were Henry J., Lewis V., Charles J., Edward, and Amelius. These have all passed to the Great Beyond. Of the daughters, Henrietta was married to Mr. R. Rohrer, who, back in the '50s, was in the dry goods business with a partner, Mr. Dewalt, a member of the old Dewalt family in this

city. Their store was in the old Farmers' and Mechanics' block, which belonged to Martin Wikidal, and stood on the block the courthouse now covers. They afterward removed to Freeport, Ill., where they passed their remaining days.

Another daughter was Amelia D., who married Mr. Morgan Huntington, well known to many of our older citizens. After leaving Canton they lived in Georgetown, Colo., where, I believe, Mr. Huntington died. Mrs. Huntington, after a while, removed to Freeport, Ill., to be near her sister, Mrs. Rohrer.

In 1848, John C. Bockius took into partnership his son, Lewis V., and in 1850 the latter took a trip to California, which was the El Dorado, where many went to seek the gold of the then far-away land. He retained his interest in the shoe business but engaged in mining and trading, running a store for a time. He returned to Canton after a time and again entered the boot and shoe business.

After his father's death he entered into partnership with his brother, Edward, and, the latter dying in 1881, another brother, Charles J., entered the partnership. They retained the old familiar name of J. C. Bockius & Son, this firm continuing until 1886, when Lewis V. bought out his brother's interest and took his sons, Charles J. and Edward G., into business, after which the firm was known as L. V. Bockius & Sons.

In 1868 a very destructive fire occurred. It started in the old original Cassilly block in a room adjoining the Bockius shoe store, and wiped out everything from the Bockius shoe store to Tuscarawas Street east and half way to Piedmont Avenue. Immediately after the fire the work of reconstruction was started and the present three-story structure was the result.

Lewis V. Bockius was born on April 16, 1826, and died April 9, 1899. He was married in September, 1855, to Caroline P. Graham, a daughter of John Graham, one of the sturdy intellectual farmers of Jackson township. He was elected county commissioner a number of times and served this district in the State Senate for six or eight years. Mrs. L. V. Bockius is still in our midst and lives at her home, 711 Market Avenue, north. Mrs. Bockius was born in 1830, and is now in her ninety-second year.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Bockius are Charles J., Edward, Harry G., Catherine A., Mary B., and Frederick G. Of these children, Charles J. is still living in Canton, with his mother, Edward G. lives with his wife and family on Cleveland Avenue, northwest, and runs the Valentine Theater, which was named after his great-grandfather, Valentine Bockius. Mary B. is the wife of United States Sen-

ator Pomerene and Fred G. is one of our prominent young men in Canton.

Louis V. Bockius was one of the organizers of the Valley Railway (now the B. & O. Railroad) and was one of the directors in its early days. He was also one of the organizers of the City National Bank, of which he was vice president. He also helped to organize the Westlawn Cemetery and was one of the large stockholders in the Diebold Safe & Lock Co.

The Bockius family, as the result of old Valentine Bockius and also John C. Bockius, merit all the confidence that can be placed in mankind for they were the kind of men that make communities as well as nations, as is witnessed by old Valentine Bockius' actions in Prussia where he refused to doff his hat to royalty, but exhibited that true Americanism of defending his idea of what belong to that principle of American honor, to stand up for the dignity of American citizenship that is superior to any European royalty, for the American citizen is greater than any royalty that ever existed.

THE DANNER FAMILY

By John McGregor

One of the oldest and most distinguished families of old Canton was that of Jacob and Philip Danner.

Jacob Danner was the father of the late John Danner and was born in Pennsylvania in 1795 in Center County. He was married to Miss Anna Slusser in 1821, daughter of John Slusser of whom I wrote a few weeks ago.

Jacob Danner, the father of John Danner, was a gunsmith and made and repaired many guns for the hunters hereabouts, and there were many of them in those days.

After the organization of the Village of Canton, an ordinance was passed prohibiting the shooting of firearms within the village limits. Jacob Danner then had to move outside the village limits. He purchased a piece of ground on Tuscarawas Street and Wells Avenue, S. W., on which William G. Saxton now lives, this being just outside the village, Wells Avenue being the western boundary of the corporation. He built his residence there and a gun shop in the rear where he continued his gunsmithing. He had a good range in the field back of his residence where he tested his guns in order to insure accuracy of marksmanship.

Jacob Danner was one of the most skillful marksmen in this section. The wild animals were thick around Canton in those days, es-

pecially wolves, and Mr. Danner killed the last wolf in Stark County while hunting near Buck Hill. It was the last wolf hide on which the county commissioners paid bounty.

The day his son, John Danner, was born it was found they had no meat in the house so Jacob Danner shouldered his rifle and started for Meyers Lake and soon came back with a deer on his back. Wild meat was plentiful in those days. Jacob Danner died in 1845. His wife Anna Slusser Danner survived him until 1885.

John Danner was born in Canton March 10, 1823. Reared in his native town, he achieved a common school education and for a time attended a private school presided over by T. M. Hopkins, a Presbyterian minister, through which he advanced very materially in educational advantages.

He began his business career by clerking in the drygoods store of Martin Wikidal, who at that time ran a store on what is now the courthouse lot. After a clerkship with Mr. Wikidal for some four years he went to Massillon.

Mr. Danner, after about four years in Massillon, returned to Canton and soon embarked in business for himself, establishing a clothing and merchant tailoring business in the old Hazlett corner, now known as the McKinley Block, southeast corner of the public square. After some years in that business he embarked in the wholesale drygoods business and while thus engaged he invented a revolving goods case for the purpose of showing dress goods. This machine was made on the turntable style. From this turntable came the Danner revolving book shelves.

These revolving book shelves were in great demand for many years and they were made for many of the crowned heads of Europe and Asia.

During that time he received an order from the King of Siam in Asia for a revolving bookcase made of ebony. It was duly made and finely polished and after its delivery, Mr. Danner received a letter from the king's secretary, acknowledging its receipt and congratulating Mr. Danner on its beauty.

In 1865 Mr. Danner in conjunction with John R. Bucher established The Canton Stove Works where they manufactured stoves of all kinds.

This business not being to the liking of Mr. Danner, he sold out at the end of a year and reembarked in the clothing business which he continued for a number of years, finally ending in the manufacture of the Danner sectional bookcase.

On October 4, 1847, Mr. Danner was married to Miss Teresa A.

Millard a native of Tioga County, Pa. Mrs. Danner was the daughter of William J. and Betsy (Ball) Millard. Mrs. Danner's father was a soldier in the War of 1812 as was her maternal grandfather who distinguished himself in a number of battles, his regiment being involved in many engagements.

To Mr. and Mrs. John Danner were born Mary E., who still live in the old homestead, Julia A., the wife of Levi M. Jones, an attorney at law in this city, Harriet N., wife of J. F. Campbell, Edith R., wife of S. S. C. Gaskill, all the above children living in this city, John N. Danner, connected with the T. K. Harris Co., real estate brokers, and Almina T., wife of Charles M. Bowsell, living in Columbus.

John Danner, the elder, served the community well, having served on the city council for six years and on the board of education for an equal length of time.

Mr. Danner was a very devout Baptist and was one of the organizers of the First Baptist Church of this city and has seen it grow from a small brick building that stood on the north side of the old Isaac Harter lot in Market Avenue, South, to the magnificent structure that now stands in Tuscarawas Street, West.

Mr. Danner in his earlier days was a republican in politics but after the advent of the prohibition party he espoused its cause and worked under the prohibition banner until his death. He aided its cause by publishing many tracts and cartoon circulars which he was very apt in designing. The writer has printed many of his circulars, running into a few million.

Mr. Danner as a prohibitionist always told saloonkeepers he was not objecting to them as individuals but was bitterly opposed to the business in which they were engaged and on the death of Mr. Danner, a saloonkeeper, walking down Market Avenue, met one he knew was going to the Danner home and handing a large bouquet of flowers to him asked him if he would deliver them to the family, saying, "Mr. Danner was bitterly opposed to my business but personally he always treated me respectfully and I always admired him for his firmness of purpose."

The daughter of Jacob and Anna Slusser Danner was Harriet. Mrs. Joseph S. Saxton, mother of William G. Saxton, cashier of the First National bank and Mrs. Helen I. Danforth. Mrs. Saxton lived and died on the old home lot of her father, Jacob Danner.

Another of the old Danner family was Philip Danner, who was the father of Samuel Danner who died a few months ago at the home of his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. William Black, 1027 Garfield Avenue, Southwest, at the advanced age of ninety-four years.

Samuel Danner was married to Miss Martha Stover, a near relative of Samuel Stover, the old American Hotel landlord. Philip Danner was born in 1795 and died in March 1868. His wife was Margaret Bensel.

Samuel Danner was a carpenter by trade and is still well remembered by many of our citizens.

The familiar form of the venerable John Danner, his active life, his sprightliness while walking our streets, is well remembered by those who knew him. His sprightliness he kept up until he was compelled to lay himself down for his last sleep.

THE HERBRUCK FAMILY

A Long Line of Ministers of the Gospel

(By John McGregor, January 7, 1922)

Among the ministerial families of Canton, was that of Rev. Peter Herbruck. This family is still well known by the citizens of Canton from the fact that a number of the sons are still with us and identified with the business and professional interests of Canton. I have been fortunate in having a genealogical sketch of the family prepared by the Rev. E. P. Herbruck, long pastor of Trinity Reformed Church of this city.

The older familiar figure of Rev. Peter Herbruck on our streets will be remembered by many of our citizens. The writer has heard Reverend Herbruck laughingly tell the incidents which are mentioned in this sketch.

The Rev. Peter Herbruck was born in the village of Grossteinhausen, Rhine-Bavaria, Germany, in the year 1813, and was educated to be a school teacher. At the age of eighteen he emigrated to this country, making the voyage across the Atlantic in an old French sailing vessel. When about two hundred miles out at sea, the vessel was wrecked in a storm and had to be towed back to Plymouth, England, for repairs. After several weeks the journey was resumed, the old ship requiring seventy-two days to make the voyage from the port of Plymouth to Philadelphia.

From the latter point the young immigrant made the journey on foot. Without a single companion and without definite destination he tramped his weary way westward, sleeping at night time under the open sky. Coming over the old state road he reached Canton, and stopped long enough to seek employment but did not succeed. Resuming his journey westward he had gone as far as Nimishillen Creek, when he lay down under a tree near the present site of the Dueber Watch

Works. Discouraged and homesick he spent some time in weeping and praying. A benevolent farmer by the name of Wirt happened along the way and entering into conversation with the young man, became interested in him and invited him to his home near the crossroads at Reedurban. Here the immigrant boy found congenial occupation and spent the winter in teaching school.

In the course of his rounds the pastor of the First Reformed Church, the Rev. Benjamin Faust, called at the Wirt homestead, and meeting the young pedagogue, urged him to study for the ministry, at the same time inviting him to his home for a course of private instruction in theology. This Reverend Faust, by the way, was the grandfather of our well known fellow citizen, Cornelius Faust, and also of the late B. F. Faust, long time City Clerk of Canton. The generous invitation was accepted and soon Peter Herbruck was quartered in the Faust residence on the Georgetown road as student of theology. In less than three months the Reverend Faust, who had been suffering with a malady of the throat, took seriously ill and died but before his death he had suggested to his pastoral charge that they make the young student his successor. The suggestion was accepted and thus, at the age of nineteen, the immigrant school teacher become pastor of the Reformed Church of Canton, a position which he occupied for fifty-three years and in which he developed into one of Canton's best known and influential ministers of the earlier days.

As Peter Herbruck's coming to Canton was full of thrilling adventures, so his entire career was replete with romantic experiences, a medley of serio-comic events which he often related to the great delight of his friends.

The Canton charge in the pioneer days consisted not only of the First Reformed Church of this City but a group of outlying churches, numbering at one time thirteen. These churches were located in three different counties, Stark, Portage, and Carroll, and the young dominie made the circuit for the first two years without horse or conveyance of any kind.

He walked to his church at Carrollton, a distance of twenty-four miles, often in the dead of winter without overcoat or muffler of any kind to protect him against the elements. Later he secured a horse and made the rounds on horseback. He never became an expert horseman, however, and had many a startling experience on his pastoral circuit. He seldom made a journey of any length without recording two or three falls from the back of his horse.

On one occasion while riding at night time over a narrow road through a long dense woods, his horse became frightened at some ani-

mal that sprang up in the road in front of him and started on a dash through the woods. It was a perilous situation and would doubtless have had serious, perhaps fatal results, had not the saddle girth broken, precipitating the rider to the ground. On hands and knees he felt his way out of the woods and happily found himself near a farm house. Arousing the farmer, he made known his plight. After scouring the woods for a time in search of the frightened horse, they finally found him in the farmer's barnyard, none the worse for his dangerous dash through the woods in midnight darkness. Repairing the damage to the saddle, the parson continued his journey, arriving home in the wee small hours of the morning.

As to financial compensation for religious services rendered in those days it was very meager indeed. It was a common thing then for church members to contribute 10 cents a year to the support of the pastor. Fifty cents was about the average and \$1 was regarded as exceptionally good. Peter Herbruck served one of his country congregations a whole year for the sum of \$3.50. Wedding and funeral fees were in the same proportion. It was a common thing to receive 50 cents for performing a marriage ceremony. Sometimes the fee was given in the form of barter. The dominie often related with great gusto the following story: "One day a rustic couple came walking in over the Osnaburg road and stopped in front of the manse on the opposite side of the street. The lass sat down on a bag of something they had brought with them, and the young man stepped over and knocked on the door. When I appeared the young man said something about wanting to get married. I expressed a willingness to serve him. He again stammered something about having no money but asked would I do it for 'snits.' Naturally I again consented, whereat he went to the end of the parsonage porch and shouted across the street: 'Come over, Kate, he'll do it for 'snits.'" The ceremony was performed, and the young couple departed to their country home as happy as though they had given a fee of \$100."

In 1833 Reverend Herbruck was married to Sarah Holwick, daughter of Jonathan Holwick, pioneer farmer and later keeper of the village store at Osnaburg. In the same year he built the Herbruck homestead in Tuscarawas Street, East, and with his good wife occupied it for a period of sixty-three years. The building still stands at 1003 Tuscarawas Street, East. At the time of its erection it was the last house on the street and beyond it were woods.

In this house there were born to the ministerial couple thirteen children, ten of whom reached maturity and became well known Canton citizens.

Among these was Augustus Herbruck, for many years a drygoods merchant, first in the firm of Shilling & Herbruck, who occupied the room at the southeast corner of the public square, and later in business for himself. Some twenty years ago Augustus retired from business and removed to Cleveland where he has since died.

Alfred Herbruck, the second son, was a jeweler and for very near all his life time held a position with George Deuble on the public square.

Ferdinand Herbruck also conducted a prosperous drygoods business in Canton for forty years and for the last twenty years has served as president of the George D. Harter bank, a position which he still holds at the age of seventy-eight years.

Edward Herbruck studied for the ministry and after serving as pastor of Trinity Reformed Church for several years removed to Dayton, where he became editor of *The Christian World* and later professor of church history in Central Theological Seminary of that city.

Charles and Calvin Herbruck are mechanics while the youngest son, Emil P. Herbruck, has been pastor of Trinity Reformed Church for thirty-seven years. On account of serious impairment of his vision he has been emeritus pastor for the last four years.

The oldest daughter, Caroline Herbruck, married George Deuble and to them was born the present generation of Deubles, Walter, Horace and Homer, well known jewelers, also Laura and Alice of the home.

Amelia Herbruck married Ferdinand Glaser, wholesale shoe manufacturer of Cleveland, but since the death of her husband some ten years ago has been residing at Mount Marie on the Massillon Road.

Attorneys Wendell Herbruck and Clarence Herbruck are grandsons of Peter Herbruck.

Rev. Peter Herbruck retired from the pastorate of the First Reformed Church in 1886, having held that position for fifty-three years. At the time of his retirement, his son, Emil P. Herbruck assumed the pastorate of Trinity Reformed Church, which he has held for thirty-seven years, making an uninterrupted Herbruck ministry in Canton for a period of ninety years and if to this be added the eight years of Rev. Edward Herbruck's Canton ministry there would be a combined total of ninety-eight years. It is doubtful whether this record can be equalled by any other family in the country.

In the early days few men had such prestige and influence in the community and surrounding country as Reverend Herbruck. He had a dignified personality and as he walked through the streets with his white hair, wearing a silk hat and plaid lined cloak and carrying a cane, he presented an impressive and picturesque figure. He died in

1896, and with him was carried to the grave a good part of the early history of Canton.

The pleasure of bringing back to the memory of our readers the old and dignified families of our early pioneers is one to be enjoyed and none affords the writer more pleasure than to refresh the memories of the Herbruck family, some of whom were schoolmates with the writer sixty-five and more years ago.

A CENTENARIAN—ELLIS N. JOHNSON OF ALLIANCE AND DESCENDANTS

There are many interesting facts associated with Ellis N. Johnson which cause his name to be given prominent mention in any history of the locality around Mount Union, where he was the first or one of the first settlers. He belonged to an old Washington County, Pennsylvania, family, in which region he was born April 1, 1789, during the first administration of George Washington as president and soon after the establishment of the Union, and his life was prolonged for one hundred years five months and fifteen days. He died September 15, 1889, during the presidential administration of Benjamin Harrison.

He was reared on a farm, and even before reaching his majority served as deputy sheriff. When a young man, during the first decade of the nineteenth century, he married Dorcas Moffat. Soon after his marriage he left the rugged district of Washington County and came into the new State of Ohio, making the journey with wagons and three horse teams. After reaching Salem he had to practically blaze his way for thirteen miles into Stark County to the vicinity of the present Village of Mount Union. He and his father, Caleb, bought 160 acres, the northeast corner of which is at State and Union streets in what is now the center of Mount Union Village. The price paid for that land was \$2.25 per acre. His brother Simeon also acquired an entire section about half a mile further south. So far as can be ascertained, these were the first permanent settlers in that vicinity. The first home was one of the typical rude log cabins, but later Mr. Johnson replaced it with a brick house, having assisted in making the brick himself, and this old dwelling is still standing as a venerable landmark on the northwestern corner of the 160 acres. That old home, in which Mr. Johnson lived and died, was owned for many years by his daughter, Mrs. Becky Miller, now deceased. She was the last of the first seven children of Ellis Johnson.

The Johnson farm was situated on the State Road, and from the northwest corner of his land its founder laid off a portion of the Village of Mount Union and had a tavern there. For a time he was mayor of Mount Union, and one of the wide awake and progressive

citizens of that early community. Both he and his brother were surveyors, and in that capacity their services were required to lay off the Village of Alliance two miles farther north. Other brothers came to Stark County. Job owned 160 acres to the north and now including the site of Mount Union College, but he subsequently disposed of his holdings and returned to Pennsylvania. Caleb had a farm half a mile further east, and lived and died there. Neither Caleb nor Job left children.

During the course of his active lifetime Ellis Johnson acquired land until his possessions aggregated 400 acres. Soon after coming here he set about to clear up and cultivate his farm. At first he only girdled a few trees around the house, but eventually had more than half his land in cultivation. Much of his time was devoted to surveying, and his work included the marking out of more than fifty miles of wagon roads and railways.

Like many of the pioneers Mr. Johnson was a skillful woodsman and hunter. His ardor for the chase was such that on one occasion he unhooked a horse from a team he was driving, and mounted the harnessed animal in order to chase a fox. In the early days he killed a great many deer, bear and other wild game. His highest record was thirteen deer with fourteen shots, which indicates that he was an unsurpassed marksman. He kept his faculties to extreme old age, and did not entirely relinquish his business cares until overwhelmed with the weight of his years. In politics he gave a vigorous support to the great whig leaders, and when that party went out of existence in the early '50s, he joined the ranks of the republicans. He was one of the early advocates of temperance, and frequently made speeches in behalf of that cause. Though reared in the Quaker Church, he was never a member of any religious society.

His first wife, who died when Mrs. Becky Miller was twenty-two months old, had seven children, named as follows: James, who lived at Lisbon, where he died in old age; Betty, who married William Davidson, a millwright at Mount Union, and died when past seventy; Caleb, who was postmaster at Mount Union seventeen years, also in the grocery business, and died past eighty; Ellis N., Jr., who spent all his life in Mount Union and died in old age; John, who was proficient in the use of tools and in mechanical pursuits and died at the age of sixty-four in Mount Union; Job, who died in early age; and Rebecca.

About 1835 Ellis N. Johnson married for his second wife, Mary Ann Graves. They were united in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and Miss Graves was at that time about twenty-five years of age. She had been a teacher in Pennsylvania, and among her scholars was James

G. Blaine. Mr. Blaine had a great faculty for remembering names and people, and on one occasion when he passed through Alliance, at the height of his fame, he recalled the fact that his old teacher lived in that vicinity. She became the mother of five children, as follows: David, mentioned below; Mary, widow of William F. Galbreath of Alliance; Dorcas, who married William Teeters, both formerly living at Mount Union on a part of the old farm; Charles F., who also occupied a part of it; Ella, wife of Lee C. Grimes, a commercial salesman, lived on a part of the family homestead at Mount Union. Ellis N. Johnson during his lifetime gave to each of his sons forty acres.

The son David Johnson, the oldest of the children by the second wife, was born December 16, 1837, in the old brick homestead, and spent his entire life at Mount Union, chiefly as a farmer. He was a republican and interested in all public affairs. In 1872 he married Elizabeth Scott, who died without children; and on December 18, 1890, he married Anna B. Waugh, who was born in Wellsburg, W. V., and came with her parents to Mount Union. From early boyhood David Johnson showed a talent for the violin, and though he took but few lessons he acquired by self study and practice a proficiency both in general music and with his special instrument, and for half a century was in great demand as the "fiddler" at all the parties around the country. His violin bore the date of 1741, and was an old Italian instrument with beautiful inlaid work, and around the border was inscribed the words "Whilst living I was in the woods for God, but dying I passed away into a sweet death."

Mrs. Ellis Johnson died September 18, 1889, three days after her husband, and the funeral, services being held for both at the same time, was visited by the largest concourse of people who ever assembled in Alliance for such a service. Professor Clark of Mount Union College conducted the services with a familiar talk. They were at first laid to rest in the cemetery which Mr. Johnson had donated, but their bodies were subsequently removed to the Mount Union Cemetery, half a mile further south.

Rebecca Jane Miller, the youngest child and the last survivor of her father's children by Dorcas Moffat, was born on the old homestead in Mount Union, was educated in the district schools, and at the age of sixteen began teaching in her home district. Among her pupils William Stallcup recalled that she was the first teacher from whom he learned anything. She later attended the seminary, and taught in the public schools. She continued to teach for about eighteen years, part of the time in Pennsylvania, where she was granted a life certificate, though for the most part her work was done in Stark County.

Her brother, Ellis N., started a normal school at California, and she taught mathematics there for a time. In 1861 she married John F. Miller, of Bedford County, Pennsylvania. Mr. Miller was a graduate of the University of Michigan, and was admitted to the bar and practiced at Ann Arbor three years. He had also taught school in Pennsylvania and in Stark County, and soon after their marriage they located on a farm south of the Claremont Children's Home. In 1874 Mr. and Mrs. Miller removed to their estate, which is a part of her uncle Caleb's farm. The quarter section as entered by Caleb was bounded on the north by the State Road and on one side by the county line. His old homestead was on the State Road half a mile east of Mount Union.

Mr. Miller died in 1878, leaving four children: Frank E., a farmer; Charles Eugene, who died at the age of nineteen; Mary Luella, who died at nineteen; and Jennie Bell, who lived at hom with her mother. Left with four small children and with a large debt, Mrs. Miller at the death of her husband had to face life with clear eyes and a calm courage. What she accomplished was a high tribute to her energy and ability as a business woman. As her main dependence she began cultivating her land in truck gardening, and developed that into a prosperous business. She even sold lightning rods for a time, and on the basis of her previous experience was in demand as a teacher, although cares of motherhood kept her from that vocation. With all her responsibilities Mrs. Miller was a great factor in the community life, always ready to assist in any emergency, and few women lived more actively, and made their lives more directly beneficial to the world about them.

THE KAUFMAN FAMILY

By John McGregor

In writing sketches of the early families of those who have made the Canton we have today, it would be impossible not to mention Peter Kaufman and his family.

Peter Kaufman was born in the village of Minster-Maifeld, Prussia, in October, 1800. He came to America in 1817, landing in Philadelphia, where he established himself in the business of tobacconist which he conducted a few years. During his residence in Philadelphia he married Miss Catherine Wiltz, who was a native of Niewid, on the Rhine, Germany. Shortly after their marriage he moved to the village of Hinkeltown, near Lancaster, Pa. After living there for a brief period, he removed with his wife and child, Lydia Margretha, to Economy, Pa.

Not liking the socialistic ideas of the Economy society, he removed

to Bull Creek, Pa., and thence to Columbiana Village. Their final removal to Canton was in 1828.

Peter Kaufman rented the house at the corner of Market Avenue and Fourth Street, and afterward bought it. The rental price of the house was \$15 a year.

The lot on which the house stands at the northeast corner of this intersection, was purchased from Bezaleel Wells by John Nicholas about the year 1810, for the sum of \$40, and Mr. Wells thought himself very well paid for it.

After a few years Mr. Nicholas built the house which is now standing. He occupied it for about four years, and then sold it to John Patton, and he to William Raynolds for \$1,500. Mr. Raynolds and John Saxton, founder of the *Repository*, both occupied the house with their families and John F. Raynolds was born there. In 1820 Mr. Raynolds sold the house to William Laird for \$2,200. It passed from him to George Wilson and from him to Peter Kaufman in 1832. About 1831 Solomon Sala and Christian Schmus started a German paper and occupied part of the lower floor as a printing office.

When Mr. Kaufman came into possession of the house he also assumed possession of the printing office and published the paper for some time. He also published an almanac after the style of the present Lancaster almanac, and also small German schoolbooks, such as spelling books and readers.

During the time that Peter Kaufman was publishing and editing the almanac he made numerous trips to Philadelphia overland, of course. He went in what were known as "Peddlers' wagons" and took a goodly supply of his almanacs and exchanged them for merchandise which he brought back to Canton and sold to the residents. It usually took about three months to make the trip.

Peter Kaufman was democratic in politics and prominent throughout the state, counting among his friends Wilson Shannon, one-time governor of Ohio, also Jonathan F. Woodside of Chillicothe, who had been appointed by President Jackson as charge d'affaires to Denmark.

Mr. Kaufman invited Mr. Woodside to visit him at his home in Canton which he did and Mr. Kaufman had a fine "layout" in his honor, Mr. Woodside brought his valet de chambre along with him, all rigged out with brass buttons and gold lace, something the people of Canton had never seen, and when walking the streets they were "observed of all observers."

The entertainment was attended by about seventeen or eighteen persons, these being, of course, the influential democrats of Canton. Wine, of course, was a necessary adjunct to the banquet, and as the

spirit of the wine began to work on the spirit of the banqueters, it evolved in a lively time of pleasant addresses, much to the pleasure of all.

An incident connected with this old landmark is that during the early days it had to have a new roof and carpenters were at work. The day was bright and sunny when all at once the sun became obscured and the heavens were darkened. The chickens went to roost and it looked as though night had suddenly come upon them. The men on the roof were frightened. Some thought that the world was coming to an end, others that a great earthquake was coming on. There were no newspapers then and not an almanac in town so no one knew of the impending eclipse of the sun.

The following is a notation written on the flyleaf of Mr. Kaufman's Bible: "June 11, 1823. I took possession of part of the house which I rented from Mr. Van Loovaney at the rate of \$15 per annum, making my rent to April next exactly \$12." What would the people of those days think of rental values now?

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Kaufman had nine children of whom the eldest, Lydia Margretha, mentioned above, was born in Kinkletown, Pa., in 1823. Two sons born in Pennsylvania died in childhood. Peter R. Kaufman was born in Columbiana, Ohio, in 1829. He served in the civil war, enlisting Oct. 5, 1861, in Co. E., 58th. Regiment, O.V.I. He was appointed second lieutenant on January 8, 1862, was promoted to first lieutenant in March 1862 and was acting captain when killed December 9, 1862, at Chickasaw Bayou, Miss. He was laid away in the national cemetery at Shiloh, Tenn. He left five children of whom three are still living among us, Misses Maria and Flora Kaufman and Mrs. Joseph Baxter of the North Canton Road. Dr. Victor Kaufman of Mahoning Road, N. E., and Mrs. Charles Smith of this city are grandchildren of Peter R. Kaufman.

The next child was Louisa M., born Feb. 11, 1833, and died in Cleveland May 13, 1919. Alfred, the next son was born March 8, 1835 and died April 23, 1856. Maria Margretha, the next daughter is still living in the old homestead where she was born. She was married to Monroe M. Herbst, March 8, 1866. They took up their home with Father and Mother Kaufman and looked after their welfare during the rest of their lives.

To Mr. and Mrs. Herbst were born seven children, five of whom are still living. The daughters, Lillie B., and Mary E., reside with their mother and look after her welfare. The boys are Arthur E. Herbst of the Herbst Awning Co., and William R. a traveling salesman. Another

daughter Mrs. Josephine Bifoose is with The United Alloy Steel Corporation.

Last, but not least of the Peter Kaufman family is Herman S. Kaufman, formerly with the old City National Bank as manager and now with The George D. Harter Bank. Herman S. Kaufman was born in the same old house, March 31, 1844, and was married to Miss Mary Williams of Massillon, October 5, 1869. They have four children, Mrs. J. Thomas Hay, Alfred W., Charles and Walter H., Treasurer of the Chapman Plumbing Company.

Herman S. Kaufman is the last of the original male line. He is well known to very many of our citizens but to the writer he will always be cherished as a schoolmate, classmate, friend.

Peter Kaufman, the pioneer and head of the family was a profound scholar, a man of philosophical mind, deep thoughts and study and of fine literary attainments.

The eldest daughter of Peter Kaufman and wife, Lydia M., was married to H. J. Nothnagle. Mr. and Mrs. Nothnagle lived in Canton for quite a number of years after their marriage, Mr. Nothnagle running the German Newspaper. About 1860 or 1861, Mr. Nothnagle moved to Columbus, where he became director of music in the institution for the blind which position he held for more than thirty years.

The other daughter, Louise M., was married to Charles Behlen. They lived for a time in Superior, Wis., and afterward removed to Cleveland and for a brief period came to Canton and published the German paper, returning then to Cleveland, where they lived and died.

I cannot complete the sketch of the old Kaufman family without mentioning Mrs. Wilhelmina Jacobs, a sister of Mrs. Peter Kaufman. Mrs. Jacobs was also born at Niewidt, on the Rhine, Germany, in 1809 and emigrated to this country in 1828, coming directly to Canton, making her home with the Kaufman's for a number of years. She was married to Mathias Jacobs who was drowned in the old Union dam just south of the present Pennsylvania Railroad bridge in 1859.

Mr. Jacobs had gone down to the dam for a swim and taken three of his daughters and his niece, Maria Kaufman (now Mrs. M. M. Herbst) with him. He dove down into the water and when he did not come up as he ought, the young ladies became alarmed, and Maria Kaufman waded in up to her eyes in the hope of finding the body and saving him. Not finding him, they hurried back and raised the alarm when neighbors and friends hurried down to the old dam and dragged until they found the body.

Old Mother Jacobs and her sister, Mrs. Kaufman, were very bright, intellectual women, great readers and thoroughly understood the ideas

of a constitutional democracy. They were well educated German women and as such became thorough English students and soon comprehended the ideas of the great Jeffersonian democracy of the United States of America.

Old Mother Jacobs was a great friend of the father of the writer and very frequently would call at the home to talk over the politics of the day with him. She was a woman of decided opinion and I venture to say that no woman of her day or since has read the constitution of the United States or the Declaration of Independence more than she or more fully appreciated the extent and meaning of it. She died in 1894, at the age of eighty-five years.

Mrs. Kaufman and Mrs. Jacobs had a brother named Sebastian Wiltz, who located in Canton for a short time and purchased what was known as the Christman distillery, located on the west branch of the West creek on what is now the waterworks race and near the McKinley monument. He started to convert the place into an amusement garden and recreation place after the style of the old German gardens in Germany. He became discouraged before completing the same and sold out and moved to St. Louis and finally died while enroute to Kansas territory. His distillery afterward became known as the Putton distillery.

When old Mrs. Kaufman came to this country in 1818, the voyage was made in a sailboat, the only kind of boat there was at that time and it took six months to make the trip. Great storms were encountered on the voyage and they were driven back many times. During one storm lasting several days the passengers were unable to have warm food. The captain's good wife, in whose care Mrs. Kaufman made the voyage, said to Catherine, "I will hold the kettle if you will try to make some brown flour soup." This they did and just as the soup was about ready the vessel nearly turned on its side but Catherine hurriedly holding her heavy gingham apron saved the soup and from this improvised dish they ate the first hot meal in a number of days.

During the time Peter Kaufman operated his printing office here he employed many different men but there are still living in Canton two persons who worked for old Peter Kaufman in his old German printing office and they are my old friend William Ritterspaugh of Fifth Street, Southwest, and Mrs. Elizabeth Smith of the Old Ladies' Home, Market Avenue, North.

It is to such worthy citizens as these that our country owes its prosperity and posterity by following in their footsteps, will make a better country and the community will be bettered by following in their wake

and following the true principle of "Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political."

Note: Herman S. Kaufman, the oldest banker in the City of Canton, died in the early summer of 1928.

THE LEMMON FAMILY

(By John McGregor—Dec. 3, 1922)

William Lemmon was one of the old pioneers of Canton, coming here in 1830. He was born in Butler County, Pa., March 26, 1811. His father was a scotchman and the family came from the highlands of Scotland on the "Bonnie, Bonnie Banks of Loch Lomond." The name originally was Lomon and by the changes in names which took place in Scotland at that time it became Lemmon which it has since maintained.

Mr. Lemmon's father was in the War of 1812, and his grandfather was in the Revolutionary war and, I doubt not, as a good Scotchman, had no hesitancy in taking up arms against the British of those days. Mr. Lemmon's mother's name was Fleming and she was born in Pennsylvania, of Irish descent.

The chances for education in the early life of William Lemmon were limited, but he had a good common school education and certainly improved himself as he progressed in life.

When a young lad he was apprenticed to David Agnew, a tailor. Before his apprenticeship was concluded, Mr. Agnew decided to locate in Canton, which he did, and in a short time Mr. Lemmon came to Canton on Dec. 31, 1830, to complete his apprenticeship and remained here.

Mr. Lemmon was married to Katherine Knapp in 1839 at the home of his cousin, John Borland, in West Brookfield, this county, and to them were born several sons. William L. Lemmon, the eldest, was born June 30, 1840, and died a few years ago. He was a printer and worked on the old *Repository* from his apprenticeship back in the middle '50s until eight or ten years ago, when he retired.

Samuel Robert Lemmon, better known as Rod Lemmon, belonged to the fire department in Cleveland and while in the act of duty at a fire he was so injured in a fall that his spine was affected and he lingered helpless for a number of years and passed away.

The next son, George F. Lemmon, was born in 1845, and is still living among us. John Calvin Lemmon, the next son, was born in 1847, and was better known among his friends as Cal. Lemmon. Cal., when a young man was a clerk in the bookstore of Ingham & Bragg

on Superior Street, Cleveland. Mr. Caleb Bragg of this firm became the head of the American Book Company in Cincinnati, dying some years ago.

Charles Olcott Lemmon was born in 1849 and is now dead. The last son, Edwin Knapp Lemmon still lives among us and resides with his family at 1217 Sixth Street, Northeast.

Father Lemmon and his good wife had a family of children who loved and cherished them and did everything that children could do to make their lives comfortable.

Mrs. Lemmon's father was Samuel Knapp, who was born in Butternut township, Otsego County, N. Y., December 5, 1774. Mrs. Lemmon was also born in the same place and came to Canton in the '30s to her brother, Nathaniel Knapp, who ran the old Union Hotel on the present site of the McCurdy block, corner of Tuscarawas Street, East, and Walnut Avenue. Mrs. Lemmon's father, Samuel Knapp, was one of the earlier settlers of Wayne County, and I learn, was the first surveyor of that county.

William Lemmon was a devout Christian, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a devoted friend to Rev. Ebenezer Buckingham, who was pastor of the church for twenty-five years or more. His wife, Catherine Knapp Lemmon, died October 5, 1894, while he died July 22, 1901.

Mr. Lemmon, at the time when Reverend Ferguson was pastor of the Presbyterian Church and a disagreement arose between the pastor and some of the people, took sides with the pastor, and when Reverend Ferguson organized Calvary Presbyterian Church, Mr. Lemmon went with him and became a member of that congregation. Upon the death of Mr. Lemmon, Reverend Ferguson, who had taken a pastorate in Philadelphia, came to Canton and preached his funeral sermon.

Mr. Lemmon was a devoted Mason and was initiated in the old Canton Lodge of Masons on June 1, 1844. Sunday evening, June 24, 1894, Canton and McKinley lodges, F. & A. M., commemorated the festival of St. John the Baptist. This being the time when Mr. Lemmon had been a Mason for more than fifty years, the Masons decided that in commemorating St. John the Baptist festival, it would be fitting to give Mr. Lemmon a banquet in honor of his fiftieth Masonic birthday.

It was so done in the Masonic lodge rooms, corner of Market Avenue and Sixth Street, Northwest. The occasion was largely attended and a fine luncheon served. Brother William Lemmon occupied the seat of honor at the first table. After the luncheon the brothers assembled in the lodge rooms and many short talks were made, the speakers being Judge James W. Underhill, Robert Cassidy, John

Krause and others. Judge Underhill was a few years older in Masonry than Mr. Lemmon. Previous to the closing of the banquet, the worshipful master presented Mr. Lemmon with five \$20 gold pieces as a token of the esteem in which he was held. After the banquet the guests then marched to the Episcopal Church, where a masterly discourse was preached by the pastor. It was a most eloquent sermon from Matthew XI-7, and held the audience spellbound during its delivery.

THE LOUTZENHEISER FAMILY

(By John McGregor—1922)

Having written of the old pioneer families—the Reeds, the Poyers and the Rexes—I will now give you a sketch of another of the oldest of the pioneer families of Stark County, the Loutzenheiser family. They were among our very earliest and most prolific families. The Loutzenheiser family came from the old Bavarian kingdom of Germany. The first to come to America was Peter Loutzenheiser who came to America in 1764 from the town of Sweibrucken, Bavaria, although it is the general supposition that the family was of Swedish or Norwegian origin from the fact that they were blue eyed and had blond hair.

This Peter Loutzenheiser, the emigrant, of 1764, would be the great-great-grandfather of the present generation of the family. It is generally supposed that two other brothers came over to America with him and from these brothers sprang about all the Loutzenheisers, now probably numbering 6,000 or more and scattered all over the United States.

Along with this Peter Loutzenheiser came one brother Jacob and also another brother whose Christian name was not known but in his family he had no sons but all daughters. He was killed by the Indians, so Peter and Jacob Loutzenheiser are the real forefathers of all the Loutzenheisers in this county. It is also known that Heinrich Loutzenheiser, the father of Peter and Jacob, followed his sons to this country.

Peter Loutzenheiser had a son born to him in 1771 who was named John Jacob. This son was married in Westmoreland County, Pa., and removed with his family from there to Stark County in 1806, and settled on land he had chosen in Plain township about half a mile north of Nimisila Park. Here he built his cabin and lived among the native "red men" and was always on friendly terms with them. He was one of the first justices of the peace commissioned for Stark County, his jurisdiction extending all over the northeastern part of the county.

He died in 1810, at the age of about thirty-seven years and his widow died in 1843.

The children born to John Jacob and Elizabeth Loutzenheiser were John, Barbara, Peter, William, Polly, Sarah and Jacob. Of these children, John, who died many years ago, and his widow and children moved to Northern Indiana. Barbara was married to Jonathan Pontius and of their progeny many are still living amongst us. Peter, who was born April 13, 1800, came to Stark County with his parents in 1806 and grew up with the country, a genuine pioneer of Stark County, and backwoodsman, and was a man of fine attainments considering the opportunities afforded him in those days. He was a great reader and kept himself well posted on the affairs of the time as much as the limited opportunities of securing reading matter in those days would permit. He served the people in many places of trust, having served for twenty years as justice of the peace, and was twice elected as associate judge for Stark County by the legislature of Ohio. At the time of his death in 1882 he was president of the Pioneer Association of Stark County.

This old pioneer had six sons, William, who moved to Grass Valley, California, Jacob D., who was a business man in New Philadelphia, Joseph, who was a farmer and lived in Plain township, and died there in 1893, George, who moved from Stark County to Williams County many years ago, John, one of the younger sons, who lived on his little farm on North Cleveland Avenue, near the old Mexico schoolhouse, and Peter V., the youngest of the boys, who lived for many years on the old home farm on North Market Road near the Loutzenheiser schoolhouse. In his later years he moved to Canton where he died a few years ago.

The daughters of Pioneer Peter Loutzenheiser married into Stark County families. One of the daughters of the pioneer John Jacob was Polly Fogel of whom I wrote about three weeks ago. Sarah, the youngest daughter, was married to John Weaver, an old familiar name in Plain township, Sarah was the first white female child born in Stark County.

Jacob was born a short distance north of Canton, some time after the death of his father, John Jacob, and was married to Eliza Reed, sister of old John Reed, of whom I have written in my sketch of the Reed and Poyser families a few weeks ago. Among the children of Jacob Loutzenheiser were the late Thomas B. Loutzenheiser, Mrs. Mary Little, widow of John A. Little, an old time business man of Canton, Elizabeth Gottholds, William Ruben and George of Iowa, also a daughter, Laura, of Iowa, and two other younger daughters. The

intermarriage of the daughters are among the Littles, Gottholds, Forsythes, Robertses, Harpers and the Mercers.

Among the other branches of the original Loutzenheiser pioneers were John, Peter and Henry, who about 1807 came to Ohio, and located in Nimishillen township, near Louisville. Adam Loutzenheiser, a son of Henry, first saw the light of day in 1808, where Louisville now stands. It is believed he was the first white male child born in Nimishillen township, where he lived all his life and died about 1891.

Two sons of John Peter Loutzenheiser, Samuel and Benjamin, were twins and served in the Mexican war. Samuel was killed in the City of Mexico. Benjamin returned safely but afterward went south and was never again heard from.

Conrad was another member of the old family that located in Nimishillen township. Conrad was born in 1791.

It is said that once upon a time in Bavaria, Heinrich was at work in his field binding barley and just as he had passed the band around the sheaf and was about to draw it together to fasten it, suddenly a poor frightened rabbit came bounding along and through instinct the poor creature availed itself of the first opportunity to hide and leaped into the gathered sheaf of grain. It took the old man by surprise and excitedly he drew up the band so tight that it killed the rabbit. The lordly hunter who was following had the right to ride over and tramp down the poor man's grain but the poor man had no right to the game that might be on his land, much less to kill it.

In conclusion, the Loutzenheiser family were mostly agriculturists, good farmers and tillers of the soil. Coming out into the wilderness in those days, they cleared the forests, built their cabins and tilled the soil. These were the kind of men who made the United States of America what it is today. Truly they were the kind of men who emphasized the fact that "Westward the course of the empire takes its way."

THE M'CALL FAMILY

(By John McGregor—Nov. 26, 1922)

The McCall family is one of our pioneer families. The head of this McCall family was Barnabas McCall, who was born in Donegal, Ireland, came to America in 1770, and located in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. He was married to Miss Mary Newall. To them were born a number of children, among whom was Robert McCall, who was born in Westmoreland County, July 7, 1776, just three days after the Declaration of Independence. Robert McCall was married to Nancy Robertson in 1801, and to them were born several children. John Mc-

Call, born in 1803, died in 1821, and is buried near Waynesburg, this county. Nellie McCall, born in 1805, married Samuel Cameron. They moved to Iowa and eight children were born to them. Their sons Robert and Alexander Cameron lived in Canton a few years back in the middle '60s, running the old McCall drug store. Their eldest son, John Cameron, died in Los Angeles, California, in 1921, at the age of ninety-one years. Mary Ann McCall daughter of Robert and Nancy Robertson McCall, was born in 1807, in Westmoreland County, Pa. She was a school teacher for many years and removed to Iowa where she lived and died.

Thomas McCall, still well known to many Cantonians, was born in Westmoreland County, in 1809, and died in Canton July 12, 1895. He came to Stark County with his parents. He was married twice, his first wife being Sarah Brothers. One of their daughters, Mary Ann, died at the age of eighteen years. Another daughter, Harriet, was married to Michael Prouse, and removed to Missouri, where she lived and died. Robert, the eldest son, was born in 1841, and died in Colorado, in the '60s. Theodore McCall, the second son, was born in 1843, and died in 1908. He continued on the old farm with his brother George, the youngest son. After Theodore's death, George McCall took another farm, the widow and children continuing to operate the old farm. The children of Theodore McCall were Alice McCall Hoover, now living in Columbus and a teacher in our schools, prior to her marriage, Mrs. Effie McCall Folk of Colorado Springs, and Jessie McCall Summers and Anna McCall Meiser, who still lives in the old homestead.

Another son of Thomas McCall was Stark McCall, who was born in 1851, and died in 1904. He was the father of J. J. McCall, a worthy and honorable member of the Stark County Bar.

George McCall, born in 1854, lives a bachelor's life on his farm on the Waynesburg Road. He is one of the bright, intelligent farmers and is a great reader and student of American politics.

The foregoing are the children of Thomas and Sarah Brothers McCall. There was but one child born to Thomas McCall by his second marriage, to Harriet Reed, daughter of John Reed, pioneer harness and saddle maker of the village of Canton. She is Mary Smart and lives at 1501 Second Street, Northeast.

The old Thomas McCall farm was one of the most beautiful properties between Canton and Waynesburg. Thomas McCall was a great student of horticulture and had one of the finest orchards in Stark County.

Another son of old Robert H. McCall and Nancy Robertson McCall was Robert H. McCall, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1811.

He studied medicine and practiced awhile, then in 1849, he went to California, and opened an office with drug store attached at Sacramento. He remained there a few years and then returned to Canton, where in the early '50s he purchased part of the old Eagle Hotel building and opened a large drug store and bookstore, where he continued to do business until 1863. He died in the fall of that year and was buried on election day.

Dr. R. H. McCall was married to Margaret Jones of Waynesburg and had one son Will (Spike) McCall. Many still living will remember little tow-headed Spike with his flaxen curls, a bright, lively child that everybody then knew and who knew everyone for the old drug store was a great place for people to congregate and talk over the news of the day.

Another son of the old Robert McCall family was William McCall, who died in childhood. Still another was Andrew McCall, who was born in 1821, in Sandy township, and moved to Iowa where he lived and died.

Grandfather Robert McCall was one of the intelligent farmers of the early days in Sandy township and represented this county in one of the early legislatures of Ohio.

The McCall family did great work in aiding in clearing the Sandy Valley and converting it into a paradise of beautiful and fruitful farms. The Sandy Valley today is one of the most beautiful and prolific sections of Ohio, and abounds in great stories of Indian lore, stories of which Attorney James H. Robertson has embodied in a historical sketch of Sandy township.

The valley running from Minerva through Oneida, Malvern, Waynesburg, Magnolia and on through East Sparta and Sandyville, is today utilized by the people as a route to make a fine automobile drive.

PONTIUS AND CORRELL FAMILIES

(By John McGregor, October 1, 1922)

Among the other families of importance that are among the early pioneers of Stark County was the Pontius Family. The family was of Revolutionary and War of 1812 stock.

The member to move into Stark County was Frederick Pontius who was the grandfather of the late Squire Andrew Pontius of the North Canton Road. He was a farmer by occupation and came to Canton in June, 1816, with his wife and three or four other families, his wife, riding horseback all the way. He located on a farm in Plain township.

The family is of German descent, the great-grandfather coming from Zweibrucken, Bavaria. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary war and often had to barricade the entrance to his home to protect it from the enemy. The grandfather of Squire Pontius and his brother used to stand and do picket duty from the stump of a large tree, watching the Indians.

Jacob Pontius, the father of Squire Andrew Pontius, was born in Pennsylvania in 1802, and his grandfather, Frederick Pontius, was born July 4, 1772, four years before the Declaration of Independence.

In those early days upon the arrival of three or four families of immigrants in their midst, the citizens of Canton were so overjoyed that they would fire salutes in their honor.

Frederick Pontius had come out here in 1811 and purchased a farm of unimproved land but was prevented from coming out again on account of the War of 1812, into the army of which he was drafted but was relieved by a nephew who agreed to go as his substitute.

Jacob Pontius, the father of Squire Andrew Pontius, was married to Rebecca Essig, youngest child of old Simon Essig, in 1825. Of this union, three children were born, John Pontius, Andrew Pontius and one daughter, Margaret Pontius.

John Pontius lived on the Harrisburg Road on a fine farm about four miles from Canton. The farm has been owned and occupied by his son-in-law, William Martin, an Ex-County Surveyor, since his death.

Squire Andrew Pontius was united in marriage to Miss Sarah J. Correll in 1855. They lived on the old home farm at Plain Center, though back in the '70s he purchased the old Monnin farm on the North Canton Road where he lived and died. The property is now known as the Mount Vernon suburban addition to Canton.

Margaret Pontius, the daughter was married to Jacob Bair and they lived on the beautiful Jacob Bair farm about one mile south of Cairo on the Canton-Hartville Road.

The children of Andrew Pontius were Dr. Lorin W. Pontius, deceased, Jackson W. Pontius, deceased, who was familiarly known as "Jack" and who was superintendent of the County Infirmary for many years and the first superintendent of the County Workhouse, Glancy C., who married a daughter of Ambrose Whipple, another of the old pioneer families, Lucy M., Charles A., William J., and Rebecca.

The Pontius family were agriculturalists and most successfully did they till their mother soil, Glancy W. living on the North Canton Road; Charles A. living on his farm just west of Plain Center schoolhouse;

and William J. living on the old home farm at Plain Center. Will J. Pontius is managing the democratic campaign this year and has been selected as democratic state central committeeman for this district.

Miss Lucy M. Pontius was married to Maurice E. Aungst, former Probate Judge of this county. Mr. Aungst died some years ago. James M. Aungst, a son, is a very promising attorney at the bar of Stark County and at present is one of the assistant prosecuting attorneys of the county.

Jackson W. Pontius was married to Miss Elle I. Clay of Jackson township and there are two sons and one daughter, one of the sons being Judge Hubert C. Pontius who served a term as prosecuting attorney and also one term and part of another as common pleas judge, which position he resigned to enter the law firm of Lynch, Day, Fimple & Lynch, making the sixth member of that firm.

The next family that came in conjunction with the above two is the Correll family. The ancestors of the Correll family immigrated to this country from Alsace-Lorraine, Germany (now belonging to France), long before the Revolutionary war and settled in the state—then colony—of Delaware. There were three or four brothers of them and after a brief stay in Delaware they removed to Pennsylvania and settled in the counties of York, Adams, and Lancaster.

They all had taken part in the war for independence and after the war they became separated and settled in Virginia. Jacob Correll settled in Frederick County, Maryland, at the close of the Revolutionary war and is the progenitor of the present Correll family located here.

Jacob Correll had six children, three boys and three girls. Among the boys was John Correll who was married in 1812 to Elizabeth Lind in Frederick County, Md. After one year's residence there they moved to Adams County, Pa., and in 1834 removed to Stark County in their big old Pennsylvania wagon and camped for a few days on part of the old Jerry Lind lot where Trinity Lutheran Church now stands on Tuscarawas Street, W.

John Correll then purchased the old Troxel farm at Plain Center, where he and his good wife spent their remaining days. Mr. Correll died in 1859 and his wife in 1875. There were born to John and Elizabeth Lind Correll five sons and seven daughters. Of the sons, Jacob N. was married to Margaret Essig, daughter of John Essig, of Lake township, this county. Samuel Correll, the second son was born March 10, 1815, and in 1839 he removed to Harrisburg, this county, and went into the tanning business. He was married to Miss Lucetta DuPay in 1840. About 1863 he purchased the old Correll homestead from the heirs and there he and his wife lived and died.

To Samuel Correll and his wife were born two sons and seven daughters. His daughter, Julia, was married to Adam C. McDowell, in 1869. Adam C. McDowell died a number of years ago and his wife died only a few months ago. They lived on Cleveland Avenue, N. W., and were the parents of Charles and Sumner McDowell, a prominent young attorney of Stark County.

The third child born to them was Samuel L. Correll, who lived on the old homestead until a few years ago when he moved with his family to Canton and now resides at 1401 Market Avenue, N.

The five sons of John and Elizabeth Lind Correll scattered and moved into the western part of Ohio, some to Crawford County, among them Jacob N., and Jeremiah who was a prominent business man in Bucyrus. John Correll, the third son, lived in Canton in his later years and one of his sons will be well remembered by the older citizens. Thomas H. B. Correll was prominent in the hardware business and afterward sold his Canton interests and moved to Hicksville, Defiance County, where he continued his business until the time of his death.

This is a description of the early families who helped to make Stark County famous as the greatest grain producing county in the state, men of integrity, uprightness, reading and intelligent men. It is the men of our pioneer days that we can be thankful to for the aid they gave to make our country famous as a free and independent nation.

THE RAYNOLDS FAMILY

(By John McGregor, Dec. 24, 1922)

One of the most prominent and worthiest of families that lived in Canton in the early days was that of the Raynolds family. That family was identified with business interests of our fair city. In the family were business men who carried on business enterprises until about thirty years ago.

This branch of the Raynolds family came from Geoffery Raynolds, who came across the Atlantic with a tutor. His father and mother died in London in 1866 after an illness of the plague. John F. Raynolds and his brothers and sisters were the sixth generation of Geoffery Raynolds.

John F. Raynolds' grandfather was William Raynolds who was born in Virginia in 1764. He was a major in the War of 1812. While serving in the war he contracted illness which resulted in his death two years later.

William Raynolds was the father of Madison Raynolds and grand-

father of Joshua and Albert Raynolds, of Albuquerque, N. M., and El Paso, Tex., respectively. He was an active business man and prominent in politics of Stark County.

It was William Raynolds who erected the Raynolds mill just south of the city limits. He was a successful business man and was one of the first clerks of the court in Stark County.

John F. Raynolds engaged in various business enterprises in the city and in the later '50s and early '60s was associated with Joseph G. Saxton in the hardware business in a building on what is now the east front of the courthouse.

George Raynolds conducted the Eagle Hotel in the early '50s. The hotel stood on the site where the new national bank is being erected. After conducting the hotel for a number of years, he closed it up, I believe and went to Akron where he conducted the old Empire Hotel for many years. He married twice. To his first wife were born Mary Eliza, who married Otis L. Cook and Bessie Seabury Raynolds who married Harry Charles Lesquereux. Lesquereux's father and Louis Agazig came to America from Switzerland where they had been friends in their youth.

Mrs. Bessie Lesquereux, eighty-four, resides with her nephew, William Raynolds, Lakewood, O.

Among the sons of George Raynolds was Thomas C. Raynolds, who was editor of the *Akron Beacon Journal* for years. James Franklin Raynolds was another of George Raynolds' sons. Thomas C. Raynolds was the father of William Raynolds, now on the staff of the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

John F. Raynolds was born November 26, 1817, and died in 1892. He was married to Margaret Faber, who died in 1896. Their son, William Raynolds, married Miss Mary Lester, one of Canton's pioneer families. Both are dead. Another son, James A. Raynolds, married Miss Emma Geiger, daughter of Dr. J. C. Geiger. Charles Raynolds, the third son, was in Chicago, where he died after a successful business career. His youngest son, George, removed from Canton a number of years ago and located, I believe, in Muskegon, Mich., where he died some years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. John F. Raynolds had one daughter, Margueretta. Other brothers and sisters of John F. Raynolds were Rebecca, who married Dr. Perkins Wallace, who was one of Canton's prominent physicians. He owned the ground on Market Avenue, South, from Fifth Street, Southwest, to the Monnot & Sacher garage. His residence was a fine one in those days. It was built on the old colonial style.

William Raynolds, who married Mary Hauchett, was, I believe, a

general in the United States Regular Army. Harris Raynolds, another brother, was well known to our older citizens. He operated the Raynolds mill for many years and lived on the old home farm south of Canton. A sister, Caroline, married Clinton McCully, who, I believe, about the early '50s moved to Baltimore where he died.

John F. Raynolds owned and controlled the gas works of our city for many years and sold it to an eastern corporation. Mr. Raynolds was also a director of the City National Bank and trustee of the First Presbyterian Church. John F. Raynolds was probably better known than any of his brothers, as he was very prominent in business circles.

In closing I will say the old Raynolds family was among the worthiest pioneers of Canton and Stark County, and an important factor in blazing the way for the westward course of the empire of the people.

THE SAXTON FAMILY

(By John McGregor—Dec. 10, 1922)

The old John Saxton family is one of the old pioneer families of Canton. The original of this family was George Saxton, born in England in 1748 or before. He served in the Revolutionary war and was married to Sarah Havelon, also of England.

Another member of the family was James Saxton, born in Fredericktown, Maryland, in 1768, and married to Hannah Ashbaugh. James Saxton died in Huntingdon, Pa., December 29, 1845, and his wife, Hannah, died at the same place July 14, 1822.

The latter are the parents of John Saxton, our old pioneer printer of Canton. John Saxton was born in Huntingdon, Pa., September 28, 1792, and was married to Margaret Laird, who was born in the same place, December 18, 1792. The marriage of John Saxton and Margaret Laird took place on August 3, 1815. Mrs. Saxton died March 28, 1858, and her husband on April 16, 1871.

To them was born James Asbury Saxton on May 1, 1816. He was married to Kate Dewalt on August 31, 1846, and to them were born George Saxton, Miss Ida Saxton, who became the wife of William McKinley, President of the United States, and Mary B. Saxton, who became the wife of Marshall C. Barber.

James A. Saxton's first wife having died in 1873, he remarried, his second wife being Miss Hester B. Medill, whom he married July 29, 1882. Miss Medill was born in Pottsdam, N. Y., in 1832, and after Mr. Saxton's death in 1887, she removed to Chicago where her brother, the late Joseph Medill, edited and published the *Chicago Tribune*. She died there March 4, 1907.

The next child born to John Saxton and his wife was John Laird Saxton on November 6, 1817. He died in Canton July 6, 1836, unmarried.

The third child was William Saxton, born December 21, 1818, died December 25, of the same year.

The next child and the first daughter was Hannah Jane Saxton, born March 13, 1820, and married to Thomas Goodman, June 24, 1838.

George R. Saxton, the next child, was born July 31, 1823, and was married to Kate B. Shorb, who was born May 10, 1826, and was the daughter of John Shorb, one of the first settlers of Canton.

Joshua Saxton, another son, was born October 9, 1826, and died October 10, 1826.

Joseph Simmons Saxton, the next child was born October 7, 1829, and died August 3, 1903. Joseph S. Saxton was married to Harriet A. Danner October 7, 1851, his wife being a sister of the late John Danner of whose family the writer will have something to say in the near future. Joseph S. Saxton was the father of our worthy young friend, Will G. Saxton, vice president and manager of the First National Bank of this city. Two other children of Joseph Saxton are Mrs. Helen G. Danforth, living at the home of her brother, Will G. Saxton, and a brother, C. E. Saxton of Pueblo, Colo.

The eighth child was Thomas W. Saxton, who was born October 9, 1831 and died Nov. 2, 1884. Thomas W. Saxton was married to Marie S. Slanker in 1857. His wife was the daughter of Samuel Slanker, one of the worthy old citizens of Canton, and was born at High Mills, October 10, 1831. She died April 25, 1901. To them were born two sons, Herbert S. Saxton, who lives on Raff Road in the west end, and Samuel S. Saxton, who lives in Chicago. Thomas W. Saxton, after the death of his father in 1871, continued the publication of the *Repository* until his death in 1884.

Thomas W. Saxton, or "Tom" as he was best known to us of the "stick and rule," was one of the most genial of men and a friendly and accommodating neighbor. He was prominent among the young men of his day and always in the forefront of pushing such enterprises as would be of benefit to Canton.

When it was felt that Canton needed better fire protection he was one who urged the business community to ask the city council to purchase a new and modern fire engine, which the council did and Thomas W. Saxton was made the captain of the "rescue" hand fire engine.

From the date of John Saxton's marriage to Margaret Laird in August, 1815, it is evident he immediately purchased his newspaper

outfit and brought it to Canton and established the *Ohio Repository* in 1815, this being the only newspaper in Stark County, until 1833, when the *Stark County Democrat* made its appearance.

Old Father John Saxton was one of the most "genial old souls," a man of devout Christian faith and a constant attendant at the First Presbyterian Church. He, like many of the old printers, could not forego the desire to "keep his hand in." He would frequently go into the office in his latter years and pick up his stick and rule and "set up" a piece of copy. The family of John Saxton will be still remembered by many of our citizens as among the most honorable and upright residents of Canton.

Among the families thus designated is the Laird family. The first is that of John Patton, no record of whose birth is obtainable, but who died in 1767. Then comes Thomas Johnston, who was born before 1741 and died in Huntington, Pa., in 1813. He was a soldier in the American Revolution and was married to Mary Patton.

Then the next we have is Jacob Laird, also a soldier in the revolution. He was married to Jane Johnston. He died in 1792, and his wife died in 1797. Then, as we have mentioned above, came Margaret Laird and John Saxton. The other members of the old Laird family, as I have mentioned in a previous article, were John Laird and Matthew Laird, who are still remembered by many of our older citizens.

The next family in this triumvirate, although not the least, is that of Thomas Goodman, who was married to Hannah Jane Saxton, eldest daughter of John and Margaret Laird Saxton. Mr. Goodman lived on the lot where the south end of the McKinley Hotel now stands.

Mr. Goodman established a fire insurance business in 1837, and was the first regular fire insurance agent in Canton. In 1861, he sold his insurance business to William H. Alexander, who conducted it for a number of years when John H. Clark, a brother-in-law, took it over and a number of years later the business was assumed by W. L. Alexander, our "Larry," who successfully conducted it until a short time ago when he transferred his interests to the Leonard Agency, which still conducts the business.

Mr. Goodman, after closing out his interests in Canton, moved to Chicago in September, 1861, where, I believe, he organized a large insurance company and conducted it successfully until his death.

Thomas Goodman was born in England, February 2, 1816, and died in Chicago, September 29, 1905. Of the children born to Thomas Goodman and wife, the eldest, John Saxton Goodman, was born in Canton June 13, 1839, and was married to Mary C. Myers, January

25, 1866. Mrs. Goodman died in Chicago May 25, 1902, and her husband died there October 8, 1915.

The second child was Emily, who was born December 31, 1840, in Canton and was married to Charles F. Vens of Pittsfield, N. H., in 1862, in Chicago, where she still lives. Mr. Vens died in Michigan in 1909.

Anna Mary Goodman was born in Canton December 29, 1842, and died in Chicago in 1909.

Mary F. Goodman was born in Canton October 25, 1844. She was married to LaFayette McWilliams of Peterboro, N. Y., June 29, 1871. They are still living in Chicago. Mr. McWilliams was a cousin of our late President McKinley.

William Alfred Goodman, better known among us boys as Will Goodman, was born in Canton in 1847, was married to Mary Helen Chase of Detroit in 1877, and died in Chicago, May 9, 1904, his wife dying there December 19, 1914.

Ellen G. Goodman, born in Canton in 1851, was married to Henry B. Grier of Ontario, in 1875. Mrs. Grier is still living in Jackson, Mich., where her husband died in 1917.

Thomas C. Goodman, born in Canton September 7, 1854, was married to Miss Jeanette Wample of Mankato, Minn., September 11, 1877. They are still living in New York City. Thomas C. Goodman is a retired colonel in the United States Army and resides with his family at the Hotel Iroquois in New York.

The next and youngest member of the old Thomas Goodman family is Laura L. Goodman, born in Canton in 1859. She was married to Albert S. Glasgow of Jackson, Mich., November 29, 1883, and they are still living in Jackson.

This completes a short sketch of three of the best known families of old Canton. The writer has a very distinct recollection of all of these and I almost feel that I can see their old familiar faces before me as I write.

I wish to add that Thomas Goodman was a man of most dignified appearance with his long gray beard and erect stature. He was a sincere friend of the father of the writer and both had served on the board of education of the City of Canton for a number of years together.

It is a real pleasure to look back in the memories of the past and bring to view to the present generation the most excellent qualities of our citizenry three or more generations ago.

I cannot close this story without my thanks to Col. Thomas C. Goodman of New York for the excellent data with which he supplied me.

THE SLUSSER FAMILY

By John McGregor

My article of this week will again tell of the first pioneers of Canton and Stark County, this time, the Slusser family.

Philip Slusser, or Schlosser, as it was originally spelled, came to Canton in 1805 before Stark County was organized and was selected as the first commissioner to look after affairs until the county was organized. He purchased land, and the original Slusser farm is now covered with residences and shops. As soon as he got himself well located he built a sawmill and the next year a grist mill on the east bank of the east branch of Nimishillen Creek, near where the Fourth Street, Southeast, bridge now crosses the creek. It was known in later years as Rowlands mill, and the dam was located north of the East Tuscarawas bridge, the long race running from the dam to the mill and turning a large overshot wheel which ran the grist mill and sawmill. This was the first grist mill built in Stark County.

Philip Slusser was born in 1760, and died September 26, 1829. He came to Canton from Cumberland County, Maryland. Among the children of Philip Slusser was his son, John, who was a great help to his father in running the mill. He was located for a while on the farm and in 1825 he traded the farm to John Wade for a two-story brick residence at East Tuscarawas Street and Piedmont Avenue. The west part of this old residence is still standing and is occupied by Altman's Cigar Store, the east half having been torn down to make way for the Orpheum Theater. When the original residence was built, what is now the cellar was on a level with the street.

In this building he successfully conducted a mercantile business, riding to Philadelphia for goods which he brought in by the old wagon trail.

John Slusser enlisted in the army for the War of 1812, and served throughout the war. He married Nancy Dewalt, daughter of Philip Dewalt, who came to Canton from Centre County, Pa., in 1808. Philip Dewalt was the founder of all the Dewalt family in this city. Mrs. Slusser died in 1842. He later married Mrs. Catherine Whitman, who died in 1879. John Slusser died in 1859.

Among the children of John and Nancy Slusser who will be remembered by many of our citizens was Samuel Slusser, who lived and conducted a tannery on the lot across the track from the Wheeling and Lake Erie depot in Tuscarawas Street, East. Much of the original building is still standing. Samuel Slusser was born May 6, 1818, and died April 18, 1896. The only members of the Slusser family now liv-

ing are Charles, who is shown with his family picture, and Alfred, both of whom still reside in Canton. Another son was Dr. Lewis Slusser, who was one of Canton's foremost physicians. Lewis Slusser was born January 21, 1820, and died December 23, 1892. Dr. Slusser graduated from the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati in 1848 and in 1849 located in the Village of Canal Fulton. In 1858 he was elected to the Legislature of Ohio and served two terms. During his last term in the Legislature he was instrumental in securing the passage of a bill for the appointment of a medical board to pass upon the fitness of surgeons for the army.

In 1861 Dr. Slusser entered the service as a surgeon and was appointed surgeon of the Sixty-ninth Ohio Infantry. He was afterward promoted to the post of medical director for the brigade and then of the division.

During his service his wife joined him and gave efficient aid in caring for sick and wounded. Her own health soon failed and she died at Nashville, Tenn.

After the war he was transferred to the Fourth Army Corps, as surgeon of the Twenty-sixth Ohio Infantry and located in New Orleans. He was later transferred to the Mexican border, where in November, 1865, he was mustered out with his command and returned to his home here. He resumed his general practice until 1873, when he was appointed medical superintendent of the Cleveland Asylum for Insane. Resigning this place in 1876, he returned and reentered practice here.

Dr. Slusser married again, this time Miss Helena Ricks, of Massillon, a sister of the late Judge A. J. Ricks of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio.

Dr. Slusser was one of the best known men of Stark County and thoroughly acquainted with its organization. For many years before his death he was engaged in writing a history of Stark County by townships, but died before its completion. We have lost a valuable work, that, had he lived to complete it, would have been of great value in preserving the historical data of the county. In 1889 Dr. Slusser was disabled by a paralytic stroke, and died December 13, 1892.

Among the daughters of John Slusser the writer had a distinct recollection of Mrs. Madison Reynolds, mother of Joshua Reynolds, of Albuquerque, N. Mex., and Albert Reynolds, of El Paso, Tex., and Mrs. David Zollars, mother of Lewis Zollars.

I will in the near future write of the Reynolds and Zollars families, who as well as being some of the earliest business men of our city have been instrumental in its progress for many years since then.

From Charles Slusser I have obtained an announcement of the conditions of the sale of personal property of his great-grandfather, Philip Slusser, by the executors of his will, which is as follows:

The conditions of this sale of the personal property of Philip Slusser, deceased, are as follows:

First—The highest bidder to be the buyer.

Second—A credit of six months on all sums over two dollars, by giving a note with good security.

Third—No property to be removed until the price is paid, or the note or security given.

Fourth—Any person buying and failing to comply with these terms the property will be resold, the first purchaser paying all loss on the second sale thereof.

Canton, April 6, 1833.

John Slusser, Peter Slusser, Executors.

THE SHULL FAMILY*

By John McGregor

A few weeks ago I wrote about the old Leonard Shull family. I will now write of the descendants of Christiana Shull, daughter of John Peter Shull.

Christian Shull was born in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, in 1775 and moved near to Canton in 1819. She died June 2, 1859. She was married to John Balzer Brown, a shoemaker, who was born in 1766 and died in 1827 and is buried in the Sherman Church Cemetery in the eastern part of Bethlehem township. She left the following children: Joseph, Solomon, Moses, Elias, Catherine, Rebecca and Christiana.

Joseph Brown, the eldest, had but one child, Christiana. He died in 1880 at the age of seventy-eight years, and is buried at Richville, this county. His wife, Sarah, died in 1874 at the age of fifty-nine years. Christiana Brown was born in 1838 and was married in 1857 to Henry E. Rohn, who was born in 1834. Among the children of Henry E. Rohn and his wife, Christiana, are Calvin H., Sarah B., Martin C., Aaron J., James E., Edward H., Mahlon O., Grace M., Mary R., Ray, Benjamin F., and Daniel T. Rohn. The last two are Ben and Dan Rohn who are the operators of the Ben Rohn tonsorior parlors in Market Avenue, North.

Another of the old Brown families was that of Solomon Brown, who was born in 1804 and died in 1891 and is buried in Westlawn cem-

*McGregor's last published article, January 21, 1923.

etery. He was married to Elizabeth Hires who was born in 1805 and died in 1865.

A daughter, Sarah Brown, was born in 1828 and was married in 1854 to Daniel D. Younkman who was born in 1827. Among the daughters was Maria Brown, born in 1830 who married Absolom Sponhauer. Mr. Sponhauer was well known to the citizens of Canton thirty-five or forty years ago and in 1890 he kept the hotel in Orrville.

Catherine Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Balzer Brown, was born in 1805 and died in 1879 and is buried in Eden cemetery, Perry township. She was married to Daniel Deckerd who was of the old pioneer Deckerd family of Stark County. Among the girls of the Deckerd family was Rebecca who was married to Michael Frederick who was one of the old familiar faces on Canton's streets thirty or more years ago.

Among the other children born to Daniel and Catherine Deckerd was Joseph Deckerd, who was born in 1841 and died in 1864. He enlisted in Company A, Nineteenth O. V. I., under command of Col. Samuel Bentley. He died on the ship *Northern Light*.

Delilah Deckerd was born in 1844 and married Samuel Yoder and they lived in a beautiful home at North Industry.

Christiana Brown, youngest daughter of John Balzer Brown and Christiana Brown, was born in 1814 and was married in 1836 to Alfred Hurford who was also born in 1814. The children born to them were Hiram B., Maria, Henry E., Lewis K., Zachary T., and Samantha Hurford.

Of the above named children, Hiram B., was married to Miss Etha Webb, daughter of George N. Webb, who was sheriff of Stark County for many years and lived in his home on the lot now occupied by the east half of the Dime Savings Bank building.

Lewis K. Hurford, another son, was born in 1844. Of the children of Lewis K. Hurford and wife are:

Mrs. Carrie A. Mealand, Mrs. Kathe Austin, Horace H. Hurford, Joseph A. Hurford, who runs a job printing office on Fourth Street, Northeast, Eva May Hurford, Ross H. Hurford, our clerk of courts of Stark County, and Robert D. Hurford.

Samantha E., youngest daughter of Alfred Hurford and wife was born in 1856 and is married to John A. Pritchard and they still live in Canton. The old familiar face of father Alfred Hurford is well remembered by the writer and he would often drop into the old Democrat office to have a chat with Archibald McGregor. Although they differed in politics, Mr. Hurford was always a welcome visitor.

Mr. Hurford worked a good coal mine on his farm southeast of

Canton and he was seen a number of times a week coming up Tuscarawas Street, East, with his well filled wagon to supply his customers.

The families mentioned in this article are among the thriving old pioneers of Bethlehem, Perry and Canton townships. The Browns, the Younkman, the Rohns, the Yoders, the Hurfords—men of stability, of character, and good Christian qualifications—have handed down a progeny of which they may well be proud.

JESSE W. TEETERS—PIONEER OF ALLIANCE

The history of the City of Alliance, particularly its earlier epochs, might be written as incidents in the history of the Teeters family. The late Elisha Teeters laid out and platted and for many years was foremost in developing and improving the city. He passed to his reward at a ripe old age, and among his children Jesse W. Teeters, whose career has been spent mainly as a farmer, is now living retired in the city which his father practically founded. He is now, August, 1928, in the ninety-third year of his age.

Jesse W. Teeters was born two miles northwest of the present City of Alliance June 5, 1836, a son of Elisha and Eliza (Webb) Teeters, both natives of Columbiana County. The grandparents, John and Mary (Cook) Teeters were married May 29, 1805, probably at Salem, though practically nothing is known of their earlier history. John Teeters who died in 1867 at the age of eighty-six had served with the rank of a colonel in the War of 1812, was for many years a farmer in Columbiana County, but in 1859 came to Stark County and lived retired at Alliance. Elisha was his oldest son, and others were: Jonathan, who spent most of his life on a farm near Alliance but finally removed to Iowa; Job, who settled on a farm west of Alliance about 1848 and died there, at a good old age, only one of his descendants being left in this county, his daughter, Mrs. James Shafer, whose home is three miles west of Alliance. John who spent many years as a farmer near Homeworth, and finally retired and died at Homeworth about 1906, his widow being now a resident of Stark County. The daughters in this generation, all of them sisters of Elisha Teeters were: Margaret who married Samuel Scofield and lived in Indiana; Ann, who married Armstrong Blackburn, died at Salem; Mary, who married George Row and died in Columbiana County; Martha, who married David Minser, a farmer of Stark County, where she died; Susan, who married Richard Lee Johnson, who was at one time superintendent of waterworks and mayor at Alliance and filled the office of justice of the peace at the time of his death, his son Howard Johnson being now a resident of Cleveland.

Elisha and Eliza (Webb) Teeters were married July 16, 1835, and at once settled on wild land two miles northwest of Alliance, where their son Jesse E. was born in the following year. Elisha Teeters had 172 acres which he put into cultivation and made a splendid farm, gaining something more than a local reputation as a breeder of sheep. When a railroad was built through this vicinity about 1851, he bought a farm and laid out a town. The east border of Alliance was Liberty Street, the railroad crossed the northeast corner, while Union Avenue was the west line. Main Street was about the center of his eighty acres. He held the first public sale on September 15, 1851. The first lot sold was at the corner of Freedom and Main streets, and brought \$35. He sold it on condition that it must be improved with a building and a hotel was erected there, and this site has always had a hotel or some other public house. The lot at the corner of Linden and Main streets, opposite of the Lexington Hotel, was sold the first day, but in the following year real estate transfers in the little village became more lively. Mr. Teeters donated the site for the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the old church building is now incorporated in the present Scranton block. He gave the present site of the Baptist Church at the corner of Freedom and Market streets. In company with Mr. Weickard, Mr. Teeters in 1863 erected a block where the Alliance Bank building, a six-story structure, now stands. This building was constructed in 1863 and stood for fifty years until torn down in 1913. In that old building Mr. Teeters opened a bank, the first institution of its kind in Alliance, and subsequently became a charter director of the First National Bank. The building at that location has always been used for banking purposes, and the ground is now the most valuable corner in the city. Mr. Teeters was the owner of the land for a great many years. He was a member of the firm of Teeters, Lamborn & Company which bought land east and south of the original plat and gave to Alliance the Teeters-Lamborn Addition of some 160 acres. This was laid out about 1854 or 1855. This company donated land to a number of factory enterprises in that section of the city.

The home of Mr. Teeters during all these years was on his old farm, about 1866 he bought another farm northwest of the town known as the Ross place. He remained there some years, and in the early '80s built a house just northwest of the main section of the city, with grounds of fourteen acres, and died at that home June 15, 1899. He was born January 11, 1814, and was at the patriarchal age of eighty-five when death claimed him. His first wife, and the mother of Jesse W., died in January, 1866. Elisha Teeters married again, Sarah Hester, who survived him by four years, becoming his wife.

For many years Mr. Teeters did a considerable business for the railroad company. He also was in the store and warehouse business during war times as a member of the firm of Teeters, Bates & Company. In public affairs he was a county commissioner two years during the late '50s and early '60s, and though a democrat was not much of a party man. He belonged to the Christian Church, but his body was laid to rest in Alliance Cemetery.

All his family of ten children were by his first wife, and all but one reached mature years. They are mentioned briefly as follows: Jesse W., Mary Susan, who died at Canton at the age of sixty-two, married John Skimp, who was one of the early railroad agents at Canton; Richard, who died when near sixty years of age, was a banker and later a grocer; Ellen, who died on the farm; Rachel, widow of James Ammerman, a former attorney at Alliance; Frank, who died in Kansas, having gone into the cattle business in that state many years ago, and was about fifty-eight when he died; Rosa J. (Mrs. C. C. Edson), who is now living in Kansas City; Charles, a Kansas cattle man; E. Prentiss, of Cleveland; Laura E., wife of W. K. Fogg, living in Pasadena, California.

Jesse W. Teeters spent practically all his active years on the farm of his father. He bought the place at the time of his marriage at the age of thirty. An old house stood there which had been constructed about 1840, and in the course of his own lifetime he did much to improve and beautify the old home. He was specially active as a stock grower and for a number of years made a specialty of Shorthorn cattle. He finally sold his farm in 1902, and has since lived partially retired in Alliance. Outside of farming, his interest have been comparatively few. He served on the township board of review and was township assessor for some years. Like his father he is a democrat. His most important participation in business was as the executor of his father's large estate, and in that capacity he had the management of some of the property included in the Teeters-Lamborn Addition to the city.

Mr. Teeters was married June 28, 1866, to Addie Brosius, daughter of Amos and Esther Brosius. She was born in Columbiana County but grew up in Stark County, the old Brosius home being three and a half miles south of Mount Union. Her father died at the age of seventy-three, and her mother at the age of eighty-eight in 1899. Mrs. Teeters is the only one of four daughters still living. One sister Hannah, who died in 1914, was the wife of Daniel J. Powell, of Damascus, Ohio, while the sister Mary died in childhood and Alice V., who died at the age of twenty-two in 1881, was a teacher in the children's home. Mr. and Mrs. Teeters had but one daughter, Mary Mabel, who died



BEZALEEL WELLS
Founder of Canton

June 26, 1908, at the age of thirty-nine, as the wife of Lara L. Lam-born, of Marion, Ohio. She left two children, LeRoy and Mabel Louise. The latter was three years of age at the time of her mother's death, and was subsequently reared in the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Teeters.

BEZALEEL WELLS—FOUNDER OF CANTON

Bezaleel Wells, the founder of Canton, was of English descent, his ancestors coming to America in the early days of its colonial settlement. Wells was born in Baltimore, Maryland in 1772. He was a graduate of William and Mary College, at Williamsburg, Virginia and later became a prominent government surveyor. For his services, he was given 1,100 acres of land on the west side of the Ohio River, the north boundary line of the tract being what is now known as North Street in the City of Steubenville. Together with James Ross he became the founder of the City of Steubenville. Ross, who was a prominent lawyer of Pittsburgh, owned the land north of the Wells tract, and they jointly laid out the town of Steubenville, naming it in honor of old Fort Steuben, which had been named in honor of Baron Frederick Steuben, the Prussian officer, who came to the aid of the patriot cause during the Revolutionary war, and by his great military genius brought a victorious army out of chaos.

Wells was also a very prominent member of the Ohio Constitutional Convention of 1802, which body framed the First Ohio Constitution. He served on several important committees and was active in many ways in writing this first organic law for the state of Ohio.

Wells was noble in his bearing, and his energy and enterprise were unbounded, and his efforts along industrial lines gave Steubenville at once a prominent place on the frontier. He was associated with all the early manufacturing enterprises, but finally over-reached himself, and, sad as it may seem, he the most prominent, the most enterprising and the wealthiest man in all this region, was in after years imprisoned for debts his large property holdings could not liquidate.

Bezaleel Wells died in the year 1846 at the age of seventy-four years. He was buried in the Union Cemetery in Steubenville on the Wells family lot. One of the granddaughters, Miss Agnes Wells still survives and makes her home at the present time at 729 North Fourth Street in Steubenville. Another daughter, Miss Sarah Wells passed away some time ago. The well known Wells Historical Society of the City of Steubenville is now no longer in existence, all the members having passed away. There are streets in both Steubenville and Canton, named in his honor.

CHAPTER XXX

AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

From the time the Moravian missionaries planted themselves in what is now Bethlehem township, in 1861-62 until the county was erected in 1808, the settlers from Pennsylvania formed a decided majority of the pioneers who came to Northeastern Ohio south of what eventually became the Western Reserve. Further, most of them, migrated from the wheat district of Western Pennsylvania, and naturally brought with them a strong preference for the raising of that grain. That was the prime reason for the early superiority of Stark as a wheat-growing county—a standard still maintained in the eastern-middle states, although the far west has long since forged ahead as a whole.

In the early culture of wheat many discouragements were met. The weevil and rust destroyed the grain year after year, and when it escaped these the frost often cut down the harvest. But perseverance and the adoption of precautions and methods advocated by the Government, agricultural literature, granges and other farmers' societies, gained the upper hand of these natural drawbacks and made wheat a fairly dependable crop, although to this day corn is considered to have the advantage in that regard. Among the best know varieties of wheat cultivated in the early days were the Mediterranean and Todd. For many years the latter was the favorite, as it seemed to possess strong resisting qualities to both insects and frost. Its husk was thick, and at first the grain was long and dark, hardly superior to rye; but the effect of new soil and climate greatly improved its qualities, and it soon grew a plump, fair grain, strong in straw and a good bread maker. The Todd wheat, however, proved on the whole superior, as it had long been acclimated to the American belt embracing the Ohio region, and rapidly improved both in hardiness and nutritious qualities.

For some years Stark led the counties of the state in the yield of wheat, but lost that ascendancy through the ravages of insects and frost for a number of successive years and was never able to recover it.

It is of interest to note the words of the *Ohio Gazetteer*, a standard publication of 1839, as to the agricultural status of the county at that early period: "It is among the best wheat growing counties in the

state, and vast quantities are annually produced and manufactured into flour for the New York and other markets. Horses and cattle, to a considerable amount, are also sent to the seaports."

As to the best methods of wheat culture, experiments have demonstrated that the crop should not be raised oftener than once in three years from the same field; that it is well to follow barley or oats with wheat or rye, but bad to have wheat or corn follow each other; that clover, or some other legume, should be sown periodically to restore phosphorus to the soil thus ensuring it vitality and adequate nourishment.

The grass crop of itself has always been a great source of wealth to Stark County. A kind of spear-grass and white clover are indigenous to the soil, soon spreading over any cleared and uncultivated land, making a fair pasturage, but proving too short for a good hay crop. Timothy grass, with clover, is mainly relied upon for the supply of hay, the meadows being turned over about once in five years. Orchard and blue grass have also been introduced but clover is still the chief grass crop under cultivation. It thrives best on the uplands, but it does reasonably well with plaster, on all grounds.

Clover is generally mown the first and second years for hay, and the third year, when full grown, is plowed under for wheat, the latter being sown in the fall and the clover, with the growing wheat, in the spring. The yield varies from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre.

While too far north to be an ideal corn country, Stark County raises quite a little of that grain—especially since the coming in of silos and the utilization of all portions of the plant for fodder. It is well said that "corn may be slighted in its cultivation with greater impunity than any other crop." The soft varieties of seed are generally preferred and are usually planted on sod ground. The old rule of "going through" the field a certain number of times before "laying-by" the crop has long since been abandoned by the better class of farmers. The last plowing, after the corn has reached the height of five or six feet, is considered the most effective, but either heavy rains or intense hot weather often interfere with that attention.

Potatoes are raised readily and profitably in Stark County. The soil is well adapted to them, the average yield is good and the root is not often affected by disease or insects. The Early Rose and the Peach Blow have been cultivated, with other later varieties, for many years.

For many years an attempt was made to establish the cultivation of sorghum in Stark County, but it proved a failure for various reasons. It was introduced about 1857 and planted in small quantities by many farmers who appeared to soon lose interest in the experiment

and a large portion of them never took the trouble to harvest their crops. Two or three mills were built or bought; but little molasses were manufactured. The second crop was worse than the first, and the whole movement was a fiasco. The same judgment applies to the attempt to successfully and profitably cultivate tobacco; both crops had to be forced in an inhospitable climate and were doomed to failure.

Oats follows corn in the usual rotation of farm crops and generally the yield per acre is large. Rye and barley, although not distinctly foreign to the county, are not farmed extensively.

As to the best agricultural areas in Stark County, it may be said the northern tier of townships are the leaders—Plain, Lake and Jackson—and in the plains country near Navarre and Richville, in the western sections.

The neighborhoods of Hartville and Middlebranch in the northern part of Stark County are noted for their production of potatoes and celery; in fact, they are prolific vegetable districts.

The clay soil in and around Louisville not only stamps that section as an industrial producer of building material, but a natural producer of hay. Much of the eastern and northeastern portions of the county especially Marlboro township, are devoted to grazing and dairy purposes. Within the past few years Stark County farmers have experimented with alfalfa and have been fairly successful.

In the southern and southeastern portions of the county, where the land is broken by hills, are found the best fruit farms, the peach production being especially large. Ohio apples also maintain their old-time reputation there, although such counties of Southern Ohio as Lawrence, Scioto and Ross are more favored in soil, climate and contour of country.

As early as 1806 apple orchards were set out, several of them springing from the historic activity of Johnny Appleseed. In the year named Rev. Mr. Gans, of Lexington, and Valentine Weaver, of Plain township, planted apple orchards, and two years later James Gaff, Simon Essig and Frederick Stump commenced to raise the fruit near Canton.

Care was exercised in the selection of varieties and in the cultivation of the trees, with the result that some of the early varieties still hold the market. Among these may be mentioned the Pippin and the Bell Flower, while the spicy, juicy Spitzenberg seems to have disappeared. Among the early varieties the Blair, though a small apple, was a prime favorite, and was readily sold at \$1 a barrel. The Roamite was especially marked as an excellent keeper and was also in good demand. During the pioneer years apples were a luxury and found a

ready sale when brought into the new settlements from the older communities. They were imported from Steubenville as early as 1809 and were on the regular bill of fare on such special occasions as the training days of the militia. On these occasions the wagon loads of apples were hailed with as much enthusiasm as the loads of watermelons at the later-day fairs, and were quickly sold at a shilling a dozen.

Among the modern varieties in which Stark County particularly excels may be mentioned the Baldwin, the Red Canada and the King. The last named, long known as King of Tompkins County (New York), held favor for many years and is still greatly relished as an eating apple. It has a fine flavor, but, if anything is too large to keep well. Smaller and more compact varieties are also better for drying, preserving or cider making. For many years Germany was one of the best markets for the dried apples of Stark County and Northeastern Ohio.

Peaches commenced to be grown in the county as early as 1809, and from the first Sandy and Pike townships have produced the largest and most luscious fruit. The early and late Crawfords are still in vogue.

Pears were found in Stark County at an early date, the first being cultivated on the Oberlin place, the Fulton Toad, in the northwestern portion of the county. In the early '80s, when that fruit was at the height of its cultivation, the county took third place in the state. The Barlett, Flemish Beauty, White Doyen and Siecle have always led.

As to the smaller fruits and berries, cherries are readily cultivated in Stark County, English Morellos having been most generally raised. It is a natural plum country, and until 1845 this was considered the surest fruit produced by Ohio soil; but about that year the curculio came and destroyed all the confidence which had been strengthening before its invasion. Persistent efforts by Government and individuals have since almost eradicated the pest, but the plum has never regained its old-time favor. Strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and grapes all flourish, however, and find a ready market, adding to the enjoyment and health of residents, as well as to the general prosperity of the county.

Although live stock has always done well in Stark County, it has never formed a large proportion of her wealth for the reason that most of the land was so productive that large tracts of it could not be used for pasturing and breeding cattle, horses, sheep and swine. The raising of live stock has always been supplementary to agriculture and the industries, and in early times was generally undertaken for domestic purposes to eke out the family support or income.

In the plans of the pioneers of Stark County sheep formed a conspicuous element, as the production of wool for the various articles of clothing seemed indispensable. But the number and the boldness of the wolves made sheep-raising a burden upon the frontier farmer, taxed as he was with the labors and expenses of a "clearing," that he could ill afford. Many soon dropped the experiment, while others doggedly persevered. After the wolf had been exterminated through liberal scalp bounties the dogs assumed the havoc formerly caused by the wolves, and the fight against the sheep killers continued. It is said that a sheep-killing dog would sometimes get at a flock of sheep and in a single night slaughter, or maim to the death fully two score. So the sheep-killing dog had to go, but although the county has never been entirely without sheep since they were first introduced in the early part of the nineteenth century, at times the number has been very small.

At one time, before the development of the vast sheep ranches west of the Mississippi River, Ohio as a state was noted for the fine wools produced by its flocks. The introduction of the famous merinos into Stark County is thus told by a writer some forty-five years ago: "It is difficult to determine the characteristics of the early sheep. In 1816 Wells and Dickinson, large woolen manufacturers at Steubenville, Ohio, had large flocks of Spanish merino sheep, derived from the Humphrey importations. These were pastured at the time on the Stark County plains and were the talk of the stock admirers of the state. In 1824 the failure of this firm caused these sheep to be scattered in small parcels all over the state, and they fell into the hands of many who cared more to improve the common stock than to breed full-blooded animals. These sheep were characterized by a light carcass and fleece, though the latter was of fine texture and good fiber. American cultivation has done much to improve these original and subsequent importations, so that at this day no fine-wool sheep in the world excel, and few equal the American merinos in the heavy product of their fleeces, or the size and stamina of their bodies.

"Previous to the Wells and Dickinson flock, about 1809, 'Thomas Rotch, a member of the Society of Friends, emigrated from Connecticut to this county, and brought with him a small flock of merino sheep. They were good, and a few of them were of the flock imported by Colonel Humphrey. At that early day he hoped, in twenty years time, to see every farm in the county stocked with merinos. In this he partially succeeded, but a prejudice against the breed prevented them from becoming so general as he had anticipated.' To this statement Secretary Klippart (of the Ohio State Agricultural Bureau, in his report of 1859) adds a note to the effect that his wife, Charity, fre-

quently solicited from him a fund which might be invested for charitable or benevolent purposes. But he hesitated, until one spring morning he gave her two sick merino lambs and told her that she might take them as capital for benevolent purposes. The noble-hearted wife thankfully accepted them, nursed and cured them. With this, as foundation of a flock, she accumulated a sum which, in course of time, became sufficient to build and endow the Kendall Charity School.

"Many efforts have been subsequently made by farmers to improve the breeds, both native and those early imported. The Vermont merino, Cotswold and Leicester, have been introduced, but none has gained the suffrage of the whole county. The Dickinson merinos still hold their place with old wool-growers, while the younger portion prefer the Vermont sheep."

The cow shared with the sheep and the horse the triangular honor of an almost necessary fixture to the pioneer household. Usually the two were driven overland from the migrating country and were installed as twin props to sustain the family in its forest home. But having arrived, the cattle required all the care and diligence of the settler to protect them against wild beasts and disease. The wolves seldom made way with a full grown animal, but now and then a yearling or a calf would be carried off. But the murrain, fevers and other cattle plagues were hard to contend with, despite dosings with alum, soot and soft soap, and, after some years, it became necessary to introduce new blood to maintain the breed.

The short-horned Durhams were probably the first introduced, coming first from Kentucky, but in 1834 the Ohio Importing Company was formed to import them directly from England, and within the following twenty years similar companies were formed in Madison, Clinton, Clark and other counties in central Ohio, the movement afterward spreading to other sections of the state. Starke County also joined the reformation of native cattle stock, and such dealers and breeders as Edward Brook and Son, of Marlboro township. John Shock and H. Reynolds, of Canton; Thomas Chapman, of Bethlehem; Benjamin Thompson, of Lake, and Jonas Braucher, of Jackson, established fine herds of blooded Durhams and Devons to invigorate and improve the native stock. Their successors, such as the Canton Provision Company and James Carnes, of Sparta, kept up the good work, thus permanently increasing the value of the cattle, both as beef and milk producers.

Swine were among the earliest and certainly the most easily maintained of any stock on the frontier farms. In many parts of the county they were allowed to run at large in the forest, and many of them were found wild by the first settlers. They were thin of flesh, large

of bone, thick of skin and long of tusk; they had all the qualities which a valuable hog should not have. Their skin could be tanned and used for horse collars and that about spells the extent of their usefulness. They were sometimes called "land sharks," but more often "razor backs," and if fortunate and industrious, would manage to put on two hundred pounds of flesh in two years. But they are now extinct, having these many years disappeared before the imported Berkshires, Suffolks and Chester Whites, and their various crosses. The outcome is a stock noted for rapid growth, fine form and fattening qualities.

The first horses brought into Stark County were common farm animals, and their owners did not pretend that they possessed any fine strains of blood. Among the earliest efforts to improve upon this stock was the importation of the thoroughbred Merry Andrew from Virginia in 1825. His owner was Doctor Simmons, and as Henry Barber, who was also a lover of fine horses, had at that time a fine imported mare, the progeny of the two animals gave a strong impetus toward the uplifting of the entire breed in Stark County. Windflower, the chestnut stallion of noble blood brought into the county by John Meyers in 1832, also sired many colts which spread their good qualities abroad. Napoleon Morgan came out of the East in 1849, and Green Mountain in 1859, with other less noted but meritorious sires, and were crossed with high grade stock to further the strong points of Stark County horses. The English draft horses, Scotch Clyde and Plow Boy, were subsequently imported, and at a still later date, the Normans of France; so that both farm and carriage horses have been continuously improved. Among the former importers of horses may be mentioned Shertzer & Fry, of Canton; Peter Graber, of Middlebranch, and Smith & Son, of Alliance.

The poultry in Stark County has always been of high grade. Commencing as early as 1860, the farmers took much interest in that branch of live stock, as the chickens, ducks and geese were not only useful adjuncts to the household and profitable, but could be largely cared for by the women and children. Several standard varieties of chickens were introduced, as the Shanghai, Dorking, Game, Brahma-Pootra and Black Spanish and later, Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, Leghorns and Minorcas. Not a few turkeys have also been raised, as well as guinea and pea fowls, but no special effort has been made to improve them.

For seventy-eight years Stark County has had an agricultural society, and its annual fair is an ever-recurring index of the progress made in products of the soil, whether they are considered as cereals, vegetables, fruits or live stock. It was organized on the 22nd of February, 1850, with sixty members, but when the first fair was held at

Canton, on the 15th and 16th of October, the membership had increased to 235. The exhibition of stock was held on the south part of the grounds belonging to the Presbyterian Church, while the domestic and fruit display was made in two rooms of the West Tuscarawas Street schoolhouse. The state report of that year says of this first county fair: "More than enough to pay all the expenses for diplomas, arranging grounds, erecting pens, providing feed, preparing rooms, paying hands and all the printing bills, were procured by the committee from the citizens of Canton. The streets of Canton during the whole time were thronged with the members of the society and with anxious and admiring spectators."

After using this ground two years the society bought twelve acres of the old Young Farm, now in the Second Ward of the City of Canton, inclosed them and constructed permanent buildings and a race track. Within a decade these grounds were also found to be too small, and a tract of land forty acres in area was secured in the northern part of the city, extending from Lawrence Road to the Louisville Road. There a half-mile track was constructed and substantial fair buildings were erected. The most elaborate structure was the Exhibition Hall, completed in 1866 at a cost of \$6,400. The center was octagonal, eighty feet in diameter surmounted by a dome ninety feet high. The wings, which extended north and south, and were 56 by 22 feet, each also had a recess and a dome. In capacity and architectural attractiveness it is said to have been superior to any structure of the kind in the state at that time.

The annual fairs of the society continued to be held with sustained and ever-growing interest until, by the early '90s, even more extensive accommodations seemed to be demanded. The result was that in 1894 fifty-four acres were purchased in western Canton, along the Northern Ohio Traction line and about three-quarters of a mile from Meyers Lake. Thirty-four acres of the tract formerly belonged to the Woods Farm. Since the purchase of what are known as the New Fair Grounds the building improvements have been constant and well planned. The larger structures are of cement, Educational Hall, completed in 1915, being a substantial and tasteful building of that material, 36 by 90 feet in dimensions. The Horticultural and Art halls are also creditable, and the Live Stock and Poultry buildings are well adapted to the purposes for which they are designed. The new amphitheater is large and commodious—a modern steel structure.

The first department embraced horses and ponies. The highest grades on the premium list were registered Percherons, Belgians and English Shires and Clydesdales, and registered standard-bred trotters

and pacers. In the latter classes beauty of form, action, size, endurance and speed were all considered. Draught horses also came in for their due share of attention, the qualities required in them being extra muscular development, good size, good walk and useful for heavy draught purposes. Then came the "general purpose," horses, which had to be useful for carriage, plow or saddle—a considerable scope of requirements. In the pony class Shetlands could not be over forty-six inches high; unregistered ponies might reach fifty-two inches.

As stated, there is no more complete or interesting epitome of the industries of Stark County, whether based upon the soil, the factory or the home, than the exhibits annually displayed by its agricultural society.

In the cattle department all entries must be of registered stock, and the premium list indicates, that Stark County live stock men have now blooded herds of Jerseys, Holsteins, Shorthorns, Red Poll, Aberdeen Angus, Guernseys and Ayreshires.

Sheep must also be of registered stock, and include Delaine and Spanish Merinos, Cotswolds and Lincolns, Hampshiredowns and Oxforddowns, Shropshiredowns, Southdowns and Dorsets. Enough Angora goats are raised in the county to call for premiums on exhibits of this breed.

The swine department calls for registered Berkshires, Chester Whites, Poland Chinas and Duroc Jerseys, as well as a "miscellaneous class."

Poultry premiums are offered on Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Langhans, Leghorns, Minorcas, Anconas, Orpingtons and Hamburgs for chickens; M. Bronze, White and Bourbon Red, for turkeys; White Pekin, Indian Runner, Colored Rouen, White Muscovy, Colored Muscovy, Black East Indian and White Crested, for ducks; Gray Toulouse, White Emben, Gray African and Brown Chinese, for geese, and for ornamental pheasants, guinea fowls, pea fowls, and pigeons. Ferrets, guinea pigs and rabbits are also in this class.

The farm products department embraces wheat, rye, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, seeds (clover and timothy), potatoes and yams, onions, cabbage, cauliflower, beans, peppers, tomatoes, squashes, pumpkins, melons, celery, turnips, rhubarb, carrots, egg plant, kale, leek, peas, parsnips, radishes and ornamental gourds. Stark County stands so well as a potato producer that it may not be amiss to note that the County Agricultural Society offers premiums on thirty-six varieties, viz.: Early Petoskey, Early Eureka, Early White Ohio, Early Bliss, Red Triumph, Livingston, Cherry Blossom, Setic Beauty, Seneca Beauty, Delaware, Prosperity, California Russet, Blue Victor, Late

Petoskey, Vanner, Million Dollar, Carmen No. 3, Snow, Sir Walter Raleigh, Late Surprise, President Roosevelt, Uncle Sam, Rural New Yorker, Dooley, World's Wonder, Green Mountain, Jr., California Garnet, National and Whitten's White Mammoth.

In the fruit class over sixty varieties of apples are listed, among them the familiar Baldwin, Ben Davis, Fall Pippin, Golden Russet, Jonathan, King of Tompkins County, Banana, Maiden Blush, Northern Spy, Rhode Island Greening and Rome Beauty. Pears and peaches, quinces, plums and grapes are also well represented.

There is a flower department, calling for blossoms of such old-fashioned beauties as dahlias, asters, nasturtiums, phloxes, verbenas, petunias and coxcombs, and for such house plants as begonias, geraniums and fuchsias.

The domestic and the woman's departments call forth the pride, the anxiety and rivalry of housekeepers and householders, who are competitive exhibitors. Domestic and suggestive of comfort and appeased appetites are the breads, biscuits, cakes, cured hams and dried beef, canned fruits and preserves, jellies and jams, fruit butters and honeys, while various pictures of home felicity float in the youthful imagination before the variegated displays of big comforts and little infants' robes, hand-knitted stockings, shawls and sweaters, crocheted afghans, shawls and slippers, cotton and linen pillow cases, table clothes and curtains, fancy aprons, embroidered towels and doilies, point lace handkerchiefs and collars, tatting, lingerie, shopping bags and fancy work baskets, and a hundred other articles suggestive of family life and affinities.

The fine art department, while not quite so human, brings forth displays in oil paintings, water colors and pastels, as well as paintings and decorative work on china, which well illustrate the finer side of rural life.

These departments for the older people of the county are supplemented by the educational department for boys and girls outside of the three cities of Canton, Massillon and Alliance, which designs to encourage them in agricultural and domestic work. The competitors are drawn from the townships and sub-district schools. Toward that end premiums are offered for the best school exhibits, as well as the most meritorious individual work. An idea of the tests made may be gained by a mention of the individual premiums offered, which are for the following: Best loaf of bread, best light cake, best dark cake, best plate of cookies, best bird house, best milk stool, best corn tester, best ten ears of corn, largest pumpkin, three largest potatoes, largest watermelon, best pie pumpkin, largest mangelwurzel, best free hand map of Ohio,

showing railroads, cities and rivers; best free hand map of Stark County, showing townships and towns; best product map of Ohio; best plain apron, best fancy apron, best specimen of embroidery and best hem-stitched handkerchief.

The premiums of the society provide, finally, for exhibits of bees, honey and hives, of merchandise and machinery, vehicles and implements; automobiles of all the latest models, accessories, etc.

The Stark County Agricultural Society, as now organized, exerts a wide and an elevating influence. It has a membership of 350 men and women. Edward S. Wilson, of Canton, is the secretary. Its seventy-eighth annual fair was held at Canton in September, 1927, and was as successful as any since its organization.

A horticultural society was organized in 1878 by J. K. Neisz, Levi Stump, Andrew Pontius, Lewis Essig, H. W. Firestone, J. F. Neisz, W. W. Reed and others. For many years meetings were held regularly once a month in some small hall, church or home of a member. The program consisted of essays, papers and discussions and a question box. An essayist and alternate were chosen for each meeting, or, frequently some one from the Experiment Station, State Board of Agriculture, or some prominent speaker was secured to give an address. The exhibits consisted of fruits, vegetables, flowers and noxious weeds. The exhibits in each class were passed upon by a committee who gave the report at the same meeting. The annual cards gave the names of officers, standing committees, order of business and places of meeting for the years. A report of each meeting was published monthly in some paper in the county and at the close of the year these reports were bound in pamphlet form for distribution among the members. The payment of \$1 annually entitled a family to membership. A social hour and a dinner were features of each meeting. The work of this society during the past fifty years without doubt has exerted a progressive spirit and healthful influence upon the fruit, vegetable and flower growing interests of this county, which today occupies a leading place in horticulture, among the list of counties in this great State of Ohio. The Horticultural Society every year has a very creditable exhibit at the Stark County Fair.

STARK COUNTY WHEAT PRODUCTS IN 1886

By Charles R. Frazer

Stark County, of which Canton is the county seat, is the second largest wheat producing county in Ohio. The average acreage is 55,000 acres yielding about one million two hundred thousand bushels

each year. Stark County wheat is considered by all millers to be the best in the state, because it makes a strong and white flour unsurpassed in America. In addition to the great amount of wheat produced, about three hundred thousand bushels are brought to Canton on the railroads to be used here or reshipped to the East. Almost all kinds of other grain are grown in large quantities. Canton has four fine flouring mills with a daily capacity of 500 barrels of flour, which consumes 2,500 bushels of wheat. It is unnecessary to speak of the quality of the flour made in this city, the world-wide reputation of "Canton flour" being sufficient guarantee of its quality.

Stark County is one of the best farming counties in Ohio and our citizens have a home market receiving at all times the very best of produce. The market house is located near the center of the city and three days each week the farmers come in great numbers with their produce. The boundlessness of Nature's gifts to be found in the county, stamps Canton pre-eminently as one of the specially favored cities on the globe. The farmers take great pride in growing the very best of all products. They have a substantial organization, known as the Stark County Horticultural Society, with a very large membership of the best farmers in the county. Monthly meetings with an average attendance of 250 members are held in various parts of the county at the residences of the members. Displays of products are made at the meetings, and questions connected with horticulture are discussed.

CHAPTER XXXI

REMINISCENCES

THE CONTENTS OF THIS CHAPTER INCLUDE VALUABLE REMINISCENT HISTORICAL ARTICLES FROM THE WRITINGS OF THE LATE JOHN DANNER AND LEW SLUSSER AND OTHER EARLY HISTORIANS, FEATURING SPECIAL ARTICLES PERTAINING TO THE EARLY HISTORY OF STARK COUNTY, CANTON, ALLIANCE AND MASSILLON.

AWAY BACK IN 1840

By Lew Slusser

It was in the '40s that a friend of mine engaged passage in the stage coach at Canton for Pittsburgh. The route was through New Lisbon to Smith's Ferry, on the Ohio River, thence by steamboat to Pittsburgh. Thirty-six hours was required to make the trip, which was then considered fast traveling. Fare five dollars. When the incident occurred which I am about to relate, the stage left Canton at four in the afternoon. When it arrived from the west there was but one vacant seat, and that was taken by my informant. It was in the spring of the year, the roads muddy and traveling slow and laborious. But, that the narrative may be better understood, I'll let my informant tell it in his own language.

"It was dusk by the time we reached Osnaburg. There the driver stopped and watered the horses. I should mention that I knew but one of my fellow passengers, a merchant from Navarre, whose name I would have you withhold from the public as well as my own, but shall call him Navarre. He and I, and a commission merchant from New York, did about all the talking that was carried on between the passengers. When we reached Shull's tavern, half way between Osnaburg and Paris, the driver again stopped to water the horses. As we drove up a man came out of the house with a lantern and followed him. Two other rather rough looking customers came up to the coach, looked in and inquired whether there was any room. When told that every seat was occupied one made an expression of disappointment. One of the men mounted the box and the other climbed on the top of the coach, al-

lowing his feet to hang over the side to the annoyance of the passengers.

"It was after bed time when we got to Paris, where we changed horses. The passengers all got out of the stage and went into the bar-room, where there was a fire. The landlord came out of a back room, rubbing his eyes and blinking as though he had just been awakened from a sound sleep. The driver came in and handed him the way bill. Just then one of the drovers said to the landlord that he wanted to engage passage to New Lisbon. At this, my friend from Navarre remarked to the landlord: 'You had better look over the way bill and see how many passengers are on. The coach is full.' 'You keep your mouth shut,' replied the driver. 'I wasn't speaking to you,' rejoined Navarre. No sooner said, than the driver drew back and struck Navarre square in the face, staggering him back against the wall. Navarre straightened up and at it they went, pell mell, knocking each other right and left. Then New York put his foot on the seat of the heavy arm chair standing by and taking hold of an arm, with both hands, wrenched it off, and with this commenced on the second driver, who had hold of Navarre. The other passengers ran from the room. In the melee the stove and pipe were knocked down, then the counter on which the candle stood, and then all was darkness, but the fight continued. It was a rap and a kick and a curse, and when the drivers came from the stable with a lantern, New York was dragging the landlord over the floor by the hair and he was bellowing at the top of his voice, 'What have I done that I should be so abused?' The drovers were nowhere to be seen. Finding they were likely to get the worst of the fight, they slipped out; nor were they again seen, although for miles on the way we anticipated an attack from them.

"I should have pitched in, but the fact was, being on my way to the city to purchase goods, and having on my best clothes, I disliked the idea of having my appearance spoiled. Navarre was much mortified that he should have a black eye, but we did our best to console him. New York came out of the fight without a mark.

"We reached New Lisbon in time for breakfast next morning, and Smith's Ferry for dinner. Here we took passage in a stern-wheel boat for Pittsburgh, secured berths and when we awoke in the morning found the boat tied up at the wharf. I shall never forget the fight in Paris. It excited considerable talk in the neighborhood, and, as I afterward learned, the two drovers were young men from Tuscarawas township, who afterward attained some prominence, but are now both dead."

THE CANTON POST OFFICE

By Lew Slusser

Our post office was established in the winter of 1808-9, in the administration of Thomas Jefferson, and Samuel Coulter was the postmaster. He kept tavern, sign of the Green Tree, in the brick building at the southwest corner of the Square, the same later occupied by Oberly & Son. A small drawer inside the bar contained all the mail matter for years. There were no newspapers in circulation in this part of our government at that time. A mail was received but once a week. It was carried on horseback from New Lisbon, and went no farther west, as Canton, at that period, was western terminus of civilization. Mr. Coulter retained the office some eight or ten years, and was succeeded by John Saxton. He kept the office in the same building in which the *Ohio Repository* was published. A small space was partitioned off for the accommodation of the post office. Mails were then received tri-weekly, and extended farther west.

On the accession of General Jackson to the presidency Sanders Van Rensselaer received the office and removed it to his residence, corner of Market and Fourth. About this time we had a daily mail east and west, carried in four-horse coaches. The driver, as he approached the town, blowing his horn, displaying his skill and dexterity in handling the ribbons and cracking his whip, making gyratory movements around the square, was the wonder and admiration of all the boys and girls.

William Dunbar followed Van Rensselaer, when the office was removed just across the street into a small building that stood on the Rothchild lot, and was used as a tailor shop. Mr. Dunbar resigned before the expiration of his commission, and Henry Kline was appointed. He removed the office to the one-story brick afterward occupied by Esquire Crevoisie, as justice's office. Kline was succeeded by O. P. Stidger, who was appointed in 1841. He kept the office in the building later occupied by Daniel Dewalt, on the east side of the public square. This was in the administration of "Tippecanoe" and Tyler, too," but as Stidger refused to be "Tylerized," he was removed, and Earnest Krakau received the appointment. He removed the office to his residence, a frame building on the Palmer lot. On Polk succeeding Tyler, George Dunbar obtained the appointment, and kept the office in a small building on the lot later occupied by the Mathews block. At the next administration (Taylor's) Samuel Slanker was the lucky man, and had the office in a frame structure on West Tuscarawas Street, and for a short time in Dr. Whiting's old office. After Slanker was N. Bour, and he kept it in the building later used as a Methodist

parsonage. Bour's commission expiring several months before the close of Buchanan's administration, A. McGregor was appointed, and he removed the office to the brick at the corner of Third and Market. W. K. Miller succeeded him.

THE FIRST CIRCULATING LIBRARY IN CANTON

By Lew Slusser

It was soon after the close of the last war with England that a number of the more intelligent and ambitious men of Canton conceived the idea of getting up a circulating library. After several preliminary meetings and discussions of ways and means suggested, it was finally agreed that the cost should be divided into shares of three dollars each, which would entitle the holder to the use of a book for two weeks. A number of the members took several shares, and when sufficient money was raised one of the merchants of the town was commissioned to make the purchase in Philadelphia. Canton then contained a population of a thousand or twelve hundred. The following is a list of the stockholders, as near as can be ascertained; James W. Lathrop, John Harris, Orlando Metcalf, John Sloan, Dr. Rappe, Dr. Jerow, Dr. Bonfield, William Raynolds, John Saxton, George Stidger, Andrew Meyer, Thomas Hurford, John Slusser, George Dunbar, Winans Clark. A case was made for the books and they were kept in the clerk's office, William Raynolds, then county clerk, acting as librarian.

The following is the list, as near as can be made out: Rollin's "Ancient History," Sturm's "Reflections," "Letters of Junius," Hume's "History of England," Robertson's "History of America," Marshall's "Life of Washington," "Locke on Human Understanding," Riley's "Narrative," Burke's "Dignity of Man," Watt's "Improvement of the Mind," "The Spectator," Gibbon's "Roman Empire," Flint's "Indian Wars of the West," Randolph's "Memoirs of Jefferson," Abercrombe's "Moral Feeling," Rush on "The Mind," "Brook's Gazetteer."

Novels were not so abundant then as now, nor had the taste for reading them been acquired to such an extent. There were but few such books in the library, and yet they were about all that had been heard of in the west. Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," Fielding's "Tom Jones," Smollett's "Peregrine Pickle," Swift's "Jonathan Wild," Miss Porter's "Scottish Chiefs" and "Thaddeus of Warsaw" about constituted the lot. The women were not educated then as now, consequently had not cultivated the taste for reading. The adults piously inclined confined their reading to the Bible, and the young to the study of the Catechism. The library continued in existence until about 1830 when the books

were divided among the stockholders. A few are still in existence, but the bulk have "gone glimmering through the dreams of things that were."

EARLY POTTERIES IN CANTON

By John Danner

In the early history of Canton we had two stoneware potteries that did quite an extensive home business. One of these was owned and operated by Adam A. Shorb, who built the two-story brick house now standing on the northwest corner of Fifth and Wells streets. The brick shop building, in which crocks, pitchers, jugs, etc., were turned stood a short distance west of the residence, facing on Fifth Street, and the kiln in which the ware was burned was a short distance west of the shop. For many years Daniel Grace was employed by Mr. Shorb as his principal and most reliable man. Mr. Grace died more than twenty-five years ago and is well remembered by the older citizens. He was for a number years an active and much beloved deacon in the Baptist Church of Canton, and all who knew Deacon Grace, as he was called, had the utmost confidence in him. Adam A. Shorb was a large man of genial presence, and was very fond of fishing and hunting, to which he devoted much of his time, while he personally worked but little in connection with his pottery. He was a conscientious Catholic and he treated those who differed from him with the greatest cordiality and respect, and thus it was that he and Deacon Grace always maintained the most pleasant relations. Each had confidence in the sincerity of the other, and the fire of intolerance never burned in their hearts, nor should it ever be kindled in any other heart.

The other stoneware potter was Adam L. Shorb, cousin of Adam A. Shorb. He had his pottery on a tract of about one acre on Fulton Street, near the present residence of George W. Irwin. For some time he resided on this same tract of land, his house being a two-story frame building, standing about one hundred feet back from the street, and such was its exterior appearance that its resemblance to a mill or warehouse was often remarked. The pottery was carried on there for many years and for some time after the first mentioned pottery had ceased operation. In later years Adam L. Shorb built a two-story brick residence on the southeast corner of Tuscarawas and Dewalt streets, where he lived for a number of years. In later years this property was acquired by H. H. Myers, who remodeled and added to the same, and it is now owned by Dr. D. A. Arter.

In the days when both Shorbs were thus engaged in the pottery business the most common way of distinguishing them was to desig-

nate them respectively as "Big Adam" and "Little Adam," Adam A. being somewhat above the average height and his cousin a little less than the average. As both bore the name Adam it was quite natural and very convenient for our citizens to make the distinction referred to, and all people, old and young, were familiar with the appellations.

Potteries in those days manufactured for home consumption only. We had no facilities for shipping except by wagon, and therefore the pottery-ware was sold to the stores and to the farmers of this region. The fall season was always the time of great demand, as then it was that fruit was gathered and apple butter made by almost all the settled citizens, not only in the country but also in the towns. There were two other potteries in Canton about the time the Shorbs were here engaged in that line of enterprise. One was located on the lot now occupied by the Martin block, on North Market Street, and the other on the lot on which the buildings of the Canton Brewing Company are now located. It is the impression of the writer that these two potteries manufactured a softer type of ware than did the other two mentioned. The ware made by the Shorbs was known as stoneware, while that of the other potteries was known as red or clay ware, and for general purposes was inferior to the former. All these potteries used wood for fuel in burning of their ware. At this time wood was cheap and plentiful, and our home coal fields were but slightly developed, and foreign coal could not be brought in, as a matter of course, owing to the fact that we had no railroads. The coal then used here in Canton was principally brought in by country teams from the neighborhood of Osnaburg and Mapleton, mostly by the Yohes, McKinneys and Millers. Both wood and coal were mostly sold for barter of some kind, being exchanged for stoneware, groceries, dry goods or other articles of family use, while comparatively little was sold for cash. In those days dry-goods stores were somewhat different from the emporiums in the county today. All received butter, eggs and other country products in exchange for goods, and stores were opened by the rising of the sun and kept open until nine o'clock at night, when the courthouse bell would ring for all to close. The writer can well remember when he was employed in the store of Martin Wikidal, from 1836 to 1840, while Impertus Martin was employed in the adjoining store, conducted by M. & J. Laird, and very often after the closing hour at night it became the duties of such young clerks to go to the cellar and pack the butter that had been taken in during the day, sometimes amounting to two or three firkins, the work demanding an hour or more in its completion, while we were supposed to "rise with the lark of the early morn." The earlier hours of closing now in vogue are much more humane, and the writer would regret to see a reversion

to the custom which obtained when he was a boy in a store, but it is well to call attention to the difference in view of the complaints entered by many of the young folks employed today. Arduous and prolonged as were the daily tasks laid upon us sixty years ago, it is practically a fact that there was not as much discontent and complaining on the part of clerks as there is in these days of modern usage. The greatest trouble is that "Young America" now expects to begin at the point where the preceding generation ended, but this is not always possible, and therefore trouble often arises. In those days no women were employed as clerks, all were boys and men, and in this respect the new custom is a distinctive improvement.

MEYER'S LAKE IN THE OLDEN DAYS

By John Danner

Andrew Meyer, the grandfather of the generation now living in the county, came to Canton in 1810 and secured twenty-two hundred acres of land in the vicinity of the village, partly by entering the same from the government and partly by purchase from Bezaleel Wells. Most of the land lay west of Canton and was known as plains land, being covered with small saplings and underbrush, and from the fact that few large trees were to be found on the tract the early settlers thought it was not productive land, and they went to remote parts of the county and invested in heavily timbered land, making a great mistake in this respect, while in the purchase of the land Mr. Meyer displayed good business judgment. Included in his purchase of lands was our popular resort, known as Meyer's Lake. The name will probably cling to the lake, no matter who may own the property.

Andrew Meyer was a native of Alsace, France, where he was born in 1760, and he came to the United States in 1791, settling in Baltimore, Maryland. He had two brothers, Godfrey and Frank. Upon the outbreak of the war waged by Napoleon, Andrew and Godfrey came to America, but Frank entered Napoleon's army, in which he rose to the office of colonel. At the close of his military service he joined his brothers in Baltimore. By trade Andrew Meyer was a gilder and draftsman, and while a resident of Baltimore he was largely interested in a brass foundry. After settling in Canton his time was taken up in managing and improving his large landed estate. He lived for some time in a two-story brick building which occupied the site of the former store of Klein & Heffelman, on the east side of North Market Street. Finally he removed to his farm, taking up his residence in a one-story frame building a little west of the brick mansion yet standing. This fine

old mansion was erected about seventy-five years ago, while the two brick ware rooms or storage houses on either side of the residence were used for the storage of grain and other products. In those days there was no convenient market for such produce, there being no railroads, while the nearest shipping point was Massillon, on the old Ohio Canal.

At the bottom of the hill and in front of the old Meyer homestead is a very large spring of fine water, and the same has quenched the thirst of thousands of persons. The native Indians thought much of it, and it has been said that at the time Mr. Meyer secured possession of the property an Indian chief, who bore the name of Beaver Cap, had a wigwam erected hard by this spring, remaining there for some time after the property had passed into the hands of Mr. Meyer. He was of the Wyandot tribe and very peaceable and inoffensive, winning the favor and esteem of many of our early settlers. The writer has personally seen in his boyhood days several canoes, hewed out of solid logs, which were made by the Indians and left on the lake when they fled before the new settlers. The lake was a favorable resort of the Indians in early days, and they were expert fishermen, supplying themselves with many a meal of fish. About a half mile southeast of the old Meyer homestead was a sawmill, which was operated by water which formed the outlet from the lake and also by that supplied by the spring, to which reference has been made. At that time this outlet of the lake carried quite a heavy stream of water, but the flow is slight at the present time.

Andrew Meyer was an intelligent and well educated man. The family were descendants of royal blood in the old world. He was a soldier of our war of 1812, and being a man of more than ordinary wealth he wielded a great influence in the community. He became the father of three sons and two daughters, namely: Andrew J., Frank J., Joseph, Mrs. James Cassilly and Mrs. Thomas Patten. Andrew J. Meyer built the brick residence now owned and occupied by James F. T. Walker, at 2015 West Tuscarawas Street. The house has since been enlarged and remodeled. At one time Mr. Meyer kept a store in the old Eagle block. Frank J. Meyer lived for a number of years on a farm a short distance northwest of the lake. He afterward built a good two-story residence on North Cleveland Avenue, nearly opposite St. Peter's Church, and there he passed the remainder of his life. He was the father of the late Joseph A. Meyer and also of Mrs. Caroline Trout.

Joseph Meyer followed farming and stockgrowing, and was the youngest of the three sons of Andrew Meyer. He died in his home, at 917 West Tuscarawas Street. He was the father of Edward and

George Meyer, and also of Henry Meyer, who was accidentally killed in this city several years ago. Joseph Meyer was also the father of two daughters, Mrs. John F. Blake and Miss Celeste, the latter residing in the old homestead. The elder daughter of Andrew Meyer, the pioneer, was Mrs. James Cassilly, who died in Canton, as did also her husband. They had no children. The younger daughter became the wife of Thomas Patton and they had quite a large family of children, the greater number being sons. They lived for a number of years in the old Meyer homestead on North Market Street. Thomas Patton was an industrious and active man, and was engaged in business here for many years, having been at one time a member of the hardware firm of Patton & Pepple, his partner having been the late Ephraim Pepple. Andrew Meyer died in 1848, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. He was greatly missed in the community in which he had been so active a factor in laying the foundations of the prosperity and opulent resources today enjoyed in this section.

OLD ONE-HUNDRED-MILE WAREHOUSE

By John Danner

Among the old landmarks well known to Canton people for many years was the old One-Hundred-Mile Warehouse that stood on the south side of East Tuscarawas Street at the crossing of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. This building was erected about fifty years ago, by an organization known as the Farmers' Union, to which reference has been made in preceding articles, as having conducted a milling and mercantile business in Canton. Many of the old farmers in the county will recall that about a half century ago there was quite a craze or enthusiasm in this section in bringing about organizations of farmers to engage in the mercantile and produce business. They felt that the merchants were making too much money and that farming was too slow a process, and that they might benefit materially by coöperation. We had two such organizations in Canton, one in Massillon and one in Navarre, and all over the country were to be found stores established under such organized coöperation. But in a few years they began to have trouble and financial failures, and among the organizations that thus came to grief was the Farmers' Union of Canton. It may be said that quite a number of farmers learned a lesson that kept them from making further investment of this kind.

After the failure of the Farmers' Union, Madison Reynolds bought the warehouse mentioned and for a time was engaged in the buying of wheat and other produce, utilizing the building for the storage of the

same. About 1860 Solomon Kaufman purchased the building, which he utilized for similar purposes, making shipments by the adjoining railroad. In 1878 M. C. Barber purchased the property and applied the building to similar use about twelve years, having been at one time an extensive dealer in wheat and other farm produce. He sold the building to John Flory, who still owns the lot on which it stood for so many years. About the time Mr. Barber acquired the property, about 1878, Fernando Herbruck had in store there one season eighteen hundred bushels of chestnuts, which he shipped to various points, realizing a good profit. It has been said that the yield of chestnuts in this vicinity that season was greater than has ever been known before or since.

Before the advent of the railroad in Canton, there was small need for warehouses, but very soon after the first road, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, was completed, two substantial warehouses were here erected—the one just mentioned and the other on South Market Street, adjoining the track of the railroad. The latter building was erected by V. R. Kimball, who was at the time one of our leading and most enterprising merchants. Later his son, R. C., used the building until about 1864, when he sold the property to John Patton and since that time it has been commonly known as Patton's warehouse. Mr. Patton used the building until his death, a few years ago, doing quite an extensive business in the purchase of wheat and other heavy products from the farm.

Another warehouse was erected by the Dannemillers, a little east of the freight house of the same railroad, but this was destroyed by fire a few years ago. Facilities in this line will undoubtedly keep pace with the demands of our thriving and rapidly growing city. Canton is the capital of one of the best counties in Ohio and the very fact that we have two other flourishing and prosperous cities, Massillon and Alliance, and quite a number of beautiful villages of from three hundred to twelve hundred population, should make us feel that "Molly Stark" is more than an ordinary county.

TANNING BUSINESS IN EARLY DAYS OF CANTON

By John Danner

With all our rejoicing at the growth and prosperity of Canton we must confess to one "lost industry," and that is the tanning business. There have been in the history of our city seven tanneries or tan-yards; now there are none. Still standing on the southeast corner of Cherry and Third streets, and known to the most of our citizens as the Alexander woolen mills, is a building which was erected as a tannery by the

late V. R. Kimball, who at one time was one of our most enterprising and successful merchants. The changes in the exterior of the building being of brick, while the original power house was a frame addition at the rear, the same having long since been torn down.

Probably the oldest tan-yard was that of George Stidger, which is yet recalled by a few of the oldest citizens as having been located on the block of lots on the north side of East Tuscarawas Street, between Piedmont and Walnut streets, and this was probably the first to disappear. On the west corner of said block John Slusser, father of the late Dr. Lew Slusser, had a store, and on the east corner was Clark's tavern, which stood for many years. Mr. Scroggs had a hat shop adjoining the Slusser property, said lot now being occupied by the three-story brick building of C. C. Snyder. In the middle of the block, formerly the site of the Stidger tannery, the late John Malline resided and conducted a grocery for many years. The two-story brick buildings which he there erected are still standing. The third tan-yard recalled by the writer was known as Fogle's, and was located on the east side of Walnut Street, between Third and Fourth streets. The residence built by William Fogle was on the northeast corner of Fourth and Walnut streets and is still standing, being a two-story brick building. It was occupied for many years by the late Robert Latimer and family, while later tenants were Joseph Crevoisie, Sr., and David Sherrick. In 1864 the late Nicholas Bour purchased the property and took up his residence there, while the house is still occupied by his children. The fourth tannery was that of James Hazlett, and this was in operation for many years. It was located on the south side of Seventh Street, running from Piedmont to Walnut Street. The main building was a two-story frame structure, located on the corner now occupied by Parr's brick blacksmith and wagon shop. Tanning vats filled almost the entire lot. This building was afterward used for school purposes for a time, and in later years was utilized as a wagon shop.

The brick building several hundred yards northwest from the power house of the present city waterworks and occupied of late years as a brewery, was erected by the late William Christmas as a tannery, who there continued in this line of enterprise until his death, when a comparatively young man. He was also engaged in the mercantile business at the same time, and his death was considered a great loss to the community. At the time he built his tannery he also constructed the dam that now forms the beautiful little pond or lake in Westlawn cemetery, and dug there from the race to his tannery, thereby utilizing the outlet of Meyer's lake for power in the grinding of bark. His son, William H. Christmas, died shortly after the Mexican war, in which he was a par-

ticipant. Hane's tan-yard was of more modern times. This tannery occupied a two-story frame building that stood on the site of the present Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad station, on East Tuscarawas Street. The proprietor, Jacob Hane, will be remembered by many of our citizens. He died several years ago, having lived retired for a long period in his home on High Street. The Slusser tannery was undoubtedly the last to be built in Canton and was also probably the last to abandon the industry here. It was built by John Slusser and carried on in later years by his son, the late Samuel D. Slusser. This tannery was likewise located on East Tuscarawas Street, immediately across the railroad track from the passenger station above mentioned, Saxton Street separating this tan-yard from that of Mr. Hane. The two-story frame building used for so many years by Mr. Slusser for tanning is still standing on the original site, and is fitted up for residence purposes. The one-story brick building, facing on Tuscarawas Street, that had been used as a residence by Samuel D. Slusser, is also standing, and is used for various purposes. Of the seven owners of tan-yards, as noted in this connection, all except Mr. Hane had also been merchants in Canton. Mr. Kimball did a very large business and finally built the store room now used by George H. Spangler, on the east side of South Market Street square. The building was considered at the time of its erection a mammoth affair. An addition has since been made at the rear, but the front remains almost the same as it was at the time of erection.

James Hazlett kept store for many years in the building on the southeast corner of the public square, and known as the McKinley block. Mr. Hazlett was the first to build there, the original building having been a two-story brick structure, running south as far as the present Andrews bakery. On the site of this bakery stood a two-story frame building, which was used by Mr. Hazlett as a wareroom in connection with his store. The storeroom on the corner was not quite as wide as that now occupied by Mr. Sweitzer's bank, and the balance of the building was used by Mr. Hazlett as a residence. After the property passed into the hands of Messrs. Saxton and McKinley the building was extended south to the Bickius building and all made three stories in height, since which time it has been known as the McKinley block. For some time after Mr. Hazlett retired from the mercantile business the store room was not occupied. In 1849 the writer of this sketch rented said room from Mr. Hazlett and had it enlarged, and then moved from Massillon to Canton and continued in business in this location for ten years, when the business was sold to two former clerks in the store, Messrs.

Meyer and Fisher, who there continued the mercantile enterprise for a number of years.

The store of William Christmas was in a one-story frame building that stood about where the east entrance to the present courthouse is located, and the late Isaac Harter, Sr., was his most reliable helper. George Stidger had his store near the middle of the east side of the public square, and William Fogle's store was on the northeast corner of the public square, the building having been an ordinary two-story frame.

CANALS OF STARK COUNTY

By John Danner

In the early history of Stark County our pioneers had no other means of transportation than the ordinary wagon roads, and these were mostly in a poor condition, with very few bridges. Pittsburgh, one hundred miles to the east, was the principal market; Cleveland in those days was in its infancy. Wheat had no cash market at home. It was often used as barter or exchange for other articles, but for money it could not be sold. In 1825 an act was passed by the state legislature giving a charter for the building of the Ohio Canal, to run from Cleveland to the Ohio River. In December of that year the line was located between Massillon and Akron, while from the latter place to Cleveland the route had been located a short time previously. The work was contracted all along the line and progressed very rapidly, so that by 1830 the canal was opened from Cleveland to Portsmouth. This was looked upon as a wonderful enterprise and as one of the greatest importance to all citizens, especially to farmers, who could thus secure an outlet for their wheat and other produce.

When the canal was first built through Massillon there were but a few small houses or cabins in the place. Kendall, which is now one of the wards of the city, was then an older and more populous place. But very soon men of enterprise and business tact came to Massillon and at once erected large warehouses and opened stores, and were ready to buy for cash all the wheat that was offered. Among these men were L. and S. Rawson, H. B. and M. D. Wellman, Jesse Rhodes, the Johnsons and others, so that many others were soon attracted to Massillon, which soon became known throughout this region as the "Wheat City." The thrift and growth of Massillon from 1830 to 1850 were wonderful. Very soon after the coming of the merchants mentioned C. M. Russell, the pioneer of the Russells who afterward became the great manufacturers of the town, located there, and the success of the Russell

works runs parallel with the history and prosperity of the city from that day to this.

The Sandy & Beaver canal was constructed a few years after the opening of the Ohio Canal. It touched Stark County only in the southeast corner, Waynesburg and Magnolia being on the line. It was intended as a feeder in the supply of water as well as commerce to the Ohio Canal, but for various causes it was abandoned nearly fifty years ago. The canal that interested the people of Canton more particularly in those days was known as the one to be operated under the corporate title of the Nimishillen & Sandy Slack-Water Navigation Company. It was the intention to build this canal from Canton via the Nimishillen and Sandy creeks to the Sandy & Beaver canal and to a point a few miles east of the confluence of the latter with the Ohio canal. In order to reach Cleveland by canal it would have been necessary to go about thirty miles around before they would reach Massillon, their competitor, which would have greatly militated against the trade of Canton. All of the business men of Canton took a great interest in the project. When the ground was first broken, on Walnut Street, for the construction of this canal, the largest plow that could be obtained was brought into requisition, the same being drawn by ten yoke of oxen, making a furrow large enough to float a little boat. The contractor for building the canal in Canton was the late Rodman Lovett, father of Mesdames John H. Smith, and John A. Hay, who still reside in Canton. Mr. Lovett performed his work well, so that the canal, running from North Street south on Walnut to the present Pennsylvania Railroad and thence directly westward across the property occupied by the present works of the Aultman Company, crossing Market Street at Navarre Street, and thence running south on the west side of Market Street to the south creek, was all finished ready for the water. After all this work was done it was found that the Sandy and Beaver canal was not a success, and that for the want of funds the project was likely to prove a failure. It was also discovered that Shriver's Run, from which it was expected to supply the canal with water down as far as the south creek, was not sufficient, and this, with other difficulties and complications, caused the work to cease right there. Many thousands of dollars were lost in this operation and Walnut Street stood for years as a witness of the folly of those early days. It was more frequently called Canal Street than Walnut. Finally the old ditch was graded to the ground level, but not until after much murmuring and complaint on the part of the citizens who lived on Walnut Street. The canal was never filled with water, and much less was it ever used for floating wheat and other products to market.



THE OLD OHIO CANAL, SOUTH OF CANAL STREET,
MASSILLON, AS IT USED TO LOOK



DOCKS OF THE PORT OF MASSILLON ON THE OLD OHIO CANAL,
MASSILLON
Canal Street, south from Main, in the background

For many years after the above failure to secure for Canton canal facilities Massillon controlled the heavy produce of not only Stark County, but of quite a number of other counties, including Wayne and Holmes, and even Carroll, Columbiana and Jefferson counties sent much of their produce to the Massillon market. From 1840 to 1850 the great tide of trade that went through Canton to Massillon was such that three or four country taverns between these two places did quite a profitable business in entertaining the farmers and providing accommodations for their teams, when they were thus en route to and from the great wheat market that had been created at Massillon. The tide was so largely in favor of Massillon and against Canton during that decade, that an effort was made to secure the removal of the county seat to Massillon, and at one time it seemed very probable that this further obscuring of Canton would be accomplished. The writer was at the time a resident of Massillon and often heard it said, "Canton is about finished and ready to be fenced in, so that the grass may grow in its streets," and so it almost appeared for awhile. But in 1851, when the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad became an assured fact, Canton was put on a level with other towns, and Ball, Aultman & Company located their manufacturing establishment here. Conditions began to rapidly change in our favor, and from that day to this Canton has had wonderful prosperity and growth, so that it is now one of the leading inland cities of the state, while Massillon also has grown to be a city of great wealth and influence. Both of these cities have manufacturing establishments that send their products not only through this nation but also to foreign lands, so that they largely contribute to the export trade that is becoming so great from this country to all parts of the civilized world. The old-time jealousy of the two cities has passed away, and our inter-urban system of electric lines brings us in close relation to each other, and every hour in the day we are mingled together and rejoice in each other's prosperity and happiness, while from the rapid growth of suburban districts it looks as though the two cities would eventually join each other and become as one great city. From the great changes which have taken place in the last half century it is difficult to conjecture what may occur in the next fifty years.

EARLY FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATIONS

By John Danner

It will not prove inappropriate to enter into a brief record concerning the methods employed in observing the anniversary of our national independence in Canton and the county in the early days. In the early

times there was a universal observance of this holiday and, simple and primitive as were the means at hand, the observances ever showed the utmost loyalty and patriotism to the best government on earth. In Canton for many years Harris' grove was generally the scene of such celebrations. These were the premises now owned and occupied by Mrs. Catherine A. Meyer, 917 West Tuscarawas Street. John Harris, who built the old mansion and lived there until his death, was a prominent lawyer and most excellent citizen. The few patriarchal oaks yet standing north of the house are reminders of a number of such trees that stood in that vicinity. The reading of the Declaration of Independence was always the keynote to the exercises. A few appropriate religious services and patriotic speeches were always on the program. Very often dinners were provided, sometimes basket picnics were the order of the day, while the cannon was on all occasions brought forth to augment the enthusiasm.

There were occasional celebrations held in Shorb's grove, on the Fulton Road, and also in the Hartford Grove, at the east end of town, while the writer recalls several instances when the dinners were served and the speeches delivered on the block of lots now occupied by the old Harter homestead, on South Market Street, between Tenth and South streets. That block was vacant for many years and the many trees standing thereon formed a pleasant little grove, making the place very suitable for use on such occasions. About sixty years ago there was living among us an old Revolutionary soldier known as Grandfather Capes. He made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Langley, who lived for many years on the northeast corner of Cleveland Avenue and Fourth Street. This old veteran was often called out and given a position of distinction on the occasions of the 4th of July celebrations. He was buried with military honors, in the old cemetery on McKinley Avenue and near the entrance to the same.

The celebrations were usually conducted without regard to political partisanship, but sometimes the campaigns became so spirited that party divisions would occur in observing the patriotic holiday. This was especially true in 1840, in which year occurred probably the most notable campaign in the history of our nation. A record of the proceedings of the Whig contingent of the county on that occasion is available and is here given in an epitomized form. On Tuesday evening, June 16, 1840, the Whigs assembled in the log cabin, which stood on the site of the present Hanna block, on Dewalt Street, to make arrangements for the 4th of July celebration. F. A. Schneider was called to the chair and Hiram K. Dickey was appointed secretary. In opening the meeting Mr. Schneider made a few remarks in German, and S. C. Frey followed

with more extensive remarks in English. The committee appointed to appoint a permanent committee to make suitable arrangement reported the following names: William Herrick, Isaac Hartman, Martin Wikidal, John Malline, George Raynolds, Oliver P. Stidger, John Koontz, John Black, and John Reed, Jr., of Canton; Francis J. Meyer, of Plain township; Col. Thomas S. Webb and Francis Worthouse, of Massillon; Jesse Slusser, of Osnaburg; and John S. Rutter, of Waynesburg. The committee on invitations comprised Lewis Vail and John Meyers, of Canton, and H. Wheeler, of Massillon.

The Democrats had a great gathering on the 4th of July, but the writer of this article has been unable to find a record of names or particulars. He recalls, however, that on that occasion the town had all it could do to accommodate the people who assembled. During the campaign of that year the Democrats all over the county were raising hickory poles, some of them very tall, but hickory was the only timber that would suit their purpose, being selected in honor of President Jackson, known as "Old Hickory." The Whigs tried to some extent to imitate their opponents but, as a matter of course, never used hickory, employing usually, pine or hemlock. This same year also was the one in which the first brass bands were organized in Canton. The whigs brought about the organization of the first and called it the Canton Independent Band. Very soon afterward the Democrats organized the Democratic Band. Each had a band wagon built for the special purpose and more or less ornate, and these were usually drawn by four-horse teams and made a fair appearance, while the members became excellent players.

Not only on the 4th of July celebrations but also on other festive occasions, the cannon was generally brought into requisition as a part of the demonstrations, but several very serious accidents occurred in the county as a result of the use of such ordnance, and the same gradually fell into disfavor. One accident from this source, of which the writer was an eye-witness, occurred on what was known for many years as Griswold hill, on North Market Street and at a point about opposite the home of the late President McKinley. As nearly as can be recalled it was on the occasion of the Democratic celebration of the passage of the subtreasury bill. By the premature discharge of the cannon, John B. Taylor, commonly known as "Buck" Taylor, of Canton, and Robert Montgomery, who lived between Osnaburg and Paris, were badly injured, the former losing an arm, while the latter was badly crippled for life. In Massillon some time afterward there was a similar premature discharge, in which Frederick Donsise, formerly of Canton, was badly injured, so that he was a cripple for the balance of his life. Ferdinand

Haak, who was known for many years as a helper around the courthouse, was crippled for life by the premature discharge of a cannon on the old fair grounds, in the east end of Canton, and Peter Chance, who was afterwards elected sheriff of the county, lost his arm in a similar accident in Alliance. All of those thus injured lived a number of years afterwards, but all have now passed away. After these various and serious accidents in the county, there has been but little disposition to resort to the use of cannon as in former years, and it is well that it should be so. But the proper observance and a rational and patriotic celebration of the day in which our forefathers "pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors" for the purchase of our liberties should not be forgotten. We should all enter heartily into this great inheritance and use our best endeavors to put far from us all things that tend to degrade and ruin our fellowmen, and if we are loyal to the great principles of which our government was founded, and true to God and to the best interests of humanity, we shall remain the greatest nation on the face of the earth.

ONLY PUBLIC EXECUTION IN STARK COUNTY

By John Danner

The only public execution ever held in Canton was that of Christian Bachtel, on Friday, November 22, 1833. The scaffold on which he expiated his crime was erected on the commons east of Walnut Street, between North and Third streets, the tract being now built up. The crowd that gathered was immense. The day before the execution the town began to have many visitors from all directions, and they were attracted hither by the cruel sight which they expected to witness. On the morning of the execution the streets were filled from all directions. Christian Bachtel had lived in Pike township, a short distance south of North Industry. He was a good and industrious citizen as long as he abstained from the use of liquor, but the appetite for strong drink became so fastened upon him that quite often he would return home greatly intoxicated. His wife, who was an excellent and industrious woman, was compelled to do the best she could for the support of the family, and one night he returned home crazed with liquor and ready to find fault with all his good wife had done. Finding that he was not in a condition to reason upon any subject Mrs. Bachtel turned away from him while lying in bed and was supposed to be asleep. The drunken man struck her on the head with an ax helve, fracturing her skull, and being still unsatisfied with the results of his frightful act, committed during the insane frenzy of intoxication, he struck a second

blow, which made sure her death. After committing the horrible deed the poor inebriate took his flight, having nothing with him but the miserable clothes which he wore and a flask of whiskey. He left his motherless children and went forth as a fugitive, to wander he knew not where, but he started in a westerly direction, feeling as the influence of the liquor left him, self-condemned and half crazed with the thought of his horrible crime. He could not travel fast and as there were no railroads in the state at that time he could not escape by such means. After wandering in a dazed condition for three days he was arrested not far from Wooster, being brought to Canton without any resistance on his part. His trial took place in the old square brick courthouse, Starkweather and Jarvis being the prosecuting attorneys, while Harris and Metcalf appeared for the defense. These four lawyers were among the best in the county at that time. David A. Starkweather was afterward our representative in congress for some time. Dwight Jarvis moved to Massillon, where he remained until his death. John Harris lived in the house now owned and occupied by Mrs. Catherine A. Meyer, on West Tuscarawas, the residence having been erected by him and having been long looked upon as one of the best in the town. When deeply interested in a case of law Mr. Harris was frequently seen on his way home making gestures and revolving in his mind what he should say in the coming trial. Mr. Metcalf afterward removed to Pittsburgh and became quite eminent in his profession.

In 1880 a very notable execution took place within the walls of our present courthouse, three men, or rather good sized boys, being executed at one time. Two of them were convicted of murder, in the east end of the county, and the third committed a similar crime in the western part of the county, all expiating their crimes at the same time. Although it was known the execution would not be public, yet many persons came to Canton on that day, attracted by an unfortunate and morbid curiosity. It was claimed that at the time of the execution of Christian Bachtel 40,000 people came here, but half that number would probably represent a more accurate estimate. In later years all condemned to death for murder have been taken to Columbus, the executions taking place within the walls of the state penitentiary, with very few witnesses present. This is certainly a wise change. Public executions such as that which occurred in Canton seventy years ago, could not fail to have a demoralizing effect, and it were fortunate if every state in the Union did away with such public executions. Quite a number of murders have taken place in Stark County, resulting in the sentencing of the criminals to imprisonment for life, among them the murder of Daniel Mead, in Osnaburg, and the Keefer tragedy in Massillon, and, to the best

of the writer's recollection, from first to last, intoxicating liquors have had more or less to do with all these crimes, as is generally true in all such cases in our state and nation, and the significance of this fact cannot fail to appeal to every right-minded citizen.

TIPPECANOE AND TYLER TOO

By John Danner

All old citizens refer to the presidential campaign of 1840 as the most tumultuous, exciting and memorable in the history of the nation. A log cabin was utilized as the whig headquarters during the noted campaign and here many fervent political harangues and able forensic addresses were arranged and delivered, favoring the election of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." This primitive building stood on the lot at present occupied by the Hanna block, being located about midway down the block and facing Dewalt Street. The front part of the lot was at the time marked by a large walled-up cellar, which had been placed there a number of years previously by Thomas Cunningham, who had intended to there erect a house. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade and his shop was located in the old jail building that occupied the site of the former Yohe Hotel, on North Market Street. The material was all in readiness for the erection of his new house when the old jail burned to the ground, entailing a total loss of its contents, and as Mr. Cunningham carried no insurance he was unable to complete his house on West Tuscarawas Street. The two-story brick house which was occupied for many years by Alexander Hurford, and which was located on the site of Mr. Cunningham's projected dwelling, was erected by Jacob Schaefer, the drygoods merchant, being a brother of the late Louis Schaefer and of Mrs. Martin Wikidal.

The memorable campaign whose slogan was "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" occurred fifteen years prior to the birth of the Republican party, and hard cider and coon skins were brought into distinction by the whigs during that campaign, and although Martin Van Buren was the Democratic presidential candidate, the memory of "Old Hickory," Andrew Jackson, was still fresh in the minds and affectionate regard of the party, and many a hickory sapling was seen in the political processions and celebrations of the campaign. Never from that day to the present time has the writer seen so great and so general political enthusiasm and excitement. Processions of both parties a mile or more in length were frequently seen, with bands of music and great platform wagons, while on the same blacksmiths, tinsmiths, threshers with flails and other artisans were represented at work, while other vocations also

were shown in full complement. It was during this campaign that the Canton Independent Band was organized, this being the first in the county. H. J. Nathnagle was the leader and instructor. It is recalled that he composed a very popular musical selection, entitled the "Ladies' Reception." This was written in honor of and for the use in connection with the efforts of a band of young ladies who were dressed in uniform, each representing one of the states in the Union. In that memorable campaign these ladies rode in a large wagon similar to that occupied by the band, each being drawn by four horses. They made their first public appearance on the 4th of July, 1840. In the same year was organized the Democratic band, and both of these musical organizations were equipped with fine band wagons, which soon became familiar at all great political gatherings in the county.

During this campaign William Henry Harrison, the Whig candidate, for President, spoke at Massillon, while Tom Corwin and Salmon P. Chase were also present at the meeting, which was held in a little grove north of the present passenger station of the Fort Wayne Railroad. It was on quite a knoll or hill, which has since been graded down. At that time Stark County had nothing in the way of railroads. On General Harrison's way east from the Massillon meeting he stopped for a short time at the Eagle Hotel (Hawks'), in Canton, and the writer recalls that he was among many other young boys of the village who gave the distinguished guest a hearty greeting. The whigs of the county had quite a company of young men mounted on horseback and dressed in uniform, and usually on the occasion of political meetings of this sort they wore white trousers and dark coats, while their sashes bore the familiar words, "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." There were about sixty persons in this escort. The writer was about seventeen years of age at the time and was a member of this organization, the major portion of its contingent being somewhat older. On occasion of popular meetings campaign songs were sung with a will and unbounded vigor, often winding up with the words, shouted in stentorian tone, "Old Tip's the boy to swing the flail and to make 'Locos' all turn pale." The term "loco foco" was quite popular among the whigs as against the democrats, the expression having originated by reason of the early introduction of the friction matches thus named in historic old Tammany Hall, in New York City.

The Democrats also evolved some hard hits against the whigs, and both parties spared no effort to draw together large crowds in Stark County and to arouse the maximum enthusiasm, while the displays in various lines were wonderful for the period and locality. The tide, however, turned in favor of the whigs, and General Harrison was

triumphantly elected, though he lived to occupy the presidential chair only one month, to a day, from the time of his inauguration, on the 4th of March, 1841. More than three days elapsed ere the news of his death was received in Canton, since there were no telegraphic or railroad facilities at the time, and the most expeditious medium of communication was that afforded by the lumbering stage coaches or express messengers mounted on horseback.

POST OFFICE OF CANTON'S EARLY DAYS

By John Danner

The name of Nicholas Bour is familiar to many of the old citizens of Canton and the surrounding country. He came to Canton in 1836 and was an active and useful citizen until his death, in 1891. He was a native of France, was well qualified in the French and German languages when he came here, and very soon familiarized himself with the English language. He was born in 1809 and came to the United States in 1829. He remained in New York until coming to Canton. He was a tailor by trade and soon gained the reputation of being one of the best in the county. In those early days we had no clothing stores or merchant tailors. The dry goods stores kept cloth and trimmings utilized in the manufacture of garments and it was a common practice for the tailor to accompany his customer to the store to assist in the selection of the necessary materials. After a time it became customary for tailors to carry their own stocks of goods and accessories, and the first merchant tailors in Canton, were Mr. Bour and Michael Weisert. For some time Mr. Bour had his shop in the frame building now owned and occupied by Dr. A. J. Douds, 214 West Tuscarawas Street, but in 1846 he purchased the lot adjoining this property on the west and there erected a three-story brick building, the same being at the time much in advance of its general surroundings. In 1859, when the old St. Cloud Hotel, on the site of the present First Methodist Episcopal Church was destroyed by fire, the Bour property was also destroyed, but the walls did not fall, so that the building was again prepared for use in 1860. In this building Mr. Bour conducted his tailoring business. From 1852 to 1860, during the administrations of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan, Mr. Bour was the postmaster of Canton, and the office was maintained in the front room of this same building. In those days we had no cheap postage. For a long time the postage was 5 and 10 cents, then came the reduction to 3 cents on first class matter, while it was long afterward that the 2 cent rate was adopted, while the free delivery in such cities as Canton was an improvement of still later date. Mr. Bour was fortunate in having two daughters who were able to render him efficient

assistance in the work of the post office. First was Miss Julia and later Miss Rose Bour, who were both expert in the handling of mail. The latter served for some time as assistant to William K. Miller, who succeeded her father as postmaster. She afterward married Gen. Seraphim Meyer and is now living in California.

Some time before the burning of the Methodist Church the late Cornelius Aultman had purchased of Mr. Bour his three-story building, together with the lot, and the Bour property was purchased by the church society at the time when additional room became demanded for the erection of the present fine edifice, the Bour building being at the time razed to the ground. Cornelius Aultman was the largest contributor to the erection of the new church, taking great personal interest in its construction.

After thus disposing of the property mentioned Mr. Bour purchased the residence on the northeast corner of Walnut and Fourth streets, commonly known as the old Fogle property, and there he continued to reside until his death, in 1891. His children still own and occupy this residence. This house was erected about eighty-five years ago, by William Fogle, Sr., and was occupied by him until he built his fine mansion on North Market Street on the site of the present residence of Mrs. Kate Aultman. On this same block of lots were the Bour homestead was located Mr. Fogle had also established a tan-yard, which was removed many years ago. This same house was owned and occupied for a number of years by the late Robert Latimer, and there his father, Robert, Sr., died very suddenly. He had formerly lived in Osnaburg township and was an exemplary member of the Presbyterian Church. David Sherrick afterward owned and lived in this same house, and it may be said that very few of the old houses still standing in Canton as landmarks of a bygone day are as substantial as this historic two-story brick residence.

It should have been stated that the third story of the building on West Tuscarawas Street was used as a hall. The Odd Fellows occupied the same for a number of years, and it is believed that the Know Nothings, who flourished as a political organization for some time, also held some meetings in this hall. They also held a number of meetings in the hall owned by Martin Wikidal, in what was known as the Farmers and Merchants' block. After Mr. Bour sold this property he did not give so much attention to the tailoring business as he had done in former years, though he still continued to do more or less work for his old customers, though this was not necessary, as he was in comfortable circumstances, being then eighty years of age. In the death of Nicholas Bour, Canton lost a good and loyal citizen, and the family is one most highly esteemed

in this community. Thus the lesson is constantly repeated: one generation passeth away and another cometh.

EARLY FLOURING MILLS

By John Danner

In the early settlement of Canton and Stark County, quite a number of flouring mills were put up, and perhaps the major portion of these have long since ceased operation, having failed to keep pace with improved methods and processes. Among the large mills erected between 1830 and 1833, were the Shorb mill, in Canton; the Slanker mill, about ten miles northwest of this city on the Fulton Road, and commonly known as the High mill; and the Goodwill mill, at North Industry.

The Shorb mill was built by John Shorb, who at that time conducted a store on the west side of South Market square, where David Zollars & Son are now located. The two-story frame building which Mr. Shorb occupied for his store and residence was later used for a similar purpose for a number of years after his death by Isaac Harter, and when the latter erected the present three-story brick building on the site, the frame building was removed to the northeast corner of Young and Tuscarawas streets, where it is still in use for residence purposes. At the time when Mr. Shorb erected his mill most of the lowlands between the same and Tuscarawas Street was covered with tamarack, cedar and pine, the trees standing quite thickly in some spots, while muskrats abounded there and were a source of revenue to the trappers of the day, as the hides commanded good prices. The hatters of the period were always ready to buy fur skins. The dam for turning the water of the west creek into Shorb's mill was built about one hundred feet south of Tuscarawas Street, and the race leading from that point to the mill was about three-fourths of a mile in length, leading quite straight from the dam to the mill and on the east side of the lowland, or "swamp," as it was then called.

At the time this mill was erected it was considered to be out in the country. There was no house between the mill and what is now the Melchior store, at 811 South Market Street. About where the line of the Fort Wayne railroad now passes the road bore off in a diagonal direction directly to the mill, Navarre Street not having been opened at that time. The mill was originally operated by water power, and the great wheel must have been at least twenty feet across the face. When Alfred Huntington controlled the mill steam was introduced, but the water power was retained in part. After the property passed out of Mr. Hunt-

ington's hands the water power was entirely abandoned and more adequate steam power introduced.

The county records show that in 1831 John Shorb and John Meyers bought the land occupied by the mill, and very soon thereafter the latter gave a quit-claim deed to Mr. Shorb. The mill was built about 1832, and in 1853 Mr. Shorb sold the property to the Farmers' Union, which failed in 1860. In the following year the mill was purchased by Reuben Sellers, while in 1863 W. Bucher & Company acquired the property, which they sold two years later to Alfred S. Huntington and James H. Ball. Very soon thereafter these gentlemen sold to A. C. Tonner, who later sold the same to Mr. Huntington and Robert Kuhns, the latter's interest being acquired by Morgan G. Huntington in 1868. The mill was operated for a time under the firm name of Huntington Brothers, who failed in business in 1876, assigning to Julius Whiting, Sr., while in 1880 the mill was sold to Upton Rank and Henry Corl. Rank sold to John F. Blake a half interest in 1882, and in 1888 Mr. Blake acquired the other half interest of Mr. Corl and thus became sole proprietor in that year. In 1899 he sold to the present owner, Jacob N. Shaub, who is doing a successful business, the mill being now equipped with the most improved machinery. When the mill was erected it was somewhat higher than at present, having a much steeper roof. About 1865 fire destroyed the upper part of the mill, so that the top story had to be rebuilt, and in so doing the pitch of the roof was made less than that of the original. The old-style process originally used in the manufacturing of flour in this old mill has been abandoned all over the country, and it is safe to say that very few mills in the Union have passed through the changes and improvements that has the mill under consideration.

The large mill at North Industry, known for so many years as the Goodwill mill, was built by William Fogle, Sr., and afterward became the property of Bradley Goodwill and O. T. Browning, both of whom were sons-in-law of Mr. Fogle. After the death of Mr. Goodwill the mill was operated for a time by Mr. Browning and his son, Orrin F., who is now a resident of Canton, gave his time and personal attention to the operation of the mill for several years. O. T. Browning was for many years one of Canton's largest and most popular dry goods merchants. The mill was a good frame structure, six stories in height. Part of the old Sandy & Beaver canal was used as a race to convey water to the mill. Nearly twenty years ago the mill was sold to the brick company located there and was never afterward used for milling purposes. This large structure, which at one time attracted so much attention for the quantity and quality of flour turned out, was destroyed by fire several years ago.

The "High" mill, so generally known by this name, standing in the western part of Jackson township, on the road from Canton to Canal Fulton and about ten miles northwest of the county seat, was built about the same time as were the two already described. It was erected by Daniel Slanker. With changes of proprietors and surrounding country, the mill has about the same appearance as when first built, but the development of the country and the habits of doing business have so greatly changed that the old trade with farmers from the surrounding districts has departed from the mill. A man named Koch, who lived in Canton, was a millwright by trade, and he installed the machinery in each of these mills, all of which were equipped with the old-style hoppers, the roller process not having been invented until many years later. Quite a number of changes in ownership and in millers have occurred in the old High mill, but the writer is not sufficiently familiar with the facts in the case to attempt a further reference. Of the three described, this mill has withstood fire and other changes to a greater extent than either of the other two. In fact its exterior appearance is about the same today as when it was built, seventy years ago, and it certainly may be consistently mentioned as an old landmark of the county. Reference might be made to other mills in this connection, but these three were among the earliest and largest and serve to indicate sufficiently the changes of the fleeting years.

JUSTICE DAY HOME RAZED

(From *Canton Daily News*, May 25, 1928)

By Louis E. Deuble

Year by year business continues its onward march, expanding outward farther and farther as the city continues to grow, swallowing up more and more of the old mansions which were famous in Canton in years gone by.

First it was the Isaac Harter homestead, Market Avenue, S., at Fifth Street, that gave 'way to the new building of the *Canton Daily News*, containing one of the most modern newspaper plants in the world. Next, the home in which President William McKinley lived when he was a young man at Tuscarawas Street, W., and Shorb Avenue, was torn down to make room for a modern automobile service station on the Lincoln Highway, which stretches from coast to coast.

And now, this week, work has been begun on the razing of the old Justice William R. Day estate, on Market Avenue, N., just north of Sixth Street. The historical home soon will be fashioned by modern business into a parking space for automobiles!

Razing of the Day home brings to the minds of many of the older residents of Canton scenes of brilliant social events and visits of nationally-famous men of the past, beginning with occupancy of the home following its erection by Louis Schaefer and ending with the Day family.

This home was erected approximately eighty years ago by Louis Schaefer, and at that time ranked in social and pretentious usage with the Saxton, Belden, Lind and other magnificent residences of early days in Canton.

Built of brick, standing away from Market Avenue, N., probably seventy-five feet or more, of different construction type than any other residence in Canton at that time and since, it naturally was outstanding in locational arrangement. Its spacious lawn gave opportunity for many large affairs of a social character especially attributed to those early days.

The building was in effect three stories high, with large rooms on the first and second floors, and the third devoted to social events, often used in early days as a ballroom, the center of the socially brilliant affairs of the days when Louis Schaefer was manager of Canton's only opera house and entertained many famous artists and performers; when perhaps it was considered just a little more *recherche* to extend to those nationally and internationally known visitors the hospitality of a fine home rather than send them to the hotels.

Perhaps no more brilliant usage of the Schaefer home, or the Day home as it later became known, came than when Mrs. William R. Day, then known as Mary E. Schaefer, always interested in the higher forms of entertainment, herself took part in small productions in the large room on the third floor. And there also were held receptions tendered by the Schaefer family to the prominent men and women of that day who came to Canton through operatic arrangement or for political or other purposes. It was one of the hospitable and interesting centers in Canton social history.

Occupancy of the home by the Day family brought a recurrence of fine hospitality and entertainment of men of national affairs, especially at the time of the McKinley presidential campaign of 1896, when such men as Mark Hanna, Theodore Roosevelt and others now in national memory, were the guests of President McKinley, and also shared the hospitality of a visit to the Day home only a few doors south of the McKinley home in Market Avenue, N. During those days the Day home probably came into greater national prominence than at any other time in its history.

With the appointment of William R. Day as Secretary of State, by



GRAVE OF JUDGE WILLIAM R. DAY, WESTLAWN
CEMETERY, CANTON
Judge Day was Secretary of State in McKinley's Cabinet, and United States
Supreme Court Judge



HOME OF JUDGE WILLIAM R. DAY, ON MARKET AVENUE NORTH, CANTON

President McKinley, the home was visited by men outstanding in world prominence, and later especially in legal matters when Judge Day became a justice of the United States Supreme Court.

While much of the Days' time was spent in Washington during the periods of holding court, and part of the summer spent at Mackinac Island where Judge Day maintained a summer home, yet there were times when the Canton home was occupied and brought here men quite as outstanding as it did when the McKinley presidential campaign was going on.

The Schaefer residence, at the time of its erection about 1850, was outside the northern city limits, which reached Sixth Street. Canton then had a population of 2,063.

It is said that the Day home, beginning with the history of the Schaefer family, entertained as great men and shared as large hospitality socially here as did the Saxton home, in Market Avenue, S., at Fourth Street, at that time one of the outstanding residential places of the city, and visited by men prominent in practically every phase of national life.

Following the death of Justice Day several years ago, the Day property passed into the hands of the Frease Realty Co., and the site now is being excavated for automobile parking purposes, it is declared by the present owners.

Louis Schaefer probably was one of Canton's earliest outstanding characters. He was born in Moselle, France, in 1815, and coming to America in 1830, settled down near the Village Osnaburg (East Canton).

In 1832, Mr. Schaefer became a clerk in the general store of Martin Wikidal, in a building which stood at about the site of the present Zollinger store. He studied law and was admitted to practice in 1842, entered politics and was an enthusiastic democrat. In 1843 he was tendered appointment as secretary of the American Legation in France by President Tyler, which he refused. In 1866, he was democratic candidate for congress from this district and also served on the commission to Washington to demand the release of Vallandigham.

Mr. Schaefer entered into the commercial and industrial development of Canton at that early time with such leaders as William A. Lynch and others inscribed in the civic history of the city in decades past.

Mr. Schaefer was one of the active leaders in bringing here the Dueber-Hampden Watch Works in 1888. He was married to Catherine Anna Mealy of Savannah, Ga., in 1849, Mrs. William R. Day being one of three children surviving their mother's death in 1879.

As owner and manager of the Schaefer Opera House, Mr. Schaefer became nationally known because to that place and to his home on several occasions he brought the greatest artists this country has ever known.

It is said that when Modjeska, a world-known actress, came here, Mr. Schaefer offered her the hospitality of his home, because it was the center of social activity and also afforded perhaps the largest and most desirable place at that time for her entertainment.

The McKinley presidential campaign brought the Day home into great prominence, Judge Day and William McKinley being close and devoted friends, and much of the president's time while in Canton was spent in visits with Judge Day, who was appointed secretary of state and later to the supreme court bench. And Judge Day was quite as frequently a visitor to the McKinley home, just a few doors away, and residents will recall many times in the warm summer evenings when passing the Day or McKinley homes they saw these great men in national history, usually surrounded by visiting neighbors or perhaps nationally-known men.

The life and history of Justice Day are well known to the residents of Canton, from the time he was admitted to the bar in 1872, after coming here from his native home at Ravenna; the formation of a partnership with William A. Lynch, his connection with some of the greatest civil cases and trials in Stark County, and his entrance later into national life.

Justice Day's association with William McKinley began in 1872, when he entered into the practice of law in this city. His notable public service began with his appointment as assistant secretary of state by William McKinley in 1897, and he became secretary of state in 1898. He asked to be retired from that high office at the conclusion of hostilities with Spain, and his resignation was accepted reluctantly by President McKinley, but was followed with appointment on the American peace commission to Paris where he took a large part in preparation of the treaty with Spain.

In February 1899, Justice Day was appointed United States circuit judge for the sixth judicial district and in 1903, he was appointed to the United States Supreme Court.

STARK COUNTY POPULATED RAPIDLY

By John McGregor

Stark County, being one of the oldest counties in Ohio, and its soil being so productive, populated very fast. The earlier immigration to

Stark County came principally from Maryland and Pennsylvania, in after years when Stark County became more populous, many Stark County people began moving to Northern Indiana and it used to be said that northern Indiana was mostly populated from Stark County.

In my mention of some of our old pioneer families in this article, I will first mention that of Samuel Krider of Tuscarawas township. Samuel Krider was born in Franklin County, Pa., in the year 1811, and removed with his parents to Stark County in 1819, and located on a farm in Tuscarawas township. Mr. Krider was a tailor by trade and followed this business for many years. In 1835 he was married to Anna Augustine, whose parents came to this county in 1809. One of Mr. Augustine's daughters, Rebecca, was born in 1810, and was the first white child born in Tuscarawas township.

Samuel Krider was a well read man and took a great interest in democratic politics. He was twice elected to represent Stark County in the Legislature of Ohio. He served as justice of the peace in Tuscarawas township for more than twenty-five years. He had three sons, Benjamin, who lived in Whitley County, Ind. Charles A., who is still remembered by many as sheriff of Stark County, and Silas W., who died in his early years.

Joseph Oberlin is another of Tuscarawas township's favorite sons. Mr. Oberlin was born in Stark County, in 1826. His parents came to Stark County from Cumberland County, Pa., in 1813. Joseph Oberlin had only the advantage of the old country school education until, in later years, he attended school in Massillon and for some years thereafter, followed the profession of school teaching. During the gold excitement in California, he went there in 1853, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, returning in 1857. He was well known in democratic politics, always taking a very active interest in our democratic conventions. Those of us living who still remember our old friend, Joseph Oberlin, can see the old man on the rostrum of the convention hall, delivering an address of good, wholesome advice to the delegates therein.

Another of Stark County's favorite sons was John Poorman. His parents, Peter and Mary Poorman, came to Stark County from Franklin County, Pa., in 1828, by the mode of travel then in use, the Pennsylvania wagon, and located in Tuscarawas township. John Poorman at that time was but three years old. His education, like that of most of the early settlers, was obtained in the little old log schoolhouse. Mr. Poorman's wife died in 1871, and after a few years Mr. Poorman married for his second wife, Mrs. Naomi Angstadt, whose father was the first white boy born in Tuscarawas township. John Poorman was

also democratic in politics and served six years as County Commissioner for Stark County. He was the father of Charles E. Poorman, our well-known and former Mayor of Canton.

Another of our old democratic friends, Robert S. Warwick, while not a pioneer in the broad acceptance of the term, landed here in 1850. He was born in the north of Ireland in 1833, and in company with his brother, John G. Warwick, came to America, as above stated, in 1850. In a few years after his arrival in this country he engaged in the drygoods business with his brother John. He abandoned the drygoods business in the early '60s, and purchased a large farm in Sugar Creek township, on which he lived and died. He had three children, John, James, and Silas W., John, since deceased, was a former Mayor of Navarre, James W. Warwick is still living and a prominent business man in Cleveland, handling large quantities of coal. He is also head of the Warwick & Spelman Coal Co., of this city. Robert S. Warwick had received a good education in Ireland, his father being a prominent merchant there and his uncle, Rev. William Warwick, being a rector in the established Episcopal Church in North Ireland. Robert S. Warwick was always active in democratic politics and was a candidate for state senator in this district but was defeated by Prof. E. N. Hartshorn of Mount Union College. He was a man who had many friends and few, if any, enemies. He certainly was one of the kindest of men.

In the near future I will have more to say of the good old pioneer families of Old Tuscarawas and Sugar Creek townships, as well as many other townships. Especially am I desirous of writing something of old pioneers of the "sunny hills of old Pike," for no township was populated by a grander set of pioneers than "Old Pike."

October 8, 1922.

FIRST STREET PAVING 35 YEARS AGO IN CANTON

By John McGregor

First I want to make a little correction of an error of the compositor in my last Sunday's article. I said that the Stidgers published a little four-page paper in San Juan, Cal., the whole paper no larger than a single page of the *Daily News* and the price was ten dollars a year in gold; but as the article appeared, it said the price was \$1 a year. I suppose the compositor thought I had made a mistake as \$10 would look to him as an awful price for a little sheet like that, but they had to get their paper from New York, and it had to be taken by boat from New York to Panama and then reloaded on the Panama railroad and taken across the isthmus to the Pacific side where it had

to be reloaded and taken up the Pacific to San Francisco and then by wagon to San Juan. I suppose another reason the paper was so small was that the compositors were hard to get for in those "good old hand-set days" there were not many "tourists" looking for jobs out there. Their scalps were worth more to themselves than to the red "injuns."

Let us now compare the Canton of today with the Canton of thirty-five or more years ago. At that time Canton had no paved street, excepting East Tuscarawas Street from Cherry Street to the square, the public square, and South Cherry Street, from Tuscarawas Street to the Pennsylvania depot.

At that time when Canton's most enterprising citizen, the late Louis Schaefer, succeeded in inducing the late John C. Dueber to locate here with his watch case manufacturing company from Newport, Ky., Mr. Dueber, I believe, suggested to Mr. Schaefer that they induce the city council to commence the street paving movement.

It was also about that time that there began the manufacture here of vitrified paving brick. It was not long until our streets were being paved with Canton-made brick until now we have 100 miles of well-paved streets in both brick and asphalt.

Besides all these improvements and more coming our county is improving the county roads to such an extent that one can go to almost any part of Stark County on finely paved road, and anyone living ten miles or more from Canton can now reach Canton with his automobile as quickly as the farmer could with his team of horses over the mud roads of that time living only one mile from town. With the finely paved streets we now have it is a great pleasure to our citizens to take their visiting friends through our fine broad avenues with their beautiful trees shading both sides of the street and with our paved streets extending out to Meyers Lake and with our numerous parks and playgrounds in the city, makes our visiting friends express astonishment at the beauties of Canton.

Canton, as "The City of Diversified Industries" is, as well, a city of beautiful homes, with beautiful surroundings as an old Scotch friend described Canton after a residence here of a few years, as the prettiest little city he had ever seen, admiring its broad, well-shaded avenues and beautiful home-like residences, a veritable "loveliest village of the plain."

Canton was always one of the most sociable and companionable of communities, even when it was a small village as the writer knew it, and up to the present time. In fact I believe Stark County can boast of more fine and beautiful villages and cities than any county in the state. The beautiful streets, foliage and fine home-like residences of

Massillon, Alliance, North Canton, Louisville, Minerva and others of our smaller villages attest this fact.

This county also abounds in beautiful farms and residences and buildings equal, if not superior to any county in the state. Our great advantages are in the fact of our having the greatest agricultural and mineral county in the state. Our farming communities, as a rule, are made up of the higher educated type of good business farmers and also from the fact that there are readers of our daily press which they receive daily through Uncle Sam's R. F. D., and further exemplified by the extraordinary circulation of our "rural" daily papers.

Those of us who were born and bred and now living here and those of our old native born citizens living in other states, can well be proud of their birthright as well as those of our citizens who have come to old Canton to make homes for themselves and their families can also be proud of their selection of Canton as a home-like city in which to spend their days. So, after all, those of us who were born here in Canton, and Stark County, can truthfully say "There is no place like home."

October 17, 1922.

STREAMS FURNISHED POWER FOR THE FIRST MILLS NEAR CANTON

By John McGregor

When Bezaleel Wells laid out the Town of Canton, it was surveyed and platted by James F. Leonard. The county was organized by an Act of the Legislature in 1808 at Chillicothe, the then capital of the state.

Commissioners were appointed by the Legislature to locate the county seat, the competitive points being Osnaburg and Canton. Canton prevailed because the town was located between two large streams of water which gave it an excellent water power for the purpose of running grist mills, sawmills and tanneries.

The first grist mill was built by Philip Slusser, great-grandfather of W. G. Saxton, cashier of the First National Bank, and of Lewis Zollars of the Klein-Helleman-Zollars Co. This grist mill and sawmill was built on the east branch of Nimishillen Creek at the junction of Warner Road and Third Street, S. E., and was known as the Rowland mill. It was torn down a few years ago.

More than a century of continuous operation establishes the Wise mill at Middlebranch as one of the oldest industries in Stark County, and possibly the oldest. This mill was built in 1811 by Abraham Wise and has been in possession of the Wise family since that time. After

the death of Abraham Wise, the mill was operated by Aaron Wise, his son, and then by George Wise, his grandson. Peter Wise, who died in 1909, and a great-grandson of the builder, then ran it and at his death Adam Wise took charge.

Through more than a century the mill continued to use water power, although the old wooden wheel gave way to a smaller metal wheel of greater power and a steam engine was installed for auxiliary use when the creek ran low.

Another of the old mills was the Jacob Myers mill at the point where Cherry Avenue, S. E., crosses Nimishillen Creek. A sawmill and whiskey distillery were operated in connection with it.

Then came the old Shorb mill which is still making flour at Navarre Road and the west branch of the Nimishillen.

These excellent streams were taken advantage of and many mills were erected outside the town limits. The old Trump mill was north of Canton near the intersection of Fulton Road and the west branch of the Nimishillen. Up in Plain township three or four miles north of Canton on the Middlebranch Road were the Krider mill and the Oberlin mill, which received their water supply from the middle branch of Nimishillen Creek, which enters the east branch at the workhouse and forms what is generally known to us as East Creek. The east and west branches united at the Market Avenue, S. bridge and form the Nimishillen which flows into the Gulf of Mexico by junction with the Big Sandy near Sandyville, thence into the Tuscarawas river near Zoar and on through the Muskingum, the Ohio and the Mississippi into the Gulf.

Another old mill was the Hurford mill just off Market Avenue, on the Bolivar Road near where the Royal Brick plant is located. It received its water supply from a small creek that came down through the property of the Imperial-Brick plant and other manufacturing plants in the south end of the city.

Along the Nimishillen south of Canton was the Raynolds mill, run by Harrison Raynolds. It was later known as Shock's mill and is now owned by the O. C. Barber estate. The old Browning mill at North Industry was built and operated by O. F. Browning, one of the early business men of Canton.

One of the few mills preserved in pictures for the benefit of posterity was the Browning mill of which my old friend, Jonathan S. Hudson made a fine oil painting about 22 by 28 inches in size, which painting is now in possession of the widow.

Canton in the early days was well supplied with tanneries, among the first being the Eagle tannery, located where the McCurdy block now stands on the northwest corner of Tuscarawas Street and Walnut

Avenue, N. E. When they dug the cellars for this block they came upon the old tan vats. The Shriver Run used to run through this part of Canton and through the lot on Walnut Avenue and Second Street on which was located the Hazlett tannery.

After that the course of the run was changed to its present location and supplied the old Kimball tannery on Cherry Avenue and Fourth, Street, N. E. This old tannery had piles of ground tan bark which "we kids" used as a playground where we could go through all the stunts of the circus, somersaults, handsprings, headsprings, etc.

The other tanneries were the old Jacob Hane tannery which was located on the lot now occupied by the Wheeling & Lake Erie depot on Tuscarawas Street, E., and right across the tracks the old Samuel Slusser tannery the frame building of which is still standing on the north end of the lot. Mr. Slusser was the son of Philip Slusser, previously mentioned as the builder of the Rowland mill.

These streams of water also furnished power and water for the old Sprinkle fulling mill northwest of the town and also the old George Hartzell fulling mill near the Market Avenue, S. bridge.

It was a great sight for "us boys" to go down during vacation and watch the water flowing over the overshot wheel that furnished the power to run the mill. It was also a wonderful sight when they closed the flood gates of the race and let the water run out, many times carrying with it whole schools of fish which the wheel would throw into the tail race. When this took place, many old fishermen would go down to the tail race with their nets, and fish them out by the hundreds.

In closing this article we will mention a few settlers who came to this county in its earliest days.

Among them was the Loutzenheiser family who located a few miles north of Canton and the Simon Essig family. Many of their grandchildren and great-grandchildren are still living among us. The Reed family was another. Old John Reed was a saddler and harness maker and his farm was located north of what is now known as Twelfth Street, and ran north to the Plain township line and east to the creek. The old two-story brick residence, the writer still remembers, was located on the side of the hill facing east about 600 or 800 feet north of Twelfth Street. It was on this farm that the first person who died in Stark County was buried.

The old Martin Bachtel farm was east of Canton on the Osnaburg Road. Mr. Bachtel's father located here in 1808. Many of the family are still here, among them being the wife of Justice Charles Heminger.

The Shriver family included others of the old settlers of this locality. The Shriver farms began at Ninth Street, N. E., and Ninth

Street was then known as Shriver's lane from Market Avenue to Cherry Avenue and up Lawrence Road to the residence. The Shriver lands ran north with a quarter section in Plain township and east to Saint Elmo Avenue.

Much more could be written about the earlier settlers and in some future article the writer will endeavor to give a more detailed account of these sturdy pioneers who blazed the trail that "westward the course of empire wends its way."

May 21, 1922.

Note: The old Wise mill was torn down in the early part of the summer of 1928.

THE FIRST COURTHOUSE CLOCK

(From *Canton Repository*, September 8, 1923)

At the ripe old age of approximately one hundred and fifty years, the tall grandfather's clock that marked the hours in the first courthouse of Stark County, has retired and spends its days in a little bedroom on the second floor of a farmhouse several miles east of Louisville. It gazes out over the tilled fields with a somewhat vacant stare. Perhaps in the inside works of its head—works much less complicated than those in the clocks of today and made almost entirely of brass—it dreams of the days that are gone.

Certain it is that its round white face has an absent expression most of the time for it only ticks off the hours when someone in the family remembers to wind up the heavy weights with a key that is in fact a miniature automobile crank.

Yet it will keep time fully as accurately as modern clocks, they will tell you at the farmhouse where the clock is considered one of the greatest treasures in the family. It is the property of Peter Lautzenheiser, and it has come down to him through generations and still its wild cherry cabinet is unscarred and has a dull rich lustre. It was the first timepiece to serve the county in the first courthouse, and when its years of duty there were finished it became the property of Judge Peter Lautzenheiser, who was the first judge of Stark County. Both the judge and a kinsman, Captain Henry Lautzenheiser, into whose hands the clock passed from the judge's ownership, were pioneers of the county. The captain's son, Lewis, for whom tradition says Louisville was named, next owned the clock and at his death it came into the possession of his son, Peter, where it has remained for nearly twenty-five years.

The two great weights, which must be wound up every eight days

to keep the clock running, weigh fifty pounds each. In addition to ticking off the hours of the day, the clock gives the phases of the moon and also the date.

It also has an attachment which served to give some idea of the time in the dark long before the use of radium faces was dreamed of. A string hangs down at one side of the weights. Usually the clock stood beside the bed of the master and if he awakened and wished to know the time he reached out and pulled the string. The result was the gentle-toned striking of the hour nearest to which the small hand stood. This unique contrivance still works and needless to say it is called upon to demonstrate as often as visitors see the clock—particularly if those visitors are small.

It is the belief in the Lautzenheiser family that the clock was probably brought from Germany.

CENTURY-OLD HOUSE IN MINERVA

On September 9, 1923, there appeared in the *Canton Repository* a brief article relative to the oldest house in the village of Minerva, which we append as follows:

“Century-old house in Minerva, built when wolves howled and deer were plentiful in the forest about the town, the home of Clarence Cook is said to be the oldest house in Minerva. It was built 100 years ago by Samuel Unkefer, grandfather of Frederick Unkefer, of the Minerva Banking Company, and of J. A. and Charles Unkefer of the firm of Grunder and Lotz.

“Wooden pegs were used almost exclusively in the construction; only a few nails are to be found in the floors and walls and they were made by Unkefer’s son who was a blacksmith. The Unkefers were Minerva pioneers and there were nine children in the first family to live in the house. In its early days it sheltered many a taffy pulling, corn husking and pop-corn frolic.

“When bedtime came the children climbed up a ladder on the outside of the house to get to their beds on the second floor.

“Recently Cook has had a number of repairs made on the old house to make it more modern but it is today as substantial as it was 100 years ago. While work was being done an old newspaper was found in the walls. It is a copy of the *Daily Republican*, published in Canton. The paper was the issue of March 20, 1865, the first week that the sheet had been published as a daily.

“The news of the day as chronicled in the *Daily Republican* centered about the Methodist Episcopal conference in Pittsburgh and the news of the last year of the Civil war. Details concerning the latter, how-

ever, were sparsely reported, all news being issued and signed by cabinet officials of Washington.

“ ‘The oil fever rages in Massillon without abatement,’ started an article of local news. It continued, ‘Oil men are there from Chicago, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh and Bro. Frost’s press is kept running printing oil leases. A few old fogies still offer their land at the very low price of a thousand dollars an acre.’ ”

PIONEER CABIN PRESERVED

(From *Canton Daily News*, Sept. 2, 1923)

We append the following article taken from the *Canton Daily News* under the caption—“Historic memento near East Canton revives recollections of days of wilderness and Indians—logs numbered for removal—One of the first log cabins in Stark County now standing east of East Canton.” The article is as follows: “A tiny, vine-grown log cabin, built when Stark County was a wilderness inhabited by Indians, stands a short distance outside East Canton, a treasured memento of pioneer days.

“The cabin was built in the vicinity of Mapleton more than a century ago by one of those five settlers who came into Osnaburg township and staked off the land according to their own desires. It withstood many Indian battles and housed very comfortably some of the county’s first families, for it was several years before Stark County was organized and Canton laid out as a village.

“Fifty years ago Michael Miller, now an aged resident of East Canton, decided to transfer the cabin to a site near his coal mine. Numbering each log, he removed the clay which held them together and hauled them from Mapleton to the spot on which the cabin now stands. He replaced the logs by number and filled the chinks with mud.

“Miller sold the cabin twenty-two years ago to D. H. Townsend, Dueber Avenue, southwest, and it is used by the Townsend family for a summer home.

“The roof is supported by slender poles and, while it has been repaired many times, it is in part the same roof placed on the cabin more than 100 years ago.

“Old residents of Mapleton recall when the tiny cabin stood there. They also recall stories of Rudolph Bair, who rode on horse-back from Columbiana County, built the tiny log house in which he placed his wife and babe and then rode back into Columbiana County for supplies.

“While he was gone Indians surrounded the cabin and wolves howled dolefully throughout the nights, but the young wife and mother

remained inside the cabin and when her husband returned she was unharmed. Bair built his cabin in 1806.

"The cabin stands near one of the largest apple trees in the county. Its fruit is sweet and its branches form a dome of foliage more than 65 feet across. The tree was planted at the time the cabin was moved and, although a half century old, produces splendid fruit.

"On a hillock overlooking the cabin stands one of the oldest school-houses in the county."

CANAL FULTON—SCENE OF GARFIELD'S YOUTH

The following is an interesting article, appearing in the *Canton Daily News* September 2, 1923, under the caption "Quaint old Canal Fulton scene of Garfield's youth—'Jim,' studious tow-boy, source of many anecdotes related by old-timers in Stark County village—Grizzled Capt. John Moore, veteran of early 'Commerce Fleet,' watches over banks of abandoned waterway where martyred president worked when a lad.

"Years before President McKinley, another who was likewise destined for martyrdom, obtained his inspiration from the sun-flecked hills of Stark County, the inspiration to be something more than a canal boat boy.

"It was in Stark County that James A. Garfield began his career as a school teacher.

"Over in Canal Fulton old-time residents tell how 'Jim' Garfield, a canal boat driver, would sit, barefoot, on the bank of the channel reading his books while his boat was being loaded with wheat from the fertile fields of the county.

"Canal Fulton was known in those days as Mileland. While no one there knew the boy Garfield there are many who have heard the story from their elders.

"One day while Garfield was sitting on the bank absorbed in a book, a man approached him.

" 'I thought you were a canal boat boy,' he said.

" 'So I am,' replied the lad gravely.

" 'Why are you reading?' the man inquired.

" 'Because I want to be something more than a canal boat boy. I want to be a school teacher,' Garfield confided to the stranger.

" 'All right, I'll give you your chance,' said the man, and he took the boy to a little schoolhouse beyond Canal Fulton and there James A. Garfield taught his first school. The man chanced to be one of the school directors.

"Canal Fulton citizens can point out almost the exact spot where

Garfield often sat at his reading. The canal, although long since abandoned as a means of transportation, looks very much today as it did in those days, old-timers say.

"Many stories are told of the barefoot boy, Garfield, who drove his mules along the tow path. He was always of serious mien and when the boys gathered to have their games, when the boats were stopped, Garfield did not join with them but, instead, spent all his time with his books.

" 'That's why he was president of the United States, even if he was a canal boat boy,' said Capt. John Moore, who is federal custodian of the Canal Fulton section of the old canal and who had his first ride on a canal boat as an infant, seventy-six years ago. He also was a boat boy and later captain of one of the boats. But now the venerable captain spends his time walking along the banks, watching to see that everything is all right.

"The old canal supplies water power in Massillon and Captain Moore's duty is to see that this water is not polluted.

" 'The canal's my life,' said the aged captain. 'My father ran a boat afore I was born and as soon as I was old enough to walk along the tow path I drove mules. I have never been away from it. That old canal is my foster mother. I don't know what I'd do if it wasn't there,' he said, with a far-away look.

" 'It's sure different here than it was in the days when I drove my mules, and good mules they were too. Then everything was bustle around here. I'll tell you, boys didn't have time to raise the bandbox the way they do now. We had to go to work when we were little fellows and we worked so hard we didn't feel like raising the bandbox when we were through.'

"Ask anyone in Canal Fulton the history of the old canal. 'Ask Captain Moore, he knows,' is the common reply.

"Picture the village 50 years ago. It was one of the wheat shipping centers of this part of the state. Heavy loads of wheat rolled along the three roads leading into the village, boats were moored along the banks, warehouses were veritable beehives of industry, music of the intriguing fiddle echoed out of the village tavern, pantalooned young men led hoop-skirted damsels through the stately measures of the dance.

"Such was Canal Fulton in its heyday.

"Today along the sleepy old canal a few men here and there may be seen angling for the bass that make their home in its waters. Some of the old warehouses still stand, deserted. The village square has its small knots of people discussing the local news, but the bustle and activity of a half century ago is gone.

" 'I'd like to see the old canal boat come back,' sighed Capt. John Moore, the center of a group of old-timers. 'I'd be the first one to get a job on a boat and there I'd stay until I died.

" 'I never drank a drop of liquor in my life. I've got some mighty fine grapes up at my house, but they're all going to be made into jelly by my daughter. Nary a grape goes into wine. I guess I couldn't have worked as many years as I did if I had had anything to do with liquor.'

"And Captain Moore, veteran pilot of the boat that was, walked slowly down the bank of the canal.

" 'The canal is mighty fine for fish, however,' says Dr. W. E. Moulton, Canal Fulton dentist, an ardent follower of Izaak Walton.

" 'We've got that canal stocked full of the finest fish you ever saw,' he said. 'The other day a boy caught as pretty a four-pound bass as you ever saw. And there are more in there just as large,' the doctor added as his eyes snapped with anticipation of an hour with hook and line."

THE VILLAGE OF PARIS

(From *Canton Daily News*, May 27, 1923)

By Maud M. Howells

But where are all the lovely midionettes in their fashionable gowns? Where are those girls who are said to smoke cigarets? And where are all the French waiters?

The square of Paris, Ohio, which, like its namesake in France, stands on an eminence, reveals none of these things for which Paris is so famous or infamous.

"We haven't got a girl in our whole town who smokes cigarets," declared Andrew Bair, ninety-one, oldest inhabitant of the town. He knows everyone in the town and all the habits of the town.

"Fact is, I never saw a woman smoke a cigaret here in Paris or anywhere else," said Bair.

And contradictory as it may sound, there are no fashionable dress-makers in Paris. There are dressmakers of course, but they do not elect to keep in touch with all the foibles of fashion.

Once upon a time there was a city by the name of "Is." It was the most powerful city in the world and the finest. A group of people conceived the idea of founding a city that would be equally as wonderful as "Is," and so they called it Par-Is. This city rose to such magnificence that it soon surpassed "Is" in its splendor and held the place of supremacy in the world.

And then centuries after the Town of Paris was laid out atop one

of the highest parts of Stark County, an unequaled position for a town. It grew so rapidly, so many industries located within its confines that Paris, Ohio, soon became the leading settlement of Stark County. The only other contestant for honors was Massillon and even that city could not approach it for a while. Massillon had her canal, but Paris had a foundry, two wagon works and other industries which made it one of the most bustling centers in this part of Ohio.

Paris was all to Stark County that Paris, France, was, the town among towns, the center not only of industry, but of pleasure.

"Those were the days," said Andrew Bair, who remembers all about Paris when she reigned supreme in Stark County. "We had church sociables, dances and all the other things to provide a good time. Motion picture shows today can't compare with the fun we used to have."

But Paris had its downfall. When the railroads came into existence and Paris was not on the route of the railroad its death knell was sounded. Industries folded up their tents and stole silently away, some to Alliance and some to Canton. A graveyard now occupies the site of the foundry and Paris' hopes indeed lie buried here.

The public square of Paris on a busy afternoon is the quietest place it is possible to imagine. While the residents of Paris are busy in their fields and gardens, the martins are the only occupants of the public square. Two martin houses stand in the square and the birds form the only sign of life. A white farm horse hitched to a buggy and tied to the iron railing around the "square" refused to even raise his ears. Across the street was a hound dog, lying fast asleep. Two barefoot boys sat on a curb but did not move from their position all the time the writer was on the "streets of Paris."

Time was when stage-coaches were dashing into the square unloading their passengers at the taverns where there was much merry-making.

Time was when Paris had five hotels and all of them bustling hostleries.

Time was when Paris had a population of more than 500 persons—in those days quite a city. Today there are approximately 200 persons there.

Andrew Bair, who has lived there longer than any other inhabitant, and who saw the rise and fall of Paris, reminisces interestingly of the early days. He came to Paris with his parents from Pennsylvania when he was 18 months old, and has lived there ever since.

"When I was a boy, Canton wasn't considered any city at all," he said. "We used to hurry through the little settlement called Canton and went on to Massillon, then the shipping center of the county. I can

remember when I was a boy not big enough to lift a sack of wheat, that I made as many as six trips a week from Paris to Massillon with loads of wheat.

"One day while passing through Canton there was a man standing on the corner where your Methodist Church now is. He called to me, 'Say, Bub, how much do you want for your wheat?' I stopped to chat with him and he offered me a good price for my wheat, but I thought it would be a disgrace to sell a load of wheat in Canton, so I drove on to Massillon where I got twelve cents less than the man offered to pay me.

"My, but it was a wilderness in Canton in those days. Where your car barns are now, there was a tangled forest and it was so overgrown and dark there that we used to hurry through that part of the road. It was so spooky there that we boys were afraid.

"In those days I was proud indeed to tell people my home was in Paris. That was the place on which all eyes of the surrounding country were turned."

Standing at the east of the Paris Square is an old ramshackle brick building, covered with circus posters. It is not the oldest, but one of the oldest buildings in Paris, and has a sad history indeed. When Paris was flourishing, one man decided five hotels were not enough and built a big brick building to house a new hostelry.

When the building was finished he apparently saw the hand-writing on the wall and suddenly left the town and went to Steubenville never to return. The building was then turned into a dry goods store, then a storeroom for farm tools, and now it isn't even used for storage.

"It would make a nice little lot where some one could build a little home, but no one wants to take the trouble to tear down the building," said Bair. "The bricks are so old they aren't worth anything, and shucks, it costs too much to tear down a building."

Down Main Street from the square stands the oldest building in the village, the oldest hotel. It was at this hostelry that Andrew Bair's parents stopped when they came from Pennsylvania, making the entire trip in a covered wagon. They stayed there until they moved onto the farm that was Andrew Bair's home for more than a half century. Recently he moved into the center of the city.

The old hotel building is more than 100 years old. It is built of clapboards and is in an excellent state of repair.

Just around the corner from the square where the roadway turns toward Freeburg is an old house of the type in vogue so long ago when porches were built out into the pavements.

"We've had some mighty big celebrations here," said Bair. "One

time the republicans put up a flag pole and the democrats put up a bigger one, just to get ahead of the republicans. The republicans then put up a pole 200 feet high and when that was up we had a big celebration."

There hasn't been a celebration in Paris for a long time, nothing but some homecomings and family reunions, according to Bair.

"When the foundry stood over there, one wagon works here and another there, there was plenty to do in Paris, but now it's a little lonesome," said Bair.

In the cemetery at the top of the hill, lie buried heroes of the Revolutionary war, with their sandstone tombstones crumbling to dust. And side by side lie buried heroes of every war, with the heroes of the World war and their shining new tombstones the newest in the cemetery.

Crumbled tombstones, with dates readable as far back as 1814, and others on which the date cannot be read because of the action of the weather on the stones for so many years, stand in the graveyard which lies behind the oldest church of the village.

NOTE: Andrew Bair died in May, 1928.

EFFECT OF RAILROADS ON CANTON

By Lew Slusser

In 1850, somewhat more than a half century ago, we had no railroad in Canton, and our only outlet for produce was via the Ohio Canal, Massillon being the chief shipping point, as has been stated in preceding articles. Considerable produce was brought in and shipped from Navarre and Canal Fulton, but our neighbors in Massillon had the boom at that time and the town was rightly designated as the "Wheat City."

Our merchants in Canton in getting their supplies from the east had to transport them by way of the canal to Massillon and thence overland to their destination, or have them hauled from Pittsburgh by such teamsters as Barry Goodin and John Sell. The latter method involved a heavy rate of freight charges, while six or seven days were required to make the trip. The writer, looking from the window of his residence, at the corner of Tenth and Market streets, can scarcely realize how great have been the changes since the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad was first completed in 1852, while other roads have entered the city since that time. Reverting to the appearance of the city at that time, it may be said that the south line of the village corporation was South Street. On the southeast corner of that street and Market Street resided E. C. Patterson and family, in a one-story build-

ing, partly brick and partly frame. On the opposite corner, the southwest corner of South and Market, lived Peter Shorb, the industrious cooper, in a small frame house. Beyond this corner at that time on the west side of Market Street was the Raynolds field of about ten acres, used for agricultural purposes. On the east side there was no house beyond that of Mr. Patterson on Market Street until was reached that of Adam Kimmel, the gunsmith. He lived in a two-story frame house, about the site of the present home of John Class, while his barn stood about one hundred feet farther south and also fronted on Market Street.

On the opposite side of Market Street there were no houses until near the present store of the Melchoirs, 811 South Market Street. A little north of this location stood a two-story frame house, which was in turn occupied by a number of different families. The residence at 806 South Market Street, owned and occupied for many years by Mrs. Elizabeth Melchoir, was the first home for a long time previously of a very peculiar old woman by the name of Frederica Fiegner. For years the boys would tease this old lady by going past her house and whistling vigorously. For some reason this indulgence on the part of any person passing her domicile would cause her to grow greatly excited, and if they did not move on very quickly, she was certain to appear at her door and give them a relentless "tongue lashing" for their conduct. The boys learned of this weakness and often improved the opportunity to annoy the old woman, so that the entire village became acquainted with the facts. After leaving the house mentioned no others were south of it on either side of the street until the farm house of Doctor Willett was reached. This property was afterward purchased by the late Peter Housel, and soon after the advent of the railroad this farm was platted into town lots, and the old two-story frame dwelling was removed over to Navarre Street, just west of McKinley Avenue and on the south side of the street. The present residence on the original site of this was erected afterward and was occupied by the Housel family until after the death of Peter Housel, and later by H. W. Thomas.

At that time there were still visible all along past the Willett farm to the creek, evidence of the old canal that was finished a number of years before, but never used or even filled with water. On South Cherry Street at that time there were no houses south of the present railroad track, except the John Hane farm house, while the large barn stood on the opposite site of Cherry Street. This entire farm is now built up, having been sold in town lots very soon after the railroad was an assured thing. John Hane was active as a Christian worker in the early history of the Evangelical Church, on East Fourth Street, and gave very freely in support of the cause. His son John removed to Marion,

Ohio, and became one of the leading bankers of that city, accumulating a large fortune. He died a few years ago.

Very soon after the railroad became an assured fact, Ephraim Ball and Cornelius Aultman came here and located on the site of the present Aultman works. Other manufacturers were also attracted here. Wheat buying began and the exodus of trade from Canton to Massillon gradually ceased. The three or four hotels which had previously conducted a profitable business along the highway between the two towns began to feel the loss of their trade and one by one they were closed as places of public entertainment. A few years after the first railroad passed through Canton others came in, and a variety of manufactories began to spring up. The town began to grow in population and to enlarge its borders, while the old corporate lines are almost forgotten and the future of the city is most auspicious.

A Reminder of Past Glories

From *Canton Repository*, Aug. 5, 1928

Great Western Building, Canal Fulton, largest frame structure in Ohio, has lived useful and eventful life, and still fills niche in town's civic activities.

As Rome has its Coliseum and Athens its Acropolis, so Canal Fulton has its Great Western Building to remind it of its former glories.

Built shortly after the opening of the Ohio Canal in 1829, this structure stands today as a constant reminder of the day when Canal Fulton was one of Ohio's chief inland grain shipping centers and one of the main ports of call along the historic canal.

In addition to being one of the oldest structures in this section of Ohio, it is the largest frame building in Ohio, according to fire insurance records.

It was constructed as a grain storage and continued to serve in this capacity until thirty-five years ago, when trade on the canal finally gave way to speedier rail transportation. Since that time it has been put to various uses.

Today it houses stores on the first floor. Various organizations have headquarters on the second and third floors and the top story, which once provided space for one of the finest opera houses in the state, is vacant.

Until the canal became passe as a means of freight transportation, the structure was the center of the community life.

Many of the older residents of the village, whose early days were spent on the wharf at the rear of the building overlooking the canal,

still gather in front of the building to talk of the days when farmers living within sixty miles of Canal Fulton brought their grain to the village to be shipped to Cleveland.

Huge oak timbers, some of them two feet square, were used in the construction of the warehouse. The floors buckled once under the weight of 200,000 bushels of wheat. Engineers were called in and damage prevented by bolstering the sagging flooring with steel beams.

When wheat shipping was at its height Canal Fulton had a population of 1,200. Today it has 1,500.

Louis Laabe, sixty-four, who conducts a shoe store on the first floor of this historic building, was born and reared in Canal Fulton and recalls the earlier days when the canal and a dozen or so coal mines constituted the village's commercial enterprises.

"Canal Fulton was never a sleepy town when the canal was being used," Mr. Laabe recalls. "The barge workers, mule drivers and miners used to gather in the village on pay day and celebrate until their pay was exhausted.

"When I was younger I used to hang around the wharf at the rear of the warehouse and watch the barges come and go. There was no need in those days for fight promoters for we were entertained every day with rough tumble scraps."

Along about 1890 canal shipping was abandoned, after nearly \$1,000,000 had been spent to improve conditions. It started to decline shortly after the advent of the railroads and continued to fall off through the '80s, finally being discontinued when barge operators declared it unprofitable.

After the Great Western was abandoned as a wheat storage, it was used for various purposes. The top floor was converted into an opera house. At one time it was considered one of the leading entertainment places in Ohio.

Some of the finest attractions on the road were booked and played week stands to packed houses. I used to attend the shows regularly. Among the old-timers who played the boards were Kittie Rose, Clara Scott and a host of other stage notables of a half century ago. We had the New Orleans and the San Francisco minstrels to show here.

Later on shows were discontinued and the top floor of the building was used as a roller skating rink. Then it was converted into a basketball court.

Times aren't like they used to be, not since the canal was abandoned and the saloons went out. While it is pleasant to linger over the memories of those days, there are few of us who would want to relive them.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

By John Danner

It hardly seems possible that 100 years ago the Tuscarawas River, which was then called the Upper Muskingum, marked the beginning of civilization in Ohio. The river was the boundary line which practically separated the few white settlers in the state from Indians, who still stalked through the dim forest aisles. At that time the red men still retained possession of the territories west of the Tuscarawas River, and their garb and customs were but slightly changed, if any, by the encroachments of the white settlers. Because of their presence the townships of Sugar Creek, Bethlehem, Perry, Tuscarawas and Lawrence were not surveyed as early as were the townships in the central and eastern parts of Stark County. Since that time Franklin and Green townships have been segregated from Stark County to form a part of Summit County.

The early settlement of the western part of Stark County was not initiated until 1810, while the central and eastern portions were settled somewhat earlier. Canton township was settled as early as 1805. Prior to that time the county was held as a portion of Jefferson County, and up to that time the land office for this section was located at Steubenville. James F. Leonard came here in 1805 in company with James and Henry Barber, and settled a little north of the present center of the City of Canton, probably in the vicinity of what is known as Crystal Park. The Town of Kendal was settled before the present City of Massillon was thought of. This Town of Kendal now forms one of the wards in the northeastern part of Massillon. Before the construction of the Ohio Canal no settlement existed in what is now the center of Massillon. About the time the canal was located and completed it at once opened the way for a new and enterprising town to be located on the site of the present thriving City of Massillon. In further evidence of this fact we reproduce at this point an advertisement which appeared in the *Ohio Repository* of Canton, under date of March 22, 1826.

TOWN OF MASSILLON

The proprietors are now laying out and offer for sale lots in the new Town of Massillon, situated on the Ohio Canal at the intersection of the great road leading from Pittsburg westwardly through New Lisbon, Canton, Wooster and Mansfield. It is very conveniently and pleasantly situated on the east side of the Tuscarawas or Muskingum River, in the midst of one of the most wealthy and fertile wheat-growing dis-

tricts in the State of Ohio. It occupies both banks of the canal, having a large and commodious basin near the center of the town, with a large number of warehouse lots laid out adjoining, so as to render it peculiarly convenient for commercial business. The prices of the lots and terms of payment may be known by applying to Alfred Kelly, acting canal commissioner; James Duncan, one of the proprietors, who resides in that town; or John Saxton, agent for the proprietors, in Canton.

Very soon men of enterprise and business capacity began to settle in Massillon and build warehouses, store-rooms and other buildings, and soon the town established its reputation as the "Wheat City" in this section of the state. Among the early and enterprising citizens of the new town may be named L. and S. Rawson, M. D., and H. B. Wellman, Jesse Rhodes, C. M. Russell and brothers, the Folgers, the Johnsons, Hurxthals, Thomas S. Webb, John H. McLain and others.

Perry township was surveyed and named by a few months after the victory of the United States forces under command of Commodore Oliver H. Perry on Lake Erie and therefore the township was named in his honor. Among the early settlers of Kendal, Massillon and vicinity the names of a few others occur to the writer, and may be consistently entered at this point: William Henry Arvine Wales, grandfather of Arvine Wales, who is still a resident of Massillon; Thomas and Charity Rotch and Aaron and Ambrose Chapman. It was through the beneficence of Charity Rotch that the charity school north of Massillon was established, the institution being one that has done much good and is still continuing to do so. The Rotches and many others of the early settlers were Quakers and at one time they had a Quaker meeting house in Kendal, but none has been there of late years. In those early days there were very few houses between Canton and Massillon, or rather Kendal. Most of the intervening country was what was called plains land, there being no heavy timber but a dense growth of saplings in various localities, the same averaging from 10 to 20 feet in height, while hazel bushes and other underbrush were much in evidence. Among the first houses built along the road were several country taverns, which have been described in a previous article of this series. The original road between Canton and Massillon took a more devious course than at present. At what is now Hazlett Avenue, in Canton, the road turned to the right and came by way of the present Westlawn Cemetery and thence via the present Clarendon Avenue schoolhouse and coming out at the place now known as Reedurban. There was no house or cleared land after leaving the Jacob Smith farm until the present Reedurban was reached. There was, however, a cluster of buildings to the north of the road at Buck Hill, where Thomas Whipple now resides.

That farm was known in early days as the tobacco farm, the entire tract of land being devoted to the growing of tobacco, while the buildings mentioned were used for the storing of the product until sent to market.

About sixty-five years ago they had in Massillon a race horse that became quite celebrated, the same being known as the "Massillon mare." Joseph Lazrett and other sporting men took a great interest in the success of their favorite and popular racer. A half-mile race track was established midway between Canton and Massillon, and at certain seasons great crowds would gather there from the two towns to witness the speed contests, and it was generally the case that the Massillon mare would carry off the first prize. Old Uncle Dan Dewalt, of Canton, was one of those who always took much interest in these contests. The racing fever soon attacked some of the horse dealers in Canton, and another circuit track was established by the Canton men, the same being located west of Harrison Avenue between the line of the present Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad and the residence of Newton E. Wise. At that time the road from Canton to Bethlehem or Navarre ran from the West Tuscarawas Street bridge in a southwesterly direction and came into the present Navarre Road at Buck Hill, so that it formed a direct road from the Village of Canton, as then existing, to the race track last mentioned. In the fall of the year these old race grounds often attracted our people, as have the county fairs in later years, the latter attractions being then unknown.

Sixty-five or seventy years ago the old road between Canton and Massillon had many steep and abrupt hills, which are now almost obliterated by the heavy grading which has been done. We also had a sort of "rail" road, or corduroy road, that we sought to avoid. These roads were constructed of wooden rails laid crosswise. In a number of the low places these roads were constructed in order to keep from sinking too deeply in the mud. It was a slow and very rough process to pass over these primitive roads, and they will be recalled by many of our older citizens as having existed in many points where now are established most excellent and smooth roads. About the same period the present popular resort known as Meyer's Lake was seldom visited except by fishermen and hunters, fish being then far more abundant in the lake than at the present time. In the early days of the writer's acquaintance with this lake there were to be found there, in addition to the skiffs, a few Indian canoes, which were hollowed out of solid logs, being much narrower and longer than the skiffs. They were often called "dug-outs." A good oarsman could propel them over the water quite rapidly; but they proved very treacherous under unskilled manipulation as they were liable to turn over and throw the occupant into the

water. The Indians and some of the old fishermen could generally manage them quite safely, but those not expert in their use were safer on land. The last live native deer seen by the writer was in the act of swimming across this lake, and the sight was an attractive one. When within a few hundred yards of the shore the pretty animal discovered us and at once turned and went back to the other shore. At that time the wild deer could often be seen in the vicinity of the lake.

AN INTERESTING INCIDENT

At or soon after the founding of the town of Lexington, ex-President Grant's father lived in the adjoining township of Deerfield, and was engaged in the tanning business. Captain Oliver, once Mayor of Alliance, William Vincent, James Garrison and other citizens attending the National Convention at Chicago in 1868, which nominated for the Chief Executive of the United States U. S. Grant. The Captain and his comrades went to the headquarters of the Ohio Delegation, and found the Deerfield tanner there. They were introduced to the old gentleman, who inquired where they were from. They informed him from Alliance. He said he had no remembrance of that place or of any of the surrounding towns, which they named. The Captain then told him they lived about midway between Canton and Salem. He then remarked they must be from the town of Lexington. The town of Lexington had a tavern, a store, a Friends' meeting-house, and a school; it had the thrift and economy common to Quakers; it had an expected future, and besides these grand frontier privileges, it had a weekly post office, and was the headquarters of news for a large adjacent district. Mount Union had no post office for twenty years after one was established in Lexington. Freedom had none for nearly forty years thereafter.

MEMORIES OF OLDEN TIMES

By Lew Slusser

While to know how people lived in the days of ancient Greece and Rome may be interesting to many of the present day, it should be more interesting to know how our own grandparents lived—to know how the habits and customs of their day differed from our own. It is questionable whether the most advanced pupils of the high school have an adequate conception of the wonderful change that has been wrought in our domestic habits and customs within the last half century. When we contemplate the marvelous advance that has been made in arts and sciences in that time we wonder at the stupidity of the people who lived

in the hundred years previous. 'Tis said necessity is the mother of invention. Very true, and was there not as much necessity for a friction match one hundred years ago as today? Yet in my school boy days a friction match was a thing unknown.

Canton was twenty-five years old and had a population of over two thousand people before there was a cook stove in town. There were a few tin-plate stoves, as they were called, used for heating and cooking light meals, but general cooking was done by an open fire. The tea kettle was hung over the fire on a crane; the coals; pot-pie and biscuit were baked in a dutch oven, the lid covered with live coals. The same vessel was often used for baking bread and frying faust-nachts. Potatoes were sometimes baked in the ashes, wood alone being then used for fuel. Those were the days referred to by the poet when was heard "the cricket on the hearth" not my days but of generations preceding, when young people did their courting by the dying embers. It is now done by electric light. Our chief light by which to read at night was the tallow candle, and it required snuffing about every fifteen minutes. Habits and customs change and we change with them.

To return to the ways of living in the time of which we write. The tableware was decidedly plain. Queenswares was expensive, and many families used pewter plates. The children as a rule ate at the second table. Why they were not allowed to sit down I am unable to tell, unless it was then as now, people were particular to observe fashion whether it was agreeable or not.

High bedsteads were the style. This was necessary in many cases, as trundle beds in which children slept were kept under them and at night rolled out for use. It was the fashion to pile the bedding up high. On top of a thick straw tick would be a feather tick, making it so high from the floor that a short-legged woman would require the assistance of a chair to get in, and then it was anything but a comfortable place to sleep in on a hot, sultry night. Education has done much toward emancipating us from meek submission to an objectionable habit. In early times a feather tick was a part of the bride's outfit. Now it consists of many articles quite as superfluous, but not so unhealthy to use.

Hotels in those days were called taverns but "what's in a name? That which we call a rose, by any other name would smell as sweet." And so it is with many of the early taverns of this country. Food of the staple kind was cheap and plentiful. William Hawk, the grandfather of William Hawk, connected with the Windsor of New York, was proprietor of the Eagle tavern, from whence the Eagle block takes its name. His house had a reputation for good living not excelled by

any between Pittsburgh, and Mansfield. There was no Chicago then. His table was always supplied with the best of everything that could be had. He had no printed bills of fare but there are a few of the old guard still living and they testify to the following ordinary course: For breakfast, ham and beef steak, fried potatoes, warm cakes, waffles, spreads of all kinds, excellent coffee with rich cream. For dinner, chicken, roast beef or kidney, roast of veal, roast turkey, vegetables, sauces of all kinds and tea or coffee. For desert, pie or cake. Supper, beef steak and ham, mashed potatoes, sauces, coffee and tea. And this for twenty-five cents a meal; regular boarding, with lodging, two dollars and a half a week. A cold check of cold meat, boiled eggs, bread, butter and a spread, pie and milk, one shilling. Lodging, a shilling, and horse feed the same. There was no oysters or ice cream, napkins or music, but customers were as well satisfied as they are now at the Windsor on Fifth Avenue, where they pay three to five dollars a day.

This was the day of the stage coach. When Colonel Cribbs advertised that he had established a daily line of four-horse post coaches running east and west from Canton, he was looked upon as a greater man than General Grant. Leaving Canton after dinner and arriving in Pittsburgh by the next dinner hour was regarded the ne plus ultra of fast traveling. The arrival of the coach at the tavern was an event calculated to attract everybody of leisure within convenient distance. Passengers took their meals while there was a change of horses. As the stage approached from the east, on reaching the rise opposite the Lutheran church, the driver commenced blowing his horn and kept it up until he reached Cherry Street; then cracking his whip with a few extra flourishes, he came in on a brisk trot up to the public square and around the market house to the front of the tavern, when the landlord would make his appearance, place steps to the door of the coach and invite passengers to alight. The driver, as well as the proprietor of the line, was an important character. Having charge of the United States mail, artistic in handling the ribbons and the whip, he was a masher of the hired girls at the taverns along his route.

THE OLD MILL

By John McCartan

Whenever I pass the old mill along the B. & O.
With the gray wheel slowly rotting in the slimy waters below,
It looks so sad and helpless, I thing it must surely feel
A lonesomeness and longing for the days when it was real—

For the days when it was active, and ground the wheat and corn,
And sang to the dusty miller, in the early autumn morn,
When its clients brought in wagons, from farmsteads far and
near

Their golden compensation, the harvest of the year.

One time its walls resounded with busy humming noise
The whirl of wheels and winches, the talk of man and boys.
The splash of falling water throughout the livelong day,
With cheerful labor finished went gurgling on its way.

The mill was once a landmark, guiding wayfaring men
And a meeting place for neighbors—it knew all gossip then.
But now its old and broken and travellers pass it by,
It leans alone, deserted, against the placid sky.

Where a man is dead he's buried by those who hold him dear,
And if he's been good and honest his friends will shed a tear.
That he maybe remembered, a stone will mark the spot,
But his faithful friend, the old mill, is left to stand and rot.

THE NIMISHILLEN

By John McCartan

There's a little stream that wanders, through meadows green and
brown,

Again I stroll along its banks, below old Canton town,
The willow trees' reflections bring memories of past joys,
And I hear the rarest music—the happy laugh of boys.
It's just a lazy, flowing creek, a limped little stream,
And yet its joyous nature, invites you there to dream
Its waters murmur musically, through meadows green and brown,
And past the wooded hillsides below old Canton town.

In spring the blue of violets, reflect the vernal sky,
And golden yellow buttercups invite the passer-by.
The laughing waters passing hold necromancers sway,
They coax you back to boyhood and wash the years away.

Though just a lazy flowing creek, a limped little stream,
It's boyish, joyous, nature invites you there to dream.
Its waters murmur musically, through meadows green and brown,
And past the wooded hillsides below old Canton town.



THE OLD RED MILL ALONG THE B. & O., NORTH OF CANTON
Formerly stood on farm now owned by D. J. Gill

STARK COUNTY PLEASURE RESORTS IN 1886

Very few cities are favored with summer resorts like Canton.

Meyer's Lake is a beautiful body of water over a mile long and half a mile wide, two and a half miles from the city. A street-car line extends to it from the city, and cars leave the Public Square for the lake every twenty minutes, drawn by a dummy engine. The banks are most of the way fringed with forest trees. Ferns and mosses grow in profusion on the lowlands about the lake. The water is clear and generally quiet, although in severe storms whitecaps are often seen, but the water is never so rough as to make rowing unsafe. The lake is stocked with bass, carp, salmon, sunfish, shad, catfish, and others, and frogs abound so plentifully that frog suppers form a prominent feature of summer entertainment about Canton. The beach is sandy and there is nothing to prevent a boat from landing at any point along the shores. During the summer months the water is at an excellent temperature for bathing. Meyer's Lake was for years a pleasure resort for Canton, Massillon and other Stark County places, but for several years, with the modern improvements and the new transportation facilities which place it within a few minutes' ride from Canton and convenient for excursion parties on the lines of the railroads that enter the city, it has become a noted resort for railroad excursion pleasure parties; its advantage of beautiful surroundings, charming scenery, modern improvements, good order and accessibility making it a cheap and delightful resort.

There are two large fine hotels, surrounded by commodious piazzas. One, Lake Park, is located upon a bluff at the northern end of the lake, and the second, Lake View, upon the eastern shore. They are complete in accommodations, having dining room facilities for a hundred or more people at one seating. The rooms are well furnished. During the summer months people from all sections of the country come to spend a few weeks at this resort.

Elegant picnic grounds and buildings are situated in a grove of fifty acres, having a frontage on the lake or beach of about three-fourths of a mile. The picnic grounds consist of about sixteen acres of forest land with well kept lawn, located around and about Stone House Point, the most beautiful spot about the lake. These grounds are free to all, no charges being made for picnic purposes, and no intoxicating liquors are sold or allowed on the grounds. Crystal pure well water and tables are at the disposal of picnic parties.

Among the attractions at the lake are a roller coaster; a roller skating rink, with a noiseless floor; ten-pin alleys, and dancing floors. There are also billiard and pool tables, new and elegant boats, of clinker, skiff

and flat bottom styles, steam yachts, etc. In connection with the other attractions is a one-half mile driving track, regulation in shape, built in the most approved and modern style.

The driving and bicycle track, the fishing and boating facilities, ten-pin alleys, billiard and pool tables, horizontal bars and other gymnastic apparatus, the excellent boat race course on the lake, roller-skating floor, Canton Gun Club shooting range and ball grounds make Meyer's Lake one of the most completely equipped resorts for those who delight in sports in the country.

Congress Lake is thirteen miles north of Canton, on the Cleveland and Canton Railway. It is two miles long and three-quarters of a mile wide. Trains are run to it at short intervals during the summer. It is a great fishing resort. The accommodations for pleasure-seekers are complete. Among the attractions is a great pavilion built over the water, which has the finest dancing floor in the state. A wide balcony extends around it, and it is so arranged that the hall can be thrown completely open, or, if the weather is inclement, can be closed. The scenery is beautiful.

Cottage Grove Lake is twenty miles from Canton on the Valley Railway. Cottage Hotel overlooks it from an elevated location. There are commodious bathing houses and fine pleasure boats. Midway Island forms an attractive feature. Cottage Grove Lake is a great place for camping parties on account of the hunting and fishing facilities.

Hillside Grove is twelve miles southeast of Canton on the Sherrods-ville Division of the Cleveland and Canton Railway. It is a large grove on a branch of the Tuscarawas River, and the scenery is wild and rugged. It is a splendid place for picnics, with fine accommodations.

On the Valley Railway, twelve miles south, is the quaint Town of Zoar, owned by the Zoar Community, styled Zoarites. The town is on the banks of the Tuscarawas River, has many quaint attractions, surrounded by beautiful groves, with splendid fishing in the river. The place is visited by people from all the surrounding country because of its beauty and many interesting features.

JOHN VON KANEL, JEWELER

From Massillon Independent, August 6, 1928

John Van Kanel, who was in the jewelry business here for twelve years but now lives at 41 South Union Street, Akron, celebrated his ninetieth birthday anniversary Saturday by winding his eighty-year old clock and his fifty-year old watch and inspecting the tools with which he began the art of watch making when but a boy of fourteen.

There was a twinkle in his eye as he turned the stem of the watch that had made it run so many years, for he was challenging time and was starting another year in a race to outlive the little hour keeper that is guiding him through the major portion of his life.

Mr. Von Kanel is an uncle of C. F. Von Kanel of this city, and they were partners in business for a number of years.

Mr. Von Kanel, born in Switzerland, spent his boyhood days herding goats. When he was fourteen years of age, he decided to take up a business for which his countrymen were famous—watchmaking, and went to work in La-Chauz-DeFond, Switzerland. Years afterward, however, the United States tariff laws hurt the Swiss watch industry and Mr. Von Kanel sailed for America, going directly to Akron. He worked for a time in a jewelry store in that city, but his health failed and he moved to a farm in Wayne County. While on the farm he partially mastered the English language and finally decided to go into business again for himself, setting up a jewelry store here which he operated for twelve years in Lincoln Way, W.

Thirty-three years ago he returned to Akron and since then has lived in that city. The old clock which wound Saturday keep perfect time, he says, despite its four score years, and he recently refused \$500 for it from a watch collector.

Mr. Von Kanel attributes his long life to nothing particular except that he has taken care of himself and has always been happy and cheerful. He has smoked all his life but has never been a heavy drinker. Dieting would be new to him, and at ninety years of age he eats everything he wants as long as it is nourishing and well cooked food.

SPIRIT OF '76 IS REVIVED

There appeared in the *Canton Repository* on July 30, 1928 a most interesting article under the caption: "Sons of Revolution unveil marker of grave of first soldier buried in Stark County." The article referred to is quoted as follows: "The minute men of '76, the soldiers of the Revolution in their cocked hats and tattered garments, marched again Sunday afternoon in the Zion cemetery in North Canton.

They stepped along to the rat-a-tat-tat of the drum and the shrill treble notes of the fifes, behind the folds of the American flag, just as they marched a century and a half ago to fight the "red-coats."

These men did not march in person but in spirit they were present in the minds of the 100 or more persons who watched the unveiling of a bronze marker placed on the grave of the first Revolutionary soldier to be buried in Stark County.

This first soldier was John William Krichbaum and he was buried

in the North Canton cemetery in 1815, thirty-three years after he was honorably discharged with his company from the army of the American Revolution.

The American flag which covered the marker was removed by William Krichbaum, twelve, great-great-great-grandson of the soldier and son of Raymond L. Krichbaum, who lives in Canton.

John William Krichbaum's grave was the first to be marked by the Stark County Sons of the Revolution.

Richard E. Croasdaile, president of the chapter, presided. He called upon C. E. Oldroyd for the invocation, which was followed by an address by Loren E. Souers, former president of the Ohio Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

The part the Second Battalion, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, of which Krichbaum was a member, played in the Revolution was reviewed by Souers. "Many of these soldiers moved to this part of Ohio immediately after the war and their families are here today. They left a rich inheritance to their descendants in a land free from the rule of another country," the speaker declared.

John William Krichbaum was born October 10, 1754 in Bers County, Pa. He served as a private in Captain Stoever's company, the Third Company, Second Battalion, Lancaster County, militia during the American Revolution and was honorable discharged with his company in 1782. He died at his home two miles southeast of Greentown, and was one of the first persons to be buried in Zion North Canton cemetery.

George Krichbaum, son of John William, was a captain in the War of 1812 and settled on the Krichbaum farm, after his father's death. George Krichbaum built the Zion Lutheran Church and laid out the Zion North Canton cemetery. He served as Stark County commissioner in 1837 and 1838 when the first courthouse was built on the present site and his grandson, J. O. Krichbaum (as his generation wrote it) served as Stark County commissioner, when the present courthouse was enlarged and rebuilt.

Officers of the Stark County chapter of the Sons of the Revolution are Richard E. Croasdaile, president; Albert Enlow Hise, Massillon, vice president; Stanley H. Boyd, Canton, secretary and treasurer and Paul Reed Lamiell, registrar.

POPULATION OF MASSILLON

From the *Massillon Independent*, August 7, 1928

Massillon's estimated population for 1928 will be approximately forty thousand, exclusive of annexations within the last two years,

according to a dispatch from Washington, setting forth the methods used by the census bureau in obtaining its estimates.

The census bureau revealed its method today, following stories appearing in New York and Cleveland newspapers concerning 1928 estimates of population for those cities.

The official estimates will not be made public for several weeks, but the method followed by the bureau shows that anyone supplied with 1925 and 1926 estimates can figure the new estimate very easily.

The method used follows: Subtract the 1925 figure from the 1926 estimate, multiply that result by two, representing the years 1927 and 1928. That furnishes the estimated census for 1928.

Under this system Massillon, according to the Washington dispatch, is credited with 39,446, an increase of 12,748 in two years, or 6,374 a year.

Massillon's 1926 estimated population was 26,700 and its 1925 figure was 19,326.

WHEN CANTON STILL WORE SWADDLING CLOTHES

From *Canton Repository*, August 19, 1928

A glimpse of Canton in its earliest days, when cement was practically unknown, sidewalks were constructed of brick and wood and streets of cobblestones and laws were enacted to prevent cows and other stock from roaming the streets is afforded those who have occasion to leaf through some of the yellowed journals in an old vault on the second floor of the city building.

Reading through some of the old ordinances, many long since repealed and amended, provides many a chuckle. It gives the reader some idea of the changes that have taken place here within the last seventy-five years.

One report of council proceedings, written in longhand, tells of a fight that developed when a resident was instructed to lay a paving in front of his house. In that day "paving" meant sidewalk.

Council demanded that the sidewalk be built of brick. The man insisted that he would try a new product, cement. After a lengthy debate as to the value of this little-known product council turned down the man's plea and a brick sidewalk was constructed.

One ordinance passed October 22, 1860, provided for "arrest and imprisonment of any person or persons permitting colts, cows or other animals to roam the streets."

Another ordinance shows that the city's sewer system amounted to nothing more than curbing ditches. The measure which revealed this provided for keeping the ditches free of refuse.

An ordinance passed back in 1861 created the office of weighmaster, whose duties were defined as follows:

"The weighmaster shall be inspector of firewood and stove coal sold within the city limits and all hay brought into Canton markets."

Railroad trains were not permitted to operate through the city at a rate exceeding ten miles an hour, according to the provisions of a law enacted November 13, 1862.

Boys back in the early days had to watch their step. An ordinance was leveled at the youth of the city when council met the night of November 13, 1862. It provided that:

"It shall be unlawful hereafter for any boy under the age of fifteen and over the age of five years to be found using insulting or obscene language against any adult person within the city limits.

"It shall be unlawful hereafter for any boy between these ages to be found yelling, screaming, hooting, cursing, swearing, quarreling and fighting or in any other manner creating a disturbance.

"It shall be unlawful for any such boys to be found on the streets of the city of Canton one hour after sunset unless accompanied by their parents."

An old tax ordinance passed on May 19, 1863, provided a levy of two mills on each dollar of valuation to defray general and incidental expenses of the city, three-fourths of one mill for lighting the city with gas and one-half for liquidating the indebtedness of the city.

Steps were taken to prevent the spread of contagious diseases within the limits of Canton on November 2, 1863, when a board of health was created and provisions made for the hiring of a health commissioner.

When President Lincoln issued a call for 300,000 volunteers on December 26, 1864, city council decided to issue bonds to provide bounties for Canton volunteers. Consequently an ordinance providing for the payment of bounties was passed on February 13, 1865. The bounties were limited to \$100 to each volunteer.

Before the Civil war drew to a close the city fathers saw the need of a police department to replace the town marshal system of protection. On March 6, 1865, city council passed an ordinance authorizing the mayor to select four able-bodied men to act as officers.

Back in 1865 the mayor received the princely salary of \$100 a year, payable in quarterly installments.

On August 21st, 1865, the ordinance regulating the speed of railroad trains operating through the city was changed, raising the limit from ten to twelve miles an hour.

During the same year the city provided the sum of \$500 for the maintenance of a fire department.

An epidemic of Asiatic cholera was sweeping the city in the early summer of 1866 and steps were taken by council to have the streets cleaned and all refuse heaps destroyed to prevent spread of the disease.

The Canton Gas Light & Coke Company was granted a franchise to light the streets of the city with gas burners by council on August 27th, 1866.

On April 23rd, 1867, the qualified voters of the city met at the old courthouse and voted that the city should contribute \$25,000 toward the construction of a new courthouse.

Ordinances providing for the erection of hitching racks were passed and years later repealed after the horse had been shoved from the picture by the automobile.

These old journals show that no law stood as originally drafted more than a few years. It was the procedure in the early days to amend laws until the original provisions were repealed and new ones passed to meet the needs of the times.

In many instances city ordinances were ruled out when state measures covering the same ground were enacted.

CHAPTER XXXII

THE MASSILLON CENTENNIAL

A SKETCH OF THE EVENTS OCCURRING AT THE TIME OF THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION IN THE CITY OF MASSILLON, 1926

THE MASSILLON CENTENNIAL

NOTE: On Saturday, September 4, 1926, there appeared in *The Evening Independent* a review of the features of the centennial program, which is as follows:

One hundred years ago James Duncan platted a section of land east of the Tuscarawas River, which was named Massillon by Mrs. Duncan in honor of Father Jean Baptiste Massillon, a French bishop and celebrated writer during the rule of Louis XIV and one of Mrs. Duncan's favorite authors.

Sunday, 30,000 residents of Massillon and hundreds of persons who formerly lived here will join in commemorating the founding of this present-day thriving community, pay homage to its founder, and tribute to the early pioneers and residents who founded and made possible the city as it is today.

The semi-religious service at Oak Knoll Park, Sunday afternoon, will appropriately open the city's four-day centennial programme. Honor to the men and women who sacrificed not a little to found what later became a prosperous community, will be paid by an assemblage expected to exceed in number any previous gathering in the park.

It will be an open air ceremony and the throngs are expected to gather on the park hillsides. For forty-five minutes preceding the opening exercises there will be a concert by a massed band of sixty pieces under the direction of Oscar Puegner.

Promptly at 2 o'clock the service will open with the singing of "America, the Beautiful" by a chorus of 300 men and women, accompanied by a band directed by William Gary. J. A. Putman will direct the singers. Charles Gordon, chairman of the day, will preside and will introduce Mayor Irving Ferrell, who will officially open the celebration and extend a welcome to the hundreds of visitors in behalf of the city.

The mayor's welcome will precede the principal address of the

day by C. E. Stuart, president and treasurer of the Central Alloy Steel Corporation. Mr. Stuart has chosen as his subject "One Hundred Years of Living." A review of the life of Father Massillon will be presented by the Rev. Nicholas A. Hassel, pastor of St. Marys Catholic Church. The invocation will be pronounced by the Rev. J. R. Stalker, rector of St. Timothy's Episcopal Church. Benediction by the Rev. R. C. Ellsworth, pastor of the Wesley Methodist Church, will conclude the service. Immediately after, a concert will be rendered by the massed band.

During the remaining three days of the centennial celebration the entire city will become a scene of festivity. The city's main thoroughfares are a mass of colored buntings—red, white, green, yellow, blue, purple, orange, practically every hue being used in the decorations. Buildings are draped in the same gorgeous colors and many of the store windows have displays of historical relics, of which many pertain to the early history of Massillon.

A four-mile historical and industrial parade, Monday afternoon, with approximately one hundred and fifty beautifully decorated floats and several thousand marchers, men, women and children, will mark the opening of the mardi grass celebration. Twenty bands and drum corps will be in the line of march and many will remain here during the remainder of the celebration, furnishing music from early morning until late of night.

The historical pageant, with a cast of 400, depicting the pioneer life in Massillon and important events in the city's history, will be presented Monday and Tuesday evenings, at 8 o'clock, at the Massillon Athletic field.

Each evening following the pageant, and continuing on Wednesday night, Mill Street from Main to Tremont streets will be a scene of gaiety. This locality is the midway for the mardi gras carnival and each night hundreds of local men, women and children are expected to appear in costume. Every celebrator is urged to mask. Simultaneously each evening there will be dancing contests for old and new dances, exhibition dances and many novel dances on the park platform in front of the Y. W. C. A. building. Street dancing in Tremont Street from Mill to Erie streets is planned for each night.

Monday evening's mardi grass will be featured by an illuminated float parade and many floats besides those that participate in the historical and industrial parade Monday afternoon are expected to be entered in this gorgeous spectacle. The float procession will be followed by a parade of costumed merrymakers.

Tuesday's celebration had been turned over to Massillon's boys

and girls, being termed Youths' Day. Beginning Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, when a boy mayor and other boy and girl officials, to be elected today, take charge of the city hall and administration of public affairs until the fraternal parade Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, the youths will hold the reins of city government.

Their big parade, which promises to be even more interesting than the playground parade of several weeks ago, is scheduled for 11 o'clock. At 1 o'clock a dressmaking contest for girls of the grade and junior highs and senior high and those under eighteen years of age, will be held at the Y. W. C. A. A baby contest, to determine the city's most healthy and physically perfect children, will be held at the city hall auditorium at 1:30 o'clock.

At the same hour, approximately 1,000 school children will give a calisthenic exhibition in East Main Street, east of Mill Street, under the direction of H. R. Smith, public school physical director. Immediately following the drills, there will be foot races, a cross country run, bicycle, pushmobile and numerous other races and contests. These will be held in Main Street with Mill Street designated as the finishing point for all races.

Every fraternal organization in the city, and hundreds of lodge members from other cities will march in the fraternal parade, Tuesday evening. It was indicated today that more men would participate in this parade than in the historical and industrial parade. Besides the bands participating in the centennial celebration, several lodges will bring bands from other cities. Immediately following the parade the Nazir Grotto Glee Club will entertain the crowds with a number of selections in East Tremont Street. Drill exhibitions by drill teams of several lodges will follow.

Hundreds of former residents are expected to be here for the homecoming celebration Wednesday. There will be no big parades on this day, but hundreds of picnickers will gather at Oak Knoll park.

Among the out of town guests to whom the city will be host will be former members of Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Machine Gun Battalion, Thirty-seventh Division, which was known through the World war as "Massillon's Own." Approximately 100 members of the company from this city, Minerva, Coshocton, Zanesville, Cincinnati, and numerous other towns and cities are expected to arrive here Sunday morning for their first reunion. They will assemble at Hotel Conrad where dinner will be served at 12 o'clock and later march to Oak Knoll park for the opening centennial service. Many of the "boys" will remain here throughout the celebration.

At 2 o'clock, Wednesday afternoon, members of the Daughters of

American Revolution, Boy Scouts, Massillon band and other interested citizens will dedicate an eight-ton boulder bearing a bronze tablet, on the Canal Fulton-Massillon Road, commemorating the boundary line of the United States and Indians in 1785. C. L. Baatz will deliver the dedication address, after the boulder has been unveiled by Four Eagle Scouts of Massillon Council of Boy Scouts. Paul R. Stewart will preside as chairman.

Immediately following a boulder will be dedicated on the Charity Rotch allotment in Wales Road as a memorial to Thomas and Charity Rotch. A bronze tablet bearing an etching of the Charity Rotch school and an appropriate inscription has been placed on the stone. The boulder will be unveiled by Arvine Wales, IV, of Ossining, N. Y. The principal address will be delivered by J. G. Lester, secretary of the Charity Rotch board of Trustees. C. W. Stuart, local realtor, will speak also. Both dedications are under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Wednesday evening while the mardi gras is in progress in Mill Street the grand ball and reception will be held at the Elk's club in East Main Street under the direction of a special committee of the Massillon Woman's Club. Music will be furnished by Ev. Jones and his merry makers, of Cleveland. A grand march will be held at 9 o'clock.

PROGRAMME OF CITY'S FOUR-DAY CELEBRATION

Sunday

Charles Gordon, Chairman

1:15 P. M.—Concert by massed band under direction of Oscar Puegner.

2 P. M.—Opening ceremony of centennial.

Selection by chorus of 300 men and women accompanied by band.

Invocation by the Rev. J. H. Stalker, Rector of St. Timothy's Episcopal Church.

Song: "America, the Beautiful," by chorus.

"Life of Father Massillon" by the Rev. Nicholas A. Hassel, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church.

Address of welcome by Mayor Irving Ferrell.

Address: "One Hundred Years of Living," by C. E. Stuart, president and Treasurer of Central Alloy Steel Company.

Singing of "America" by entire assemblage.

Benediction by the Rev. R. C. Ellsworth, pastor of the Wesley Methodist Church.

Concert by massed band.

Monday

- 2 P. M.—Historical and industrial parade. Line of March: From Wales Road west on Main Street to Erie Street, south to Tremont Street, east to Hill Street, south to South Street, west to Erie Street, north to Tremont, west to West Street, north to Main Street, east to Erie Street, north to Cherry Street, east to Akron Street and north to State Street.
- 8 P. M.—Historical Pageant of Massillon at Massillon Athletic field.
- 9 or 9:30 P. M.—Immediately after pageant—Mardi Gras in Mill Street from Main to Tremont Street, dancing contests on platform in City Hall Park, street dancing in Tremont Street between Mill and Erie streets, and illuminated float parade.

Tuesday

- 9 A. M.—Induction of Youths' Day, mayor and officials into office at City Hall.
- 11 A. M.—Youths' Day parade. Line of march: From Lincoln School north on Lincoln Avenue to Main Street, west to West Street, south to West Tremont Street and east to Lincoln Avenue.
- 1 P. M.—Dressmaking contest at Y. W. C. A.
- 1:30 P. M.—Calisthenics by school children in Main Street, east of Mill Street.
- Baby Contest at City Hall Auditorium.
- 7 P. M.—Fraternal parade.
- 8 P. M.—Historical pageant at Massillon Athletic field. Immediately following pageant—Mill Street mardi gras, exhibition dances on park platform, street dancing in Tremont Street.

Wednesday

Picnics and reunions during day at Oak Knoll Park.

- 2 P. M.—Dedication of boulder and tablet on Massillon-Canal Fulton Road commemorating boundary line between United States and Indians in 1785, immediately followed by unveiling of memorial to Thomas and Charity Rotch at Charity Rotch allotment in Wales Road.
- 7 P. M. until midnight.—Mardi gras in Mill Street, old time dances and dancing contests on park platform and street dancing in Tremont Street.
- 9 P. M.—Reception and ball at Elks' Club in East Main Street.

PROGRESS OF MASSILLON

Oldest Living Mayor of City Tells of Progress, as Published in the
Evening Independent, September 9, 1926

L. C. Cole, of Cleveland, Massillon's oldest living mayor, who occupied the office of chief executive from 1880 to 1884, Wednesday at Oak Knoll Park told an audience made up of participants in reunions held at the park, in connection with the home-coming day exercises of Massillon's centennial celebration, that in the years he had been absent Massillon had made tremendous strides.

Mr. Cole today addressed the Rotary Club at its luncheon. He is now head of a Cleveland law firm.

His address Wednesday at the park, in part, follows:

Mr. Cole said in part:

It affords me great pleasure to be present on this, the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of this goodly city.

I am sorry I was not able to reach your city on yesterday in time to witness the wonderful pageant showing the growth of the city through the past century.

I wish to assure you that I have a very warm spot in my heart for Massillon. More than fifty years ago I cast my lot with the good people of Massillon and for twenty years played an humble part in pushing along its growth and material prosperity. I had the honor of serving for five years as city solicitor and the further honor of serving for four years as mayor. I was elected mayor in the spring of 1880, forty-six years ago, therefore my intimacy with the early history of the city dates back for more than fifty years. During my time as a citizen of Massillon it had taken on new life. The W. & L. E. Railroad was built into our city, the Reed Glass Company, Joseph Corns & Son, iron manufacturers, and other industries were attracted on account of its large deposits of coal and other material.

In 1880 Massillon had a population of about 7,000. Today I understand the city's population is around 30,000.

I shall not attempt to follow the history and growth of the city. I shall leave that to others who are more familiar with its modern development. I wish to say, however, at this point, that I was greatly surprised when I landed in the city to find the western border covered with great factories showing the manufacturing growth of the city.

The standing of any state or city depends largely upon the character of its citizenship and I want to pay tribute to the courage and fortitude of the early pioneers who laid the foundation for this modern metropolis. I hold no brief for these early town builders. They need no

defense. The solid and substantial growth of the city is a monument to their memory that will endure for all time.

I wish to call your attention, however, to some of the upstanding men of fifty years ago who did much and had a leading part in the founding of this prosperous commercial center. Their names are legion, but I can only recall a few of them, all of whom were real pioneers. Among the leaders of that day may be mentioned the names of Gen. Kent Jarvis, the Russell brothers, Charles Steese, George Harsh, John E. McLain, Salmon Hunt, Joseph Coleman, James Hunt, J. B. Burton, Jerome Zerbe, John G. Warwick, J. F. Pococ, J. C. Albright, and many others who were instrumental in developing the great coal mines of the Tuscarawas Valley. Among the enterprising merchants may be mentioned the names of Allman & Wetter, Samuel Oberlin, C. N. Oberlin, Henry Beatty, George Snyder, S. A. Conrad, Dielhenn brothers and others.

Among the lawyers are the names of Judge Pease, R. H. Folger, Captain Ulman, Frank A. Baldwin and in later years the two nestors of the bar still remaining, E. G. Willison and R. W. McCaughey.

Of the leading manufacturing industries of that day we may mention Russell & Company. Their famous threshers carried the name of Massillon to all parts of the world.

Lee and Howells iron mill, Warwick & Justus flour mills are among the numerous industries that were in full strength more than fifty years ago.

I might prolong this list almost indefinitely, but the above will recall to many of the older citizens here the period to which I refer.

One of the pleasing and inspiring features of my visit on this occasion is to gaze upon the magnificent buildings you have erected on all of the principal street corners, which is an index to the culture and financial strength of your citizenship. As a further evidence of your prosperity I note that you have great leadership in town building, in the growth of the *Massillon Independent*, which is now a real metropolitan newspaper.

My first acquaintance with Robert P. Skinner, who was the real father of *The Independent*, began in 1875. He was then a small boy driving a billy goat up and down Tremont Street.

Robert Skinner was one of the fairest minded newspaper men I ever met. While we differed in politics, he was always fair in his treatment and I do not recall that he ever criticized my course as mayor or member of the Legislature without first interviewing me to get my viewpoint.

Mr. Skinner has had a phenomenal career in the consular service of the United States. In 1897 he was appointed American consul at Marseilles.

His services were so important that the office was subsequently raised to that of consulate general. He was also consular general at Hamburg, and subsequently consular general at Berlin and was later transferred to London. He served in London during the World war and the reconstruction period. He was then made consul general at Paris. He is the author of the bill which reorganized the diplomatic and consular service and, under its provision, is the first member of the consular service to be made a minister, he having recently been named American minister to Greece, that country so full of poetry and song, and for 2,000 years the center of the art and literature of the world. Mr. Skinner has adorned every position he has held and performed his duty with honor and great ability and I bespeak for him a still greater career in his country's diplomatic service.

We are justly proud of the great achievement of our forbears who founded this goodly city and we are proud of the 100 years of its steady progress.

What is true of the achievement of this city can well be applied to other cities throughout the state. We have seen the City of Cleveland in the last 100 years develop from a small colony to a city of a million people, with Cincinnati as a close second; with Toledo, Columbus, Akron well above the 200,000 population mark; with Dayton, Lima, Canton, Mansfield, Massillon and other cities now great commercial centers and still growing by leaps and bounds; therefore we must not consider Massillon the only metropolis in the state whose population has trebled a number of times in the last fifty years.

Before the state was thirty years old she had built 788 miles of canal at an expenditure of \$20,000,000. In this day of big things the building of 788 miles of canal would be looked upon as a small affair, but in that day and time for a handful of pioneers to carry forward such a gigantic enterprise was a more daring undertaking than the building of the Panama Canal by the whole people of the United States in this day.

I shall not stop to recount wonderful courage of our ancestors in developing not only our cities but the great Commonwealth of Ohio. She has constructed hundreds of miles of roadways. She has built and fostered great benevolent institutions for the care of the weak and helpless. Nothing in fact which could add to the grandeur and the glory of the state has been left undone by her courageous and patriotic citizenship. Her sons and daughters have also taken high rank in every department of the world's work. Her statesmen have adorned the halls of Congress. Her diplomats have made history at foreign courts. Her ministers have occupied the highest positions in the church.

In literature, art and science her sons and daughters have added renown to the commonwealth.

In war her patriotism has never faltered. She sent 300,000 of her loyal sons to the Civil war and their blood was poured out freely upon every battle field. She also furnished 240,500 men in the late World war.

Ohio was the birthplace of many of the great generals of the Civil war. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Buell, Custer, the McCooks, the Ewings and many others that might be named who added lustre to American arms.

Virginia no longer is the mother of presidents. That honor has now been transferred to Ohio. Out of eight chief justices who have adorned the supreme bench of the United States, Ohio has furnished three—Salmon P. Chase, Morrison R. Weight and William Howard Taft.

In the field of science and invention, who has not heard of Thomas Edison, the product of an Ohio farm?

In literature the men and women writers have obtained fame and honor. Such names as Howells, the Cary sisters and others have adorned and enriched the literature of the whole country.

She has girded the state with great steam railroads carrying her commerce to the markets of the world.

As a commonwealth Ohio is now rich and powerful, but her strength is not in her riches; back of this is the goodly men and women who have founded universities and erected churches and schoolhouses in every valley and hill top for the advancement of religion, learning and morality. With such an ancestry and with such a glorious history we need not have any fear of the future. Such citizenship needs no laws to govern them.

In fact, free government does not consist of written parchments. Liberty and respect for law was written in their hearts. Such was the character of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors. They were the descendants of the men who forced the Magna Charta from the British Crown at Runnymede.

The seeds of liberty planted at Plymouth Rock and in the Valley of Virginia could not be smothered. It required the blood of patriots, however, to maintain it. Liberty gathered strength from every act of tyranny. Jove-like, springs into action. Behold the results! Empires and kingdoms topple and fall, never to rise again. The old order is rapidly changing. Modern civilization is grasping the great truth, that personal existence is the prime factor in national life.

In this day and age the "divine right of kings" has been superseded by the "divine right to be free." In the world's history when a contest

has been on between the mighty force of liberty and the armed hosts of tyranny, liberty has always triumphed.

In conclusion, my friends, I am glad to be with you on this occasion and rejoice with you in the high standard of your civilization and moral and physical growth. Yes, we love the dear old state and take pride in the humble part we had in developing this beautiful City of Massillon, whose classic name reflects the culture and taste of its founders.

With these thoughts, poorly expressed, I would offer to our forebears who founded this great commonwealth and helped found this great city on so firm a foundation, stood for just and equitable laws; they were steadfast and met each duty imposed upon them with fortitude and courage. We have their character and example before us. May we, their sons and daughters, prove worthy of such an illustrious ancestry.

"Ohio, I love thee for the deeds thou has done;
Thy conflicts recorded, thy victories won;
On the pages of history, beaming and bright,
Ohio stands forth like a star in the night."

DEDICATE PARK TO MEMORY OF PIONEER BENEFACTRESS

From the *Evening Independent*, Massillon, O.—Sept. 9, 1926

Charity Rotch Park is the name given to the plot of ground, containing the memorial to Mrs. Charity Rotch, unveiled with appropriate ceremonies Wednesday afternoon. This was announced at the exercises at the conclusion of an address by C. W. Stuart, of the Stuart Realty Company, donor of the plot and of the memorial, a stone bearing a record on a bronze plate, of the philanthropic achievement of Charity Rotch.

The Massillon Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution through its regent, Mrs. M. A. W. Pratt, was endeavoring to work out a plan for obtaining the memorial when Mr. Stuart made the offer for his company. The boulder bearing the bronze tablet was found in the Charity Rotch School farm orchard. Previous to its unveiling by Arvine Wales IV, great-grandson of the first trustee of the Charity Rotch School fund, it was covered with a piece of gray satin, the folds of which were held together at the base by several bricks from the old school house, soon to be torn down.

The Massillon band contributed several numbers to the programme.

Miss Skinner, a member of the D. A. R., in opening the exercises, said: "We have gathered here to unveil and dedicate a memorial to a Massillon woman, the friend and neighbor of our grandfathers and

great-grandfathers, Mrs. Charity Rotch, whose home was on the beautiful hillside over the way, and whose generous heart inspired her to found what became a great philanthropy, the free Charity Rotch School for indigent boys and girls. This memorial stone was placed here by the Massillon Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, on land which was formerly part of the Charity Rotch School farm, and which was given for the purpose by the Stuart Realty company which now owns the property.

"It is hoped that citizens and visitors of future years will pause here and note the stone's inscription. Thus will the imperishable bronze carry down to posterity the glorious record of the accomplishment of a noble woman. Mr. Arvine Wales, of Spring Hill, was the friend and confidant of Mrs. Charity Rotch and at her death became the first trustee of the Charity Rotch School fund. It is his great grandson, Arvine Wales, the Fourth, who will now unveil the memorial."

Following the unveiling J. G. Lester, of the present board of trustees of the Charity Rotch School fund, spoke as follows:

We are here today to honor and preserve in the archives of this city the name of Charity Rotch, one of the early settlers of this community.

She and her husband, Thomas Rotch, came here in the year 1809 and were among the original founders of the village of Kendal, later to become a part of the City of Massillon.

They banded themselves together in a little Quaker settlement and prospered by their industry, labor and thrift and, as in those days all children did not have the advantages that ours do today with modern schools, academies and colleges, Charity Rotch had a vision of helping the under-privileged child who could not get the proper schooling and education.

So, in her will, she made a few minor bequests to relatives and friends, but left the balance of her estate in a fund for the education of poor and orphaned children, who she stipulated, should be educated in husbandry and industry.'

The Charity Rotch School of Kendal was incorporated in 1826, by special act of the Ohio legislature and the first trustees were Arvine Wales, grandfather of the Arvine who unveiled this monument today; Mayhew Folger, Isaac Bowman, William Henry and James W. Lathrop.

The first school was opened on June 1, 1829, in the upper part of an old cider mill and took care of fifteen children. This was operated until 1832 and then closed.

In 1832 this, the present farm, was bought with the fund and a school built and operated for indigent children for many years.

The school prospered and was the means of many poor children receiving an education and getting a good start in life.

However, times changed and in the increasing cost of operation the fund became insufficient to carry on the school, the farm land really became city real estate and last year the trustees, on order of the Common Pleas Court of Stark County, decided the wise thing to do was to sell the property and use the funds so obtained to carry on the work of Charity Rotch in some other manner than by operating the school as it stood.

This was done and the fund received is now drawing interest and growing and the trustees have not yet definitely decided how to use the income from the fund.

This matter is being given consideration and at some early date we hope to find some method of carrying out the wishes of the founder of the fund, either by scholarships for poor children, or by helping schools that make a specialty of such work or in other manners not yet determined and all this to be done by and with the advice and consent of the court.

We do believe, however, that it is not feasible to operate a school like the old school, with the fund available, because such operation today is many, many times as expensive as when the original school was opened, and we believe more good can be done in other ways.

This boulder and tablet unveiled today is a fitting monument to honor the name of Charity Rotch, a great woman, quiet, and unassuming, yet one who had a vision of equal opportunity for all, and one whose name shall always be held in high esteem in this community.

C. W. Stuart, of the Stuart Realty Company, followed with an address, as follows:

The ceremonies of this day, here, near the scene of their activities, mark and commemorate the virtues of high qualities of those whom we are privileged and delighted to honor. It emphasizes and brings into perspective the visions of a century ago against an outline of our present day activities.

A century ago the entire country hereabout was concerned primarily in the pursuits of agriculture. Good husbands and farmers, good wives and housekeepers were the goal, and the graining of the youth of that day kept this firmly in the foreground of their purposes and aims. Far flung fields of grain and other crops, its wooded hills and valleys, its rivers, creeks and springs, its grassy pastures, all aided in

keeping and caring for the lowing herds, the bleating flocks, the neighing horses, its cackling fowls, and provided the material needs of the household.

Here, in the pioneer homes of the sturdy Quaker New Englanders, the Rotches, the Wales, the Skinners, the Foxes, the Baileys, the Chidesters, the Oberlins, the Rodmans and others came to found a new colony; here were cultivated those qualities of thrift and virtues of simple living, pure thinking, right acting, that nurtured their spiritual needs and built the stable foundation upon which the moral, spiritual and civic structure of our city now stands. In that setting of a century ago was born in the heart, the soul and the mind of that simple, courageous, stout hearted Quakeress, Charity Rotch, whom we honor today, the thought of protecting and building for the future home of Kendal in her bequest to the children of Kendal, and, in keeping with her vision of the future growth of Kendal, her bequest limited to the arts of husbandry and housekeeping.

How times have changed! Today, a force, unthought of by those hardy pioneers, predominates. The smoke of huge stacks, the whirl and hum of machinery have recast the scent. In God's plan of progress, new conditions are here. We are no longer an agricultural settlement. Industrial activity is paramount; agriculture with its kindred pursuits, incidental.

New conditions require a different set-up. Where once broad acres required few homes for the activities of their occupants, now industry requires the occupants of many homes for its needs; and here today we see the once fertile fields outlined for homes to meet the new situation. The lives of the sturdy pioneers and their virtues and high aims have inspired to those restrictions that will continue to maintain high standards for this community.

We realize that we can not add to or detract from the lustre of their achievement. Their position is secure. Our gesture of honor to them here today is simply an expression of our own desire to emulate in our own lives the example they set in simple faith, uprightness and helpfulness to others, and as a simple reminder, and lest we forget, we are pleased to present to the city of Massillon and its people, forever, this small triangular tract of ground designated as "Charity Rotch Park" in honor of Charity Rotch, whose deeds, ever an inspiration to us, we hereby dedicate ourselves to cherish and emulate.

God grant that the finish of our lives may be replete with those virtues which graced that noble woman, that our lives may influence for good when we have passed and others take up our labors.

OFFICIAL CENTENNIAL COMMITTEES

Massillon Centennial, September 5, 6, 7, 8, 1926

Executive Committee—Hon. Irving Ferrell, chairman; C. E. Chidester, S. G. Edgar, Chas. Gordon, W. E. N. Hemperly, Mrs. E. P. McConnaughy, Mrs. M. A. W. Pratt, J. A. Voss, D. W. Case, secretary; J. G. Lester, treasurer.

Advisory Board—C. L. Baatz, J. J. Bernstein, C. P. Burkhart, C. R. Basht, J. F. Beans, Mrs. J. F. Campbell, H. A. Dalsky, Miss Anna Edgar, Mrs. B. F. Fairless, H. R. Gorrell, F. J. Griffiths, Mrs. F. O. Humberger, Jr., P. L. Hunt, Miss Florence Hulings, Ralph Locke, E. P. McConnaughy, J. E. McConnaughy, C. H. Meek, Mrs. Myron Phillips, E. F. Reinoehl, H. H. Ross, Herbert Vogt, B. B. Willard, C. H. Whitman, Carl Zepp.

Committee on Financial Arrangements—Geo. H. Freeborn, chairman.

Centennial Chorus Committee—H. R. Gorrell, chairman.

Invitation Committee—Mr. W. H. Crawford, chairman.

Exhibition Dancing and Mardi Gras Committee—Walter A. Wenzel, chairman.

Pageant Committee—Mrs. F. O. Humberger, Jr., chairman.

Homecoming and Reunion Day—C. L. Baatz, chairman.

Fraternal Parade—Wm. Walker, chairman.

Committee from Trades and Labor Assembly—C. P. Burkhart, chairman.

Industrial Committee—J. A. Voss, chairman.

Publicity and Souvenir Book Committee—Chas. E. Chidester, chairman.

Speakers Committee—F. F. Taggart, chairman.

Youths' Day Committee—C. M. Layton, chairman.

Boy Scouts Committee—Louis Ackerman, chairman.

Scout Leaders Committee—Paul R. Stewart, chairman.

Perry Stark Lodge No. 87, K. of P.—Dr. Seth Hattery.

Service Star Legion—Mrs. Addie Bowman.

Massillon Review No. 41 of the W. B. A.—Mrs. Emma Ames, chairman.

I. O. O. F.—Sippo Lodge No. 48—E. E. Martin.

Hadassah Chapter, No. 108, O. E. S.—Miss Charlotte E. Fox.

Stark Review, Woman's Benefit Association—Mabel Bailey.

Massillon Circle, No. 31, P. H. C.—Mrs. Estella Schworm, chairman.

Ensign Bagley Council No. 123, Junior Order United American Mechanics—Clarence Schworm.

Massillon Automobile Club—C. H. Whitman, chairman.

Local No. 307, J. B. I. U. of A.—Cyril L. Young, chairman.

American Legion Auxiliary—Mrs. J. Edward Johns, chairman.
Daughters of America Loyal Council—Mrs. H. E. Klar, chairman.
Knights of Malta—Guy A. Smart, chairman.
Y. W. C. A.—Mrs. George Coulter, chairman.
B. P. O. E., Massillon Lodge No. 441—Robert L. Burg.
Kiwanis Club—H. A. Dalsky, chairman.
Perry Temple, No. 155, Pythian Sisters—Mrs. Olla Burrell.
Elmwood Country Club—Jacob Von Gunten, chairman.
Knights of Columbus—Wm. A. Sonnhalter, chairman.
Daniel Ritter Camp No. 93, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War—
Fred Mayers.
*Evatonhawee Council, No. 32, D. of P. Auxiliary to Improve Order of
Red Men*—Jas. A. Defne, chairman.
Massillon's Woman's Club—Mrs. J. F. Campbell, chairman.
Colonel Jarvis Circle No. 60, Ladies of G. A. R.—Mrs. Lillian Smart,
chairman.
Americanization School—Mrs. Julia Price, chairman.
The Community Players—Miss H. L. Atwater, chairman.
Sons of Veterans Auxiliary—Mrs. R. W. Budd.
Fraternal Order of Eagles No. 190—Louis Stindl, chairman.
Band Committee—John Englehardt, president.
Massillon Chapter, N. S. D. A. R.—Mrs. Chas. Gordon, chairman.
Mrs. Major McKinley Tent No. 1, D. of V.—Mrs. R. B. Crawford.

HISTORICAL BOUNDARY LINE COMMEMORATED BY MONUMENT

From the *Evening Independent*, Massillon, Ohio, September 9, 1926

Several hundred Massillon citizens and friends attended the unveiling of a boulder, Wednesday afternoon, on the Massillon-Canal Fulton Road marking the boundary line created by a treaty concluded between the Indians and the United States in 1785.

The line formed a boundary dividing the territory of the United States and the Indians. It extended through this city along the Tuscarawas River.

The local council of Boy Scouts picked the site for the location of the boulder on a curve on the Massillon-Canal Fulton Road near Crystal Springs. The Boy Scouts also found the boulder upon which has been placed a bronze tablet.

The monument was erected through contributions of Massillon school children to a fund created by the Daughters of America to mark historical spots in and near Massillon. The inscription of the bronze tablet reads: "This boulder overlooks the Tuscarawas River and com-

memorates the treaty concluded in 1785 with the Wyandot, Delaware, Chippewa and Ottawa Indians whereby the river became part of the boundary line between the United States and the territory of the Indians."

Erected through the contributions of the children of the City of Massillon, Ohio. Stone and site located by the local Boy Scouts of America, September 8, 1926.

Previous to the unveiling of the monument by two Boy Scouts, the Massillon band gave a short concert. Paul R. Stewart, scout commissioner, introduced the speaker, C. L. Baatz. Captain Baatz said:

"Primitive people in all lands always have definite trails or paths leading from one favorite hunting ground to another. Our Indian trails in Ohio were first made by great hordes of buffaloes that were obliged to seek other grazing ground, like here on this trail, going north in early summer, then south again before the cold winters came.

"These trails always followed the high lands along streams whose waters were deep enough to carry the Indians in their light canoes, when large numbers of Indians made these north and south trips and when the rivers were frozen, then the trails made by the buffalo were fine roads for our primitive Americans.

"When at war with the Indians our military leaders, in going into the wilderness, always led our soldiers over these well defined trails.

"The trail we dedicate today is known as the 'Portage Trail,' and a brief description of its acquirement from the Indians is here given. The first treaty concluded with the Indians of Ohio was made at Fort McIntosh, January 21, 1785, and was signed by the Wyandots, Delawares, Chippewas and the Ottawa nations; this treaty with the one entered into and signed by the Wyandots, Delawares and Shawnees in January, 1786, were really only scraps of paper, as the Indians were continually on the war path until they were completely subdued by Mad Anthony Wayne at the Fallen Timbers late in the season of 1794; then on August 3, 1795, a new treaty at Greenville was signed by the following tribes: Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawatomis, Miamis, Eel Rivers, Weas, Kickapoos, Piankashaws and Kaskaskias.

"By this treaty the Indians gave up the land described as follows: Beginning at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, thence up this river to the Portage; thence over the lakes to the Tuscarawas Portage; thence down said river to the crossing place above Fort Laurens and opposite the Delaware Indian village at the mouth of the Big Sandy River; thence westerly along the Greenville treaty line to the Miami River;

thence westerly to Fort Recovery; thence southwesterly to the Ohio River opposite the mouth of the Kentucky River, all lands east and south of the above line became the lands of the United States, and this famous trail was then used as a highway by our hardy pioneers to whom it offered a great thoroughfare from the lakes to the Ohio River.

"Now, my good friends, we are especially privileged today to participate in the dedication of this marker of the 'Portage Trail' to Daughters of American Revolution, who interested the school children and Boy Scouts of our city to raise funds and secure this magnificent granite boulder and the bronze inscription plate, and may I express our thanks to them who see this day a consummation of their patriotic ideals.

"The Eagle Scouts may now remove the colors from this marker that we dedicate to our American citizenship."

HERE'S TO MASSILLON: CITY OF ACHIEVEMENT!

(*An Editorial*)

From the *Evening Independent*, September 4, 1926

The *Independent* takes this opportunity, on the eve of the beginning of the celebration of Massillon's centennial, to offer its sincere congratulations to Mayor Ferrell, the members of committees and officials who have so ably worked out and brought to fruition plans for the commemoration of 100 years of progress in the community.

Massillon's welcome to its friends and neighbors, near and far, is hearty and sincere. Doubtless there will be in the minds of many, both visitors and citizens, an underlying sense of the meaning of this celebration, a recognition of the forces which laid the foundation for our fine and prosperous city and a feeling of gratitude to those sturdy pioneers to whose intelligence and integrity so much is owed.

Massillon has never been a boom town. It has grown gradually and steadily. Everyone who has bought property here has done so under the assurance that its value would be maintained on a normal basis. Individuals, firms and corporations have developed their business in an atmosphere of civic friendliness and have experienced the impetus of civic coöperation. From the time of the letting of the contracts for the building of the Ohio Canal, in the house of James Duncan, and the determined work of the Massillon committee which brought the Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad to Massillon, there has been no halting in the spirit of civic enterprise by means of which Massillon has reached its present status of stable prosperity.

Massillon's social and spiritual progress have been commensurate with its industrial growth. Fraternal and civic organizations reflect the

modern prototype of the primitive instinct of man to band together for protection, for individual and collective well being. The handsome edifices of many church congregations are an evidence of the extent and sincerity of religious thought in the community and many organizations of a purely social kind show Massillon to be well balanced, devoting much of its time to work, but some of it play, in the truly modern spirit which recognizes the necessity for recreational activities.

All is now in readiness for the four days of what is hoped will be a period of joyous festivity. From the hour of the centennial opening by Mayor Ferrell and other dignitaries in Oak Knoll Park, Sunday afternoon, to the close of the celebration on Wednesday evening, there should be a succession of good times for everybody.

MASSILLON RELICS CAST ASIDE FOR MODERN EQUIPMENT

From *Canton Daily News*, February 5, 1928

Amid a stack of debris, old tractor parts, barrels and a dismantled wagon-bed at the city barns on Canal Street, S. W., reposes "Old Vigilant," Massillon's first fire engine, cast aside to be replaced by more modern equipment for fighting fires, and awaiting the day when Massillon will have a museum in which it can be placed on exhibition that members of this and future generations may look back into historical interests of the city and see how people lived in the years gone by.

"Old Vigilant" was bought by the city in 1856 as an aid in fighting fires and eliminating the "bucket brigades," which in those days was Massillon's only protection against fires. The tiny engine, a midget compared with the huge motor-driven pumpers and apparatus of the present day fire department, was hand operated. Usually four men were required to work the pump handles up and down to force a small stream of water on the blaze, in a similar action to that of a hand car used in transporting railroad workmen and section gangs, also obsolete in this day of modern machinery.

During the centennial celebrating Massillon's one hundredth birthday anniversary, "Old Vigilant" was brought to light and painted bright red and trimmed in yellow, with the dates of its use printed on its sides. After the centennial celebration the Historical Society of the Massillon High School Alumni Association asked the city to provide quarters for the old engine until a museum or other quarters might be provided, that it, and many other articles of public interest and historical value, might be placed on permanent exhibition, so the ancient engine was removed from its pedestal adorning a small lot beside Central Fire Station to the city barns, where it was placed in a truck shed to await the day of a permanent home.

"Old Vigilant" is not the only article of civic and historical interest in this city. The Historical Society of the Massillon High School Alumni Association in recent years has unearthed parts of the once famous Doctor Jones collection, made while he was superintendent of the Massillon public schools, and obtaining permission of the board of education to place the collection in one of the vacant basement rooms at Washington High School.

From time to time many articles of historical interest have been added to the collection, among which is a huge safe, similar in construction, only larger than one in the Cleveland Museum, taken from an old Mormon settlement in that vicinity.

This safe, which stands over three feet high, was purchased from the estate of Peter Smith, former Massillon junk dealer, and is believed to have a great historical value, there being only two known specimens like it in the country. Little of the safe's early background is known, owing to the fact that there is no living person in the city who knows to whom it originally belonged.

The mammoth affair, when uncovered in the little old junk shop, was purchased by the high school class of 1889 and presented to the historical society of the association.

At the present time the tiny basement room of the high school, used for the storage of the relics, many of which have a value highly historical, is overcrowded and for this reason, and with other valuable collections now in the hands of their owners throughout the city, the historical and nature societies of this city are advocating that in the near future Massillon have a fine museum and art gallery.



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